The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1879—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

OPENING.

ON ACCOUNT
OF THE
Inclement Weather
YESTERDAY,
WE WILL CONTINUE
OUR
GRAND SPRING
OPENING!
TO-DAY
Field, Leiter
& Co.
WABASH-AV.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS
TO ORDER,
Of best materials, and made in most careful and artistic manner. Best Foreign Fancy Shirtings in more than 200 desirable patterns. Your patronage is solicited.
WILSON BROS.,
57 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago.
408 North Fourth-st., St. Louis.
69 & 71 Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

RATTAN FURNITURE.

ARTISTIC FURNITURE
FOR COUNTRY Houses or Summer Cottages.
COMPLETE SUITS IN RATTAN.
Complete Suits of Rattan Furniture are now made by the WAKEFIELD RATTAN CO.
The many good qualities of their Furniture, including Lightness, Durability, Graceful Patterns, and the Natural Finish of the Rattan, which is not affected by dry or dampness, have secured an immense trade for this class of goods. New Patterns are added almost daily. Baskets and Chairs of all kinds.
Wakefield RATTAN CO.,
231 State-st.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

LAKE NAVIGATION.
MUSKEGON LAKE OPEN.
Goodrich Transportation Co. Side Wheel Steamers on their Routes on and after Saturday, 12th inst.
DAILY for GRAND HAVEN and MUSKEGON at 7 p. m., Sundays excepted.
DAILY for RACINE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWOC, LUDINGTON, MANISTEE, &c., at 9 a. m., Saturday and Sunday excepted.
SATURDAY'S Boat leaves at 8 p. m.
Docks foot Michigan-av.
T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

TO RENT.

To Rent.
Suites of Offices, with Superior Vaults, in the Elegant Building, Nos. 160 and 162 Washington-st., near La Salle-st., at low prices.
Building heated by Steam, and provided with Hale & Co.'s First-Class Passenger Elevator, all complete by May 1.
SAM'L GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AGES BEFORE MOSES.
By Rev. J. MUNRO GIBSON, D. D.
Price, $1.25. Just Received.
EASTER CARDS.
A large variety at all prices.
W. G. HOLMES, Bookseller,
Opposite McVicker's.

THE LEADVILLE NEWS LETTER AND MINING REPORTER
Contains a fine picture of Leadville and surrounding scenery, also a carefully-prepared statement answering reliably every question that can be asked about Leadville,—its mines, business prospects, health, chances to make money, wages, prices, etc. Price, per mail, 10 cents per copy; three for 25 cents. Per hundred to news agents, $6.25. Address
F. B. GODDARD,
Box 2384, Leadville, Col.

Pratt's Rehearsal
At McCormick Hall TO-MORROW MORNING at 11 o'clock. Tickets only 25 cents. CONCERT next Wednesday evening.

DIAMONDS.
The price of the Diamonds advertised in yesterday's TRIBUNE is $3,000 per pair, instead of $7,000, as misprinted. Parties in want of a great bargain should not fail to see them.
A. GOLDSMID,
99 East Madison-st.

TEAS.

10 POUNDS
OF
FINE SAMPLE TEA
FOR
$3.00.
HONG KONG TEA CO.,
110 & 112 MADISON-ST.

FINANCIAL.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
BANKER AND DEALER IN
Government Bonds and Foreign Exchange,
OFFICE—CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

VINDICATION!

A Great Reformer and Exemplar for Gods and Men.

Examination of the Petty Despot from McHenry County.

His Fiery Onslaught upon the Bloated Gas Companies.

His Remorseless Pursuit of the Life-Insurance Corporations.

His Unpurchasable Antagonism to the Sleeping-Car Monopolies.

His Indefatigable Hostility to Telegraphic Enterprises.

His Entire Ignorance of Gas, Insurance, Sleeping-Cars, and Telegraphs.

The Light of Day Let In upon the Blackmailing Attending the Printing of the Tax-List.

The Ladies Before the Senate—Passage of the Compulsory Education Bill.

Passage of the Bill Making an Enormous Tax-Levy—Caucuses by Both Parties.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

MR. GRANGER IS FORCED TO SHOW THE REASONS WHICH IMPELLED HIM TO INTRODUCE BILLS AGAINST SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 10.—The Barry Smelling Committee met this afternoon in the Art Gallery of the State-House, to give Flavel Granger, Representative from McHenry County, an opportunity to remove the cloud of suspicion which he claimed rests upon him, growing out of the failure on the part of the inquisitors to unearth the Solon who was charged by Nevins with having received $1,500 as a bribe. The self-accused, or rather self-suspected, member was accompanied by Senator Joslyn, from the same county, who appeared as counsel. The Committee were all present, with the exception of Durfee and Holiday. As the resolution provided that the session should be an open one, the members of both Houses, State officials, and employes availed themselves of the opportunity.

FRANK NEVINS,

at the request of the Committee, was present, accompanied by his counsel, E. M. Haines. Barry pompously took the chair, and, after a little delay, called the meeting to order.

Jones, of Christian, on behalf of the Committee, thought it desirable that Mr. Nevins' testimony before the Committee should be read for the benefit of the McHenry statesman, and Mason, of Cook, read from shorthand. Mr. Nevins stated that he wrote the article in THE TRIBUNE complained of, and based it on information which he received from a certain member, whose name he declined to give to the Committee on the ground that it would be a breach of confidence.

Granger took from his pocket a bundle of papers, and, advancing to the bar, was sworn. Joslyn asked that the gentleman under investigation be permitted to tell his connection with the bill.

GRANGER THEN SAID:

I hold in my hand House Bill 327, the only bill affecting or relating to gas companies before the House. I am the author of the bill. The minutes at the head of the printed copy will be found to be a guide to its introduction.

He then read that it was introduced Feb. 4 1879, and reported to the Committee on Municipal Affairs. It was reported back Feb. 27, and tabled. It was reported back with a recommendation that it do not pass. It was ordered to a first reading March 20, 1879, was read for a first time March 22, and ordered to a second reading, for which it is still pending. After the bill was referred to the Committee, he insisted upon an early hearing before the Committee on the merits of the bill. A time was fixed for hearing. On the afternoon of that day the Chairman of the Committee said that the attorney, or, rather, the representatives of one of the Gas Companies in Chicago

WAS COMING DOWN,

and wanted to be heard by the Committee. It was then arranged that the bill would not be heard until the attorney came—Mr. Jewett. He thought that the gentleman failed to come, and, by a mutual understanding, the hearing was postponed. The witness subsequently insisted on a hearing, and got it as early as possible. The members of the Committee could testify as to how he pushed it. The bill was opposed on the Committee by Mr. Butterworth, a member, and at the close of his remarks, and the witness' reply, by Gross, the Chairman, who made a violent speech against the bill, and made a statement that he himself would report unfavorably unless some member did so. Another member recommended that the bill be printed. It was voted down, and the Committee reported adversely. Recognizing the hostility of Gross and Butterworth, the witness did not interpose any motion to take it from the table. On the first opportunity when Gross and Butterworth were away, he moved to have it taken from the table. It was ordered to a second reading, and is now on the calendar in the regular order. It has not yet been reached. The witness wished it understood that he used all diligence to advance the bill.

T. JOSLYN,

the witness, said he never received any money to advance or retard the bill, and never had any conversation with anybody about it; was never approached with money directly or indirectly, or the promise of anything whatever.

Mason, of Cook, a friend of the Chicago Gas Company, asked the witness not to press the bill unless he (Mason) was present.

To Mason Granger said: "You stated that the gas-works were in your district, and you were opposed to the bill on general principles."

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION

was then begun by Mr. E. M. Haines, and was as follows:

"Mr. Nevins, who has been connected with this matter, desires me to ask you what is the number of this bill to which you have referred?"

"House Bill 327."

"What is the title of it?"

"A bill for an act to prevent extortion, and regulate the manufacture and sale of illuminating gas, and establish reasonable rates therefor."

"And you state that you drew this bill yourself?"

"I stated I was the author of the bill."

"Did you draw it yourself?"

"I wrote it myself."

"When did you draw the bill—at what time?"

"I don't know definitely, but within a day or two of its being introduced in the House."

"What is your business? Are you engaged in the consumption or manufacture of gas?"

"No."

"Any gas-works in your district?"

"I DON'T KNOW."

"Were you requested by any of your constituents to introduce the bill?"

"I was not."

"What prompted you to introduce the bill—what was the object of introducing it?"

"For the purpose of putting the bill on its passage."

"What was the particular occasion calling for such a bill among those you represented?"

"I don't know that any cause existed among those I represented—if you mean those I represented from the Eighth Senatorial District."

"Did anybody apply to you to introduce the bill?"

"They did."

"Who are they?"

"A person who had a similar bill in the last General Assembly had suggested to me the propriety of the passage of such a bill."

"And it was on the jugment that such a bill ought to be introduced that you moved it?"

"I think I moved on my own judgment."

"Did this bill by its terms apply to any town in your district?"

"I DON'T KNOW

that it would, or that it would not,—don't know that any in my district have gas-works."

"Was it a general Gas bill?"

"Yes; a general Gas bill, calculated to apply to all gas-works in the State."

"Did you draw this bill with a view of excepting individual gas-works?"

"I did not."

"Did you have any talk with anybody to the effect that their works should be excepted by the terms of the bill?"

"I did not."

"Did you talk with Mr. Butterworth, a member of the House, while the bill was pending?"

"I talked with Mr. Butterworth frequently while the bill was pending in the Committee."

"DID YOU MAKE ANY ARRANGEMENTS WITH HIM to the effect that the gas-works he claimed to represent or own should be excepted out of the operation of the bill?"

"I did not, sir."

"Anything said to him about gas-works?"

"My general statement, I presume, was somewhat like this: I knew it was a fact—I realized upon investigating the subject and in looking through the State—that in making a general law I could not make a law that would be applicable—that would be equitable—to all the Companies in the State—in order to make a law that would prescribe a fixed rate for one locality. What would be an equitable law at a fixed rate in one locality would not be so in another. Mr. Butterworth, I recollect, in talking about the bill, specifically stated that the bill did not interfere with his gas-works; that he was charging less for gas at his gas-works than what my bill called for."

"I am requested to ask you if this was said by you to Mr. Butterworth in this conversation, speaking of gas-works: Did he complain that the bill operated unjustly upon him?"

"Nobody stated that."

"I have stated that Mr. Butterworth, at the same time, or in the conversation you speak of, or at some one of the times, complained of provisions of this bill, and that it effected him. I ask whether you stated to him that he should be excepted out of the Gas law—that it was the Chicago men you

WANTED TO MAKE COME DOWN?"

"Was any such thing said?" Never,—directly or indirectly. Mr. Butterworth told me, and I think there are other members of the Committee that will make the same statement, that the bill did not affect him, directly or indirectly. I may have stated this: I didn't expect we could get a bill that would do justice to the people and protect the companies in localities where coal was high, and at the same time make those in localities where coal was cheap bring down gas to a reasonable price, and the object of the bill was more for the purpose of fixing and

OBLIGING THE COMPANIES IN CHICAGO

to take a reasonable price for their gas than to regulate the price of gas in other parts of the State. I presume that kind of talk did occur."

"Did you investigate the manufacture of gas in any part of the State?"

"I have known something about the cost of gas. Mr. Butterworth himself made a statement that gas had been furnished in the City of Detroit, under peculiar circumstances, at $1 per 1,000 feet."

"Did you investigate the cost of making gas in the various towns in the State, with a view of arranging the details of this bill?"

"NO, I DID NOT."

"Was there a pressure upon you for the passage of this bill from a point anywhere in the State?"

"I have answered that. My constituents have made no request about it. The only pressure was that which I brought myself for its passage."

"You did not move to suspend the rules to take up the bill?"

"It was not necessary."

"I think you stated you did not move on the bill?"

"No, sir; I have not stated any such thing. I have stated I have at all times pressed the bill as vigorously as I could."

"I see here a bill, to which my attention has been called (House bill 252), said to have been introduced by you, relating to gas,—no, a bill for an act to punish extortion by corporations controlling and operating

SLEEPING CARS——"

Here an objection was interposed that the bill referred to was not germane to the investigation.

After a few minutes' delay, however, at the request of the witness, the objection was withdrawn, and the cross-examination resumed.

The question I ask now is: Have you introduced a bill numbered House bill 253, entitled "A bill for an act to amend Sec. 3 of an act relating to

LIFE-INSURANCE?"

"I did—that is, I introduced a bill relating to life-insurance—I don't recollect the number, but if you have the bill there you can see whether that's it."

The bill was handed to the witness to inspect.

"Yes; that's a bill in your handwriting. What does the bill provide?"

"If I had the statutes here I could explain. It simply provides that the Company shall have complied with the laws of the States where they are organized by depositing a certain amount also in this State. It requires them to make a deposit before doing business in this State."

"Was this done at the instance of your constituents, or some other person, or just voluntarily, on general principles?"

"That was done as the result of a conviction of my own, and in the interest of all those who patronize foreign insurance companies in this State."

"Do the people in your district, many of them, hold life-insurance policies?"

"I DON'T KNOW, SIR.

I suppose the average do."

"Are there many policies held there?"

"Not as many as there were during the life of the Protection Company." [Laughter.]

"Did you have a policy in the Protection Company?"

"I did not, but I did have an application to accept a policy in the Protection Company, provided I would pay a nominal sum to cover the papers."

"Why didn't you do it?"

"Didn't regard it as my interest so to do."

"Do you carry any life policy?"

"I don't."

"DID YOU EVER CARRY ANY?"

"I did not."

"I understand you to say, then, that there are not so many insurance companies in your district doing business as there used to be."

"No, I didn't say that. I said there are not so many policies in existence held by the people as there were."

"You named the Protection Company,—I think you called it the Protection Company. That isn't doing any business in your district now?"

"I believe it isn't doing business in my district now."

"Do you know of any other companies that have policies held in your district?"

"I had one person tell me he was an agent, and that he thought it was a desirable thing for me to have a policy.."

"Do you know of any company now that has policies held in your district?"

"I DON'T KNOW

who has insurance policies in my district, but I know people who represent themselves as being holders of life-insurance policies."

"Then you were not induced to introduce this bill from any application or suggestion whatever?"

"I stated so in the start."

"What has become of this bill? What is the order it is now in at this time?"

"Mr. Crooker, the Chairman (and I would like to have him here so that he can hear this testimony), said to me that this bill and the provisions of it were substantially covered in another bill in the hands of the Committee, and that the Committee had an adverse report on this bill. I had no pride in my bill."

"Did you look to your bill to see if it was really covered?"

"I DID NOT,

for I find there has not much been done since that time,—not much legislation. No, none has been made on it."

"Have you moved on Mr. Crooker's bill, or asked him to move?"

"No; I have not moved, or asked him to move."

"Dismissed it entirely?"

"When my bill went down, I didn't take especial pains to press any other insurance bill, resting upon the assertion as to the action of the Committee."

"There is another bill called House bill 254, entitled 'A bill for an act requiring

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES

to keep and maintain officers for the receiving and forwarding of messages by telegraph.' Did you introduce that?"

"Let me see it."

The bill was shown to the witness.

"I did, sir."

"What has become of it?"

"It has gone the way of the other bills, and lies on the table."

"Have you moved on it?"

"I have not, because, upon an exhibit being made to the Committee, partially in my presence and partially out of my presence, I became satisfied that

MY ORIGINAL IMPRESSION WAS WRONG

about the justice of such a bill, and, upon an adverse report being made on the bill, I concluded not to ask its further advancement."

"How did you happen to draw the bill. What induced you?"

"On the general supposition— The provisions of the bill, I may state, require that telegraph companies who own and operate lines of railroads should open offices in the vicinity of every depot where a ticket agent is stationed, for the purpose of receiving and forwarding messages by telegraph. Believing then, as I do now, that the interests of the people of the State demanded it. But, upon an exhibit being made by Mr. Wilson, I think an officer, or superintendent as they said, of a telegraph company, of a number of additional companies, and the peculiar circumstances that surrounded them, I decided that my proposition was not perhaps just and right, and the bill received an adverse report at the hands of the Committee, and I am frank to say that I am satisfied with the report of the Committee."

"Bill 252, entitled 'An act to prevent and punish extortion by corporations controlling and operating

SLEEPING-CARS,—

Did you introduce that?"

"I introduced such a bill. I don't know the number."

The bill was exhibited, and the witness continued:

"Yes, I introduced this bill."

"What's become of it?"

"I think the bill shows what has become of it; 'ordered to a first reading, read a first time, referred to the Committee on Railroads, reported back, and tabled March 12.' I guess that's the history of the bill."

"This was all that was ever done to it?"

"Yes."

"Never moved on it since?"

"NEVER MOVED ON IT SINCE."

"Any request from your district to introduce that bill?"

"I had been at the City of Springfield, and I will state that, after the bill was introduced, and while it was pending in the Committee on Railroads, George M. Pullman wrote a letter to Col. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, saying that, inasmuch as such a bill had been introduced, the Committee should authorize a Sub-Committee to visit their place of business, at Chicago, and investigate, and see whether the propositions contained in the bill were

JUDICIOUS PROPOSITIONS

to be enacted into a law. By a vote of the Committee, such a Sub-Committee was raised, at the solicitation of the members of the Committee; and, I think by the appointment of the Chairman,—I think the Chairman appointed the Committee,—I was on the Sub-Committee. I proceeded with the Committee to Chicago, and held an examination in accordance with the suggestion of the letter from Mr. Pullman. I spent one day in Chicago in that interest. The others on the Committee stayed there till the second day. On my return here to Springfield the Committee got into

SOMETHING OF A PERSONAL JANGLE

in respect to their report, the Sub-Committee, no two or three of them agreeing, three of them in one instance finally agreeing, but the balance having individual reports. Upon the facts being developed that the Committee itself was divided as to the propositions in the bill—I think a majority of the Committee being in favor of the proposition to regulate in some shape—the question was made whether by the bill, in accordance with the provisions in this bill, the subject should be turned over to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, or whether positive reduced rates should be prescribed. That jangle in the Committee, coupled with the personal application, the personal solicitation, of my friend Mr. Bisbee, a member of the Committee who represented to me that an owner of stock in the Company, I think, was his client, that

HIS CLIENT WAS INTERESTED

in not having any legislation, and so on, appealing to me as a matter of friendship to him that I would not press the bill further,—and being personally satisfied that the enormous profits that had been alleged against the Company were not realized by them,—this, perhaps, backed up by the personal appeal of my friend here, did not materially demur to the adverse report on that bill. An adverse report was adopted, and the bill was reported back in form, laid on the table, and lies there still."

"What facts

"What facts did you have before you, or data, from which you drew this bill? What was the occasion—what were the circumstances—that prompted you to draw it? What were the grievances?"

"One of the main facts was that it cost me $2 a trip every time I came down to Springfield and every time I went back. I thought it pretty extortionate. Others made the same complaint.

THEY WERE CHARGING TOO MUCH

for the use of their berths. When the Committee of Investigation was asked,—a Sub-Committee,—I opposed on this ground. It wasn't a matter the Committee could properly inquire into. It was something I was willing to leave to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners—to turn over to them—whether the Company were charging too much."

"You say you thought they were charging you too much. You allege that as one of the causes,—'charging me and everybody else who patronized them, other members of the House, and other people not members of the House.' You say the charges were extortionate—"

"NO, I DON'T."

"Too much?"

"I said they were too much."

"Charged too much?"

"Yes."

"How were the charges in reference to railroad fare?"

"The railroad charged me nothing for passing over their road,—had an annual pass over the Chicago & Alton Road."

"Then you make it that you were oppressed by being obliged to pay $2 for getting from Chicago to Springfield?"

"The Palace Car Company charge $2 for occupying a berth from Chicago to Springfield."

"Would you call that oppression?"

"I would say no such thing. I said it was too high, but I was willing to leave the question of oppression to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners for them to determine."

"You stated that you were induced to move in reducing this rate, because they were charging you too much?"

"In part for that, I said."

"You said you had to pay $2?"

"Yes, sir."

"And that was too much?"

"I considered they were charging more than they reasonably ought to charge for accommodations there."

"Do you consider that members of the Legislature should bring their $2 grievances in the shape of bills?"

"I mean that members should bring in such bills as the public interests require them to bring in."

"Were your people interested in the subject?"

"My people perhaps were interested in this—that they wouldn't want me to pay—wouldn't want a poor man to pay more than a fair price."

"Did your people complain?"

"I don't know. I never heard any complaint."

"Never heard any from your district?"

"No, sir."

The witness, in reply to Joslyn, again stated that he never received any money, etc.

Messrs. Bisbee, Robinson, of Fulton, Crooker, Marston, and other members testified that they never knew of any bribery in connection with Granger's bills, and this terminated the investigation.

THE COMMITTEE IS A DANDY.

It is rumored to-night that the Committee will report to-morrow exonerating Granger, and recommending that Nevins be discharged from jail and expelled from the floor of the House.

M'CREA.

ACCOUNT OF THE BLACKMAILING WHICH PRECEDED THE PRINTING OF LAST YEAR'S TAX-LIST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 10.—The Senate Committee on Miscellany resumed its investigation of the McCrea charges this evening. As the witnesses on behalf of the prosecution were on hand, the inquiry suffered no delay in that particular. A small audience, outside of witnesses and parties directly interested, listened with good attention, while a representation of the press was present and displayed the usual interest in such matters. The first witness called was

SAMUEL J. MEDILL,

who testified that he was managing editor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. He knew Mr. McCrea, but not intimately. He had a conversation at the office of the witness. McCrea said he wished to see the witness' brother, and then requested that both be present at the interview. He expressed his appreciation of the support THE TRIBUNE had given him, and inquired if it would be continued, and was assured that, as the Republican nominee, he would receive the paper's support. The brother of the witness told McCrea that he thought it was no more than right that THE TRIBUNE should have the publishing of the tax-list. McCrea said he would make no promise then, but, when the contract was awarded, it would be to his brother's entire satisfaction. At another interview, Mr. Cowles spoke to McCrea about the publishing of the list. McCrea said the other papers had been hounding him for the work; that THE TRIBUNE had treated him very fairly, and he expected it to have this work.

ALFRED COWLES

testified that he had known Mr. McCrea about a year. In February, a year ago, he called on McCrea, as he understood this publishing work was to go to THE TRIBUNE. He had three or four interviews in a general way. In March, M. A. Hapgood called on him, who said he was a bondsman of McCrea; that the bondsman and McCrea had had conversation to the effect that, as McCrea's expense was $7,000 in the election, and as the salary was only $5,000, they had concluded that McCrea ought to have a share of the profits of this work. He said

ONE PAPER HAD OFFERED $15,000, WITH A POSSIBLE $18,000,

for the job. He thought, under the circumstances, if the job was assigned to THE TRIBUNE, it ought to pay a share of the profits. The witness told Hapgood that, if THE TRIBUNE got the job, it would pay 25 per cent of the profit, which would be about $7,000. On April 3, Hapgood called and said it was not enough. He thought it ought to be $12,000, and told the witness to ask McCrea if he (Hapgood) was a responsible man, and if any money was placed in his hands would it be in the hands of the proper person. The witness said he

SAW M'CREA,

who answered the first question in the affirmative, and said he would see the witness on the subject of the latter in a day or two, when his (McCrea's) brother would be in town. Hapgood asked the witness afterwards if his interview with McCrea was all right. He said he believed it was. Robinson came to the office and said Mr. Billings would call. He did call. He asked who would get the printing. The witness told him he thought THE TRIBUNE would. He went out, and said he could let the witness know. In an hour he brought Robinson back and introduced him, saying Robinson was a gentleman, and all right. He informed the witness that it

WOULD TAKE $14,000 TO GET THIS JOB.

Both of these gentlemen assured him that McCrea had no knowledge of this negotiation. He judged from their actions that they were authorized. He assented to their proposition, and made an appointment for the next day. Robinson came to the witness' office, and the witness was to pay $14,000 in the afternoon, and Robinson was to bring McCrea's order for this work. The money was to be paid to McCrea's brother, as he was going into the country. During that interview he presented an order for McCrea to sign, which didn't suit, and the witness wrote out another. He took it. In the meantime he got the sentiment of THE TRIBUNE Company, and found the other stockholders would have nothing to do with the transaction, and, without waiting for Robinson to present the order, he told him he would have nothing to do with the matter. He telegraphed to Joseph Medill, who replied that he

WOULD NOT ALLOW THE OFFICE TO BE BLACKMAILED ONE CENT.

If he did the work he must have the pay the law allowed. The witness saw McCrea afterwards, and he insisted that he knew nothing about the transaction. From his manner the witness thought he didn't know anything about it. Joseph Medill returned and sent a note to McCrea, and the application for printing was withdrawn. On cross-examination by Gen. Stiles, McCrea's counsel, the witness couldn't say whether the request of Joseph Medill for an interview was in writing or not. He wouldn't undertake to say what was in the note. McCrea sent a reply, saying he would let him know about it in a few days. Up to this time the witness supposed McCrea was a responsible person. When he asked McCrea the three questions he didn't ask any other questions. Up to that time these other parties said McCrea had no knowledge of it.

The witness was here asked as to the three questions which Hapgood told him to ask McCrea, and the same answer was repeated. The witness thought McCrea might have given this job to Robinson, or to his brother, or

MIGHT HAVE BEEN A PRINCIPAL HIMSELF.

The witness wrote no contract, but did write an order for McCrea to sign, which he read. This was suggested by a similar order brought by Robinson. The witness expected McCrea to sign it, because Robinson said he would. The witness thought he had testified as fully before the Grand Jury as now.

To Mr. Riddle the witness said that Robinson said some influential man ought to go to McCrea from THE TRIBUNE, because McCrea would feel as though he ought to be backed up in this way. The other papers had done so. He meant by his testimony that Hapgood had told him that the *Evening Journal* had offered $15,000, and would do the work for any amount that would leave them a profit of $10,000. He had several interviews with Charles H. Reed He told him what his evidence would be.

CHARLES H. REED

testified that he was the attorney of McCrea in regard to these charges in the papers about this business. He suggested to McCrea that he have the Grand Jury investigate these charges rather than sue the newspapers for libel. He didn't know whether he talked with the first Grand Jury or not. He knows he did with the second that investigated this matter. He talked with John Forsyth and Kearney,—probably with Mr. Boland. He didn't want McCrea indicted, because he was a Republican. All he told the Grand Jurors was that he wanted a full and fair investigation. He saw the Democrats on the jury especially; didn't talk with the Republicans on it. He heard that the Grand Jury's report would be an exoneration of McCrea before the report was returned into court. McCrea told him it would be so. He thought Forsyth read off the minority report to McCrea. He declined to say how much money he received as attorney. That was his private affair. He didn't go the Grand Jury's room. He saw Mr. Billings about the reports that he was implicated in the matter. Mr. Billings said he went to introduce Robinson, merely as a friend.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. Reed did everything possible to get all the witnesses before the Grand Jury. That body made a majority and a minority report.

Here Gen. Stiles read some extracts from the reports as published, which Mr. Reed recognized.

Objection was made to introducing the opinions of Cook County men as testimony, and the readings were excluded. The money witness got from McCrea he considered his own business. He knew nothing whatever of any corruption.

ORSON SMITH,

Cashier of the Corn Exchange Bank of Chicago, was the next witness. He knew McCrea, Robinson, and Hapgood. McCrea, as County Treasurer, keeps an account there. He has had an average balance of $400,000. The bank does not, so far as witness knows, pay McCrea anything for those deposits. Some money was once paid to Robinson. He opened an account in February, 1878. The witness did not remember how the account was opened. There were two payments for interest, one of $329 and another of $250. His deposits were small, and his checks were likewise. His account was closed about a month ago. Hapgood has kept an account with the bank since 1872. He was never paid any interest on account of these deposits. Robinson was the only man to whom any money was given.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

The witness thought he had brought all the memoranda that Riddle wanted. The interest paid to Robinson came back from Robinson after he had had a consultation with McCrea.

MR. GILPIERCE

testified that the *Inter-Ocean* tried to get the printing job. He urged McCrea eloquently to give it to his paper. The *Inter-Ocean* people talked of giving a portion of the profits to the County Treasury, but came to the conclusion that it wouldn't do, as they needed the money themselves.

MR. CRITCHELL

said he had tried to get it for the *Inter-Ocean*. He had confidence in McCrea's judgment—that he would give it to them. Their judgment was very much shaken, and remains so. The witness said, on cross-examination, that he had told all he knew.

Adjourned.

GENERAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 10.—The Senate Chamber presented an unusual appearance this morning. Flowers and plants in profusion ornamented the stand of the President, and were arranged along before the Secretary and the long desks occupied by the reporters. But the most marked object in the room was an immense expanse of paper, completely encircling the entire Chamber and reaching from column to column in double supply on two of its sides. But this great quantity by no means exhausted the amount present, for there remained five great rolls piled up on the desk of Senator Talliaferro. This was referred to as the most marked object in the room. The word "marked" was used advisedly, for the good reason that these immense rolls and sheets of paper surrounding the room make up the now famous petition of the women's home-protection temperance movement, with the names of 170,000 persons marked thereon. Hence it was apparent this morning had been fixed up for the presentation of this petition to the Senate. The occasion filled the galleries with a large audience, while the floor of the chamber was thronged by ladies and friends of the temperance movement. The following workers in this cause were present: Miss Erances E. Willard, Evanston; Mrs. T. B. Carse, Chicago; Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, Chicago; Mrs. M. A. Cummings, Chicago; Mrs. Ralph S. Greenlee, Chicago; Miss Lucia Kimball, Chicago; Mrs. Senator Whiting, Tiskilwa; Mrs. E. G. Hibben, Peoria; Mrs. E. W. Kirkpatrick, Monmouth; Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, Rockford; Mrs. A. R. Riggs, Bloomington; Mrs. M. H. Villars, Pana; Mrs. G. H. Read, Bloomington; Mrs. Henry Harwood, Joliet; Mrs. Henry C. Cullom, Joliet; Mrs. S. P. Mooney, Pana; Miss Anna Gordon, Evanston; Mrs. Gov. Cullom; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Reed, Mrs. H. A. Allin, Mrs. R. M. Beach, Mrs. W. D. Ward, and other Springfield ladies.

TALLIAFERRO.

The Senate was opened with prayer at the usual hour, and, when the time for presenting petitions arrived, Senator Talliaferro arose and said:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor this morning, on behalf of the good ladies of the Home-Protective cause of the State of Illinois, to present to this honorable Senate the largest petition ever presented to any deliberative body on the American Continent, and probably the largest ever presented in the world. Taking the names in rotation, the petition is said to be one and a half miles long. It has the signatures of 175,000 persons to it, all citizens of the State of Illinois, about 80,000 of whom are legal voters of the State.

These petitioners are represented by every Senator upon this floor. They are our constituents, our mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters. They simply ask this Legislature to pass suitable laws by which the ladies of this State may assist us in regulating and controlling the liquor traffic in this State.

Will the Legislature grant this request? Yes. It is a reasonable and just request, and should be granted. The people need their assistance, and signify it by this enormous petition, that cannot be ignored by this Legislature.

This is the dawning of a new era in the world's history. Woman is coming to the front for the cause of right, humanity, and justice.

The right of the citizens to petition and ask that suitable laws be passed for the benefit of the people is guaranteed to them by our Constitution, and, when that is done, it is the duty of the Legislature to act.

This petition is presented to us by the good, earnest, honest, and noble ladies of the State of Illinois, for the cause of humanity, and to elevate the race to a higher plane of excellency and moral worth. They are persistent, and determined to succeed—they will succeed.

This petition, Mr. President, is but the little stone that has been carefully and laboriously hewn out of the mountain by the delicate hands of the ladies of this State. They have put it in motion, upon its ruling march, and it will continue to roll until it grinds all its opposers into the dust.

DISCUSSION.

Senator Davis asked that the ladies representing the temperance movement be allowed to address the Senate in behalf of this petition.

Senator Ford seconded the motion.

Senator Merritt objected.

A call of the roll was demanded.

When Senator Hamilton's name was reached, he said he objected to allowing any address while the Senate was in session, but was willing a recess should be taken for such a purpose. He would therefore vote no.

Senator Riddle said, in explanation, that he agreed with these ladies on the importance of the temperance cause, yet he believed they could not accomplish the purposes desired by the means they were now advocating. Hence he would vote no.

Senator Moffit said he believed in temperance, but wished a recess to be taken before such addresses be heard,—and voted "No."

The motion to suspend the rules was lost,—yeas, 24; nays, 19,—it requiring a two-thirds vote to effect a suspension.

Senator Ford then moved that a recess be taken.

MISS WILLARD.

The motion prevailed, and, amid applause, Miss Willard was introduced by Gov. Shuman. She said this occasion was, perhaps, not of especial significance to the Senate, yet it was fraught with grave import to the ladies who have been for so long a time engaged in this work. She then stated that the immediate purpose of this petition and work was to secure what they called a local-option law, and referred to the success of such a law in Maine. They were not tring to make people temperate by law, but merely asking that the traffic of liquors be regulated by law. She then spoke of the objection to this effort because it would interfere with State revenues. She said many gentlemen were in sympathy with temperance, yet they were

APPREHENSIVE OF THE POLITICAL EFFECT

of an indorsement of temperance. Was it a political party that gathered up the names to this petition? They only asked that this question of temperance, instead of being fixed by law, should be by the law-makers submitted to the people for their discussion and their regulation. Will you not put this question before the people, and give the women a chance to help the world, if even but a little way, in this great work? The Capital is the highest point in Illinois, here was their vantage-ground, the place where they come merely to ask the privilege of the Legislature to give their help to society. She then referred to the Germans. She believed they would yet come on their side, and spoke of their chivalric spirit, which would in time fall in line with this movement. She was here to represent the women and children. She wished them to remember this, and to act as patriots and citizens, accountable to society, to their country, and to God. In behalf of the women engaged in this work she thanked the Senate for the privilege of appearing before them.

She was listened to with strict attention, and concluded her remarks amid applause.

FURTHER TALK.

Senator Whiting, in moving that the petition be received and be referred to the Committee on Miscellany, spoke very earnestly of the grave importance of this subject.

Senator Fosdick said this petition asked for the Legislature to confer the power to vote on the ladies. This the Constitution would not permit, and he moved the petition be laid on the table.

The roll was called on this motion, and it was lost—yeas, 4; nays, 27.

Senator Lee moved to amend the motion to refer to the Miscellany Committee by making it the Judiciary Committee.

Senators Whiting, Moffit, and Talliaferro thought it should go to the Committee on Miscellany.

Senator Lee then withdrew his amendment, and, by unanimous consent, the petition went to the Committee on Miscellany.

BUSINESS.

The Senate then proceeded on its tedious way with appropriation bills, and passed to third reading without debate the bill allowing the Illinois Industrial University $23,000, the bill giving the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children $122,775, and the bill for $36,000 for the ordinary expenses of the Normal University at Normal for the next two years.

Then came a pause, and one hour was used up over the grave question of continuing the allowance of $600 a year to the State Board of Agriculture for a Bug Inspector.

Senator Moffit was solid against him, charging that high official with calling the bugs hard names which were wholly unintelligible to him, and which he did not know whether the bugs deserved or not. But it was no use. The Inspector was preserved, and the bugs must take the consequences.

The question of giving a bonus of $100 to every rural pumpkin shown then appeared, but, pending its discussion, the hour of noon arrived, and the Senate, which could scarcely yield one-half hour, of its time for the presentation of the women's petition, arose from its solemn deliberations and adjourned over to the following day.

JUSTICES.

The early train this morning brought down pretty much all the Justices of the Peace in Chicago, each and every one anxious to secure his confirmation by the Senate. Their absence from the city will give the vags and tramps an opportunity to become virtuous for one day.

SENATOR RIDDLE

returned with several of the witnesses whose testimony he wishes to use in the McCrae investigation.

THE HOUSE

was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Young.

Mr. Morrison presented a remonstrance against any further insurance legislation.

Mr. Eldridge's bill (107) for changing the time of holding court in some counties was ordered to a third reading.

THE COMMUNISTIC PRINTING SCHEME.

Mr. Scroggs, from the Committee on Printing, reported adversely on House Bill 462, providing that newspapers shall not charge more than $3 for each 100 words of legal advertising; and ordered printed Bill 574 in relation to State contracts. It provides for the purchase of some $20,000 worth of presses, type, binder's tools, etc., to be placed in the care of a Superintendent, to be appointed by the Governor; bids to be called for in the usual manner, and the successful bidder to be allowed the use of the material. It is claimed for the bill that it provides for a uniformity in turning out the State printing that does not now exist. The Committee does not recommend the passage of the bill, being contented to place it before the House for consideration and debate. In theory it is doubtless all right, but, as a matter of fact, to reduce it to practice will be a very costly experiment,—one that the State will soon tire of.

On motion of Mr. Crooker, House Bill 751, providing that wage-workers shall receive their wages in actual cash, and not in orders, truck, or checks, was amended so as not to include farm or domestic servants, and ordered to third reading.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The consideration of Bill 104, better known as the Compulsory Education bill, was resumed. The bill as amended is as follows:

A Bill for an act to secure to children the benefit of an elementary education:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly, That every parent, guardian, or other person in the State of Illinois having control and charge of any child or children between the ages of 8 and 14 years, shall be required to send any such child or children to a public or private school for a period of at least twelve weeks in each school year, which school year is to commence on the first Monday of September, in the year A. D. 1879, at least six weeks of which shall be consecutive, unless such child or children shall be excused from such attendance by the Board of Education or a School Director of the city, town, or district, as the case may be, in which its parents or guardians reside, upon its having been shown to their satisfaction that the bodily or mental condition of such child is such as to prevent its attendance at school, or application to study for the period required, or that such child is taught in a private school or at home, in such branches as are ordinarily taught in primary schools, or has already acquired the branches of learning ordinarily taught in the public schools, or for other good and sufficient causes; *Provided*, that in case a public or private school shall not be taught for three months during the year within one and one-half miles by the nearest traveled road of the residence of any such person within the school district, he shall not be liable to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. No person or corporation in this State shall at any time after the first day of September, A. D. 1880, employ any child under 14 years of age, during the established school-hours of the locality, unless such child shall have attended some common or private school for a term of at least twelve weeks during the school-year next preceding the commencement of such employment, and such child shall deliver to its employer a certificate as evidence of attendance in compliance with the provisions of this act, from its teacher, or from the clerk of the Board of Local Directors, or from the President of the Board of Education, as the case may be, having control of the school district in which the parent or guardian of any such child shall reside: *Provided*, such child shall have resided in this State during the school year next preceding the commencement of such employment: *And, provided further*, that such child is under the control of a parent or guardian, and is not dependent upon its own resources for support; nor shall such employment continue for a longer period than forty weeks during any school year from the time this act shall take effect, unless such child shall deliver to such employer a certificate of excuse from the proper authority for any of the reasons mentioned in Sec. 1 of this act.

Sec. 3. Any person or corporation who shall employ a child in violation of the second section of this act shall be liable to a fine of not less than $20 nor more than $50 for each offense, and such fine shall be collected by any Director or member of the School Board, in the name of the State of Illinois, in an action before any court of competent jurisdiction, and the fine so collected shall be paid to the School Treasurer of the town or district in which the defendant resided when the offense was committed, and by him accounted for as other moneys raised for school purposes, and said money shall be applied to the use of the common school in the district in which the offense was committed.

Sec. 4. In case it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Board of Education having control, that the parent or guardian has not the means wherewith to purchase the necessary school books to enable him to comply with the requirements of this act, such Board is authorized hereby to furnish such books, free of charge, the same to be paid for out of the contingent funds at the disposal of such Board of Education, and such books shall be returned at the expiration of said term.

Sec. 5. In case any parent, guardian, or other person shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, said parent, guardian, or other person having control of such child or children, shall be liable to a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $10. Said fine shall be collected by any Director or President of any School Board, before any Justice of the Peace in any township where the same may accrue, and when collected shall be paid to the School Treasurer of the township in which the defendant resided when the offense was committed, and by him accounted for the same as money raised for school purposes.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of any Directors or members of the School Boards to prosecute any offense occurring under this act, and any Directors or members of School Boards neglecting to prosecute for such fine within ten days after written notice has been served on them by any taxpayer in said district, unless the person complained of shall be excused by the District Board, shall be liable in a sum of not less than $5 nor more than $10, which sum can be sued for by any taxpayer in the district in the name of the Treasurer of said township, to be accounted for as provided for in Sec. 3 of this act.

GOOD MASTER BARRY ON TYRANNY.

Mr. Barry, of Cook, obtained the floor and spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker: When this bill came up for second reading, owing to the forest of amendments that were offered and discussed at length at the time, it was impossible to say anything upon the fundamental principles of the bill itself. Now, sir, as the bill before the House is one involving very serious and delicate questions affecting the rights of parents in the Commonwealth of Illinois, I desire to offer a few observations upon it. In the very foundation of civilization and of our American society every true citizen recognizes certain social and natural relations that are rooted in the common law and have become sanctified by time.

When a legislative body, through the passage of any law affecting these relations, fails to give the right of parents over their children that consideration which its importance demands, it is not true to the body itself or the interests of the people it aims to represent. We recognize the following social relations: Husband and Wife, Parent and Child, Guardian and Ward, and Master and Servant. The importance of these relations seems to be in the order in which they are stated by me. First, then, in importance is the relation of husband and wife; second in importance, and almost equally as great as the first, is the relation of parent and child. We observe, sir, with what cautious solicitude wise legislators treat any subject touching upon the relations of husband and wife. With equal care should we guard that principle of our law and that sacred tie of our social relations which recognize the tender relations of parent and child.

All writers on the civil law dwell more or less on the relations which I am now discussing, and which I conceive will be impaired by the passage of this bill. I will not occupy the time of the House by quoting from the various authorities which might be adduced going to show that in proportion as Nations become civilized the State inclines to leave these relations undisturbed, resting more upon the sentiment of natural affection in the parent for the child than the enactment of laws the enforcement of which might inspire that abhorrence with which every true friend of civilized society must view

THE LEAST EXERCISE OF ARBITRARY POWER.

[This sentence acquires significance from the fact that Mr. Barry has got his man in a dungeon.—Ed. Trib.] Suffice it for my purpose to quote the authority of one of the first writers on American law.

Walker, in his work on American Law, speaks on this subject as follows: "The law has, in fact, very little to do in regulating this relation. The sentiments of natural affection and moral obligation are so sufficient for this purpose that the sanctions of law are, for the most part, dispensed with, and this has become more and more the case in proportion as mankind have become more civilized. In a word, parental authority and filial obedience are left, as they should be, to the law which Nature has written upon the heart."

Recent times show a regular tendency towards the doctrine of non-interference in these delicate and very tender relations.

The law of the parent and child is founded in Nature, but this bill, which has nothing in it of soul or sentiment, assumes to fill the place of a law founded in Nature, and at the same time it has upon its face

THE VERY DEFINITIONS OF TYRANNY.

Permit me, sir, to refer to the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin on a case which arose in a school district in that State in 1872, when the teacher, against the direction of the parent to the child, sought to compel the child to study subjects forbidden by the parent. See also report of State Superintendent of Schools of this State for 1873 and 1874. The question at issue was, simply, Has a Board of School Directors, through their teachers or otherwise, the power to direct, against the will of the parent, what studies a child shall pursue? In other words, Whose authority is paramount, that of the parent or the Board? The Court says: "Ordinarily it will be conceded that the law gives the parent the exclusive right to govern and control his minor children, and he has the right to enforce obedience to his commands.

HE IS MORE LIKELY TO KNOW

the health, temperament, aptitude, and deficiencies of his child than the teacher, and how long he can send him to school."

Now, sir, the Court holds the authority of the parent to be paramount to that of the Board, and gravely informs the teacher that the parent knows best the condition and capacity of the child, and what studies are best adapted for him to pursue. With how much greater force could the Court inform the State or the Legislature that the parent best knows the intellectual wants of his child, and how long he can send him to school.

If this bill were simply a mischief only to our schools, I could forgive the sentiments that sent it to this House; but I conceive it to be fraught with danger to our public-school system. To-day it is popular to send children to school. Let the State step in between the parent and the child, and a spirit of resistance will be aroused that will increase as time rolls on.

Let no malignant influence in this Assembly say that I am opposed to education; for I know too well that it is to enlightenment the world is indebted for

THE PROGRESS THE HUMAN RACE IS MAKING

steadily, though slowly, toward the grand and happy destiny intended for it even in this world by the great Creator, who gave it life, intellect, and soul; and I know full well, too, sir, that of all other pastures from which freedom draws her nourishment it is in her chosen temple, in her favorite habitation, the school-room!

The tendency of the modern ages has been and is to-day toward a universal education; and I claim, sir, that we are getting to this universal education just as fast as it is beneficial for mankind to get to it without being forced to it by law. It would be only retarding the progress of a real and wholesome education to make it compulsory, when voluntarily it is already

BECOMING UNIVERSALLY POPULAR

with the people.

I have too much respect for the talents of the gentleman who introduced this bill to believe he gave it that mature consideration its delicacy and importance demand before placing it before this House.

I feel convinced that no lawyer can afford to place himself on record as voting for this bill, and certainly no constitutional lawyer can vote for it. No parent in whose heart springs the love and sentiments of natural affection for his children—upon whose manhood depends the propagation of the race and perpetuation of the human species—can vote for this bill, and I do not believe, sir, that its author can muster in this House enough of old bachelors, in whose breasts never pulsate the sacred affection and devotion of parent and child, to make it become a law in this State.

I am opposed to the bill, sir, because it is out of harmony with our moral and social usage; because it reflects upon our civilization; because it

MAKES THE STATE A TYRANT

to force parental will; because it tends to defeat its own end; and because average attendance at school will decrease if it becomes a law. For these and other equally cogent reasons which I do not desire to detain you to hear I am opposed to the bill.

FACTS.

Mr. Shaw, of Carroll, favored the bill, on the ground that less than 50 per cent of the children of the State attended the public schools, even for a portion of the year. Thousands of children were set to work like horses and mules to gratify the avarice of the parents. In support of his argument he presented the following statistics:

Children of school age in Illinois	973,589
Whole enrollment	687,446
In private schools	49,375
Not at school	236,768
Can't read or write	105,700

About one-half are out of school every day.

Children of school age in Chicago	110,184
Enrolled	51,128
Average daily attendance	70 per cent
Out of school every day	74,395

Mr. Shaw made frequent quotations from the works of Blackstone, John Stuart Mill, and Plato.

MR. NEAL, OF COLES,

followed with nearly the same line of argument, and made a special appeal in favor of the homeless and wandering Arabs who infest the streets of all our large cities.

Mr. Spencer, desirous of choking off debate, moved the previous question, but it failed to carry.

Mr. Snigg, of Sangamon, raised his "feeble testimony in behalf of great principles and a good cause," and advocated the passage of the bill, and in the course of his argument said that the descendants of Michael Angelo, Dante, and Tasso are to-day the vagabonds of the earth.

Mr. Snigg's argument closed the debate, and the bill being put upon its passage was carried by a vote of 87 to 48.

YEAS.

Abraham,
Allen(Warren),
Bolt,
Black,
Buck,
Burt,
Butterworth,
Byers,
Carter (Adams),
Carter (Jo'ns'n),
Churchill,
Clark,
Core,
Crooker,
Crosthwait,
Davis,
Ehrhardt,
Elliott,
Ewing,
Fosbender,
Foy,
Graham,
Granger,
Gray,
Gross,
Hall (Gallatin),
Harts,
Hinds,
Ingham,
Jackson,
Jennings,
Johnson,
Jones (Wash'n),
Kouka,
Latimer,
Lewis,
Marston,
Mason,
McFie,
Meier,
Millbeck,
Mitchell,
Moss,
Neal,
Nichols,
Orendorff,
Otman,
Pearson,
Peters,
Pleasants,
Powell,
Price,
Prickett,
Ranney,
Robinson (Jack.)
Rogers,
Richey,
Savage,
Scott,
Scroggs,
Seiter,
Shaw,
Simonson,
Smith,
Snigg,
Snyder,
Spencer,
Stevens,
Taylor (Cook),
Taylor (Winne.)
Thomson (Will),
Tice,
Tracy,
Tyler,
Vasey,
Veile,
Wall,
Walsh,
Warren,
Weber,
Wentworth,
Wheeler,
Wright (Boone),
Wright(DuPage)
Zimmerman,
Zink,
Mr. Speaker.

NAYS.

Barry,
Bowen,
Bower,
Bisbee,
Bridges,
Brigham,
Brumback,
Chase,
Cockle,
Collins,
Day,
Dysart,
Eldridge,
English,
Ficklin,
Green,
Hamilton,
Herrington,
Hinckley,
Holden,
Hopkins,
Jones (Christ'n),
Keniston,
Lovell,
McBride,
McCreery,
McKinlay,
Miles,
Mock,
Morrison,
Neff,
O'Malley,
Pratt,
Provart,
Reaburn,
Reavill,
Robison(Fulton)
Ryan,
Samuel,
Scarlett,
Secrest,
Sexton,
Sherman,
Sloan,
Struckman,
Thomas,
Tice,
Trammell,
Trusdell,
Wilson,
Wightman.

The announcement of its passage was received with cheers.

THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. Herrington, of Kane, moved that the House adjourn sine die May 5. Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

REVENUE.

The special order of the day, the Revenue bills, were called up. Bill 830 was read a third time, put upon its passage, and passed by a vote of 105 to 9. It is as follows:

A Bill for an act to provide the necessary revenue for State purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That there shall be raised, by levying a tax, by valuation upon the assessed taxable property for the years A. D. 1879 and 1880, in this State, for general State purposes, to be designated "Revenue Fund," the following sums, to-wit: The sum of $1,100,000 for the year 1879, upon the assessed taxable property for the year 1879; and the sum of $1,500,000 for the year 1880, upon the assessed taxable property for the year 1880. There shall also be placed to the credit of such Revenue Fund, for general State purposes, for the year 1879, the sum of $400,000 of the unappropriated money now to the credit of such fund in the State Treasury.

Sec. 2. That there shall also be raised, by levying a tax, by valuation upon the assessed taxable property for the years 1879 and 1880, in this State, for State school purposes, to be designated "State School Fund," the following sums, to wit: The sum of $700,000 for the year 1879, upon the assessed taxable property for the year 1879; and the sum of $1,000,000 for the year 1880, upon the assessed taxable property for the year 1880. There shall also be placed to the credit of such State School Fund for the year 1879 the sum of $300,000 of the balance remaining in such fund in the State Treasury, and apportioned among the several counties according to law.

Sec. 3. The Governor and Auditor shall annually compute and ascertain the separate rates per cent required to produce the amount of taxes above levied, and the product of such rates shall not exceed the amounts by this act authorized to be levied: Provided, that where any rate per cent computed shall be fractional, such fraction shall be regarded as an additional one cent on the one hundred dollars valuation, so that an even rate shall be certified, anything in any other act providing a different manner of ascertaining the amount of revenue required to be levied for State purposes to the contrary notwithstanding; and when such rates are so ascertained the Auditor shall certify them to the County Clerks.

The bill prepared by the Committee on Revenue (H. B. 840) was next called up and read a third time.

Mr. Miles, of Knox, moved to amend by striking out from the eighty-sixth section the provision for a review of the assessment every four years of real and personal property, and making it yearly.

Mr. Wilson, of Cook, spoke at some length in opposition to the amendment, and in favor of the original bill.

Mr. Ranney, of Woodford, offered as a further amendment that the excision include the provision for the annual review of the assessment of personal property and of improvements made or destroyed.

Mr. Wilson, who had the bill in charge, opposed the amendment, and explained why the section should be adopted as recommended by the Committee.

Mr. Ranney's amendment was accepted by Mr. Miles.

Mr. Sherman spoke at some length on the desirability of passing the bill in its original shape, because the Committee to whom the bill was referred have presented a harmonious law, which the passage of the resolution will destroy.

Mr. Wentworth said that Sec. 76 contained all the provisions which the amendment contemplated, and there was no necessity for its passage.

Mr. Matthews offered as a substitute for the amendment the following:

Provided, that the County Board or Board of Supervisors may at their July meeting in the year succeeding any general assessment or complaint, review and equalize the assessment previously made.

Mr. McKinlay, of Edgar, spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Wilson, of Cook, again came to the rescue, and made a long argument to show that the bill did not require the amendment or substitute presented by the gentleman from Pike (Mathews).

The Mathews substitute was lost by 68 to 44.

Mr. Ewing, of McLean, offered as a substitute to the amendment to provide for correction after reviewing. Adopted—71 to 59.

AFTER RECESS,

Mr. Bisbee, of Cook, introduced House bill 878, to allow Coroners to appoint Deputies. Sent to second reading.

Mr. Mitchell reported from the Committee on Appropriations on several bills, as indicated in yesterday's telegram.

Mr. Ranney, of the Committee on Roads and Bridges, reported adversely on bill 825, regulating toll-bridges.

Mr. Carter, of Adams, of the Library Committee, introduced bill 879, granting an appropriation of $5,500 to buy books for the State Library. Referred to the Appropriation Committee.

Mr. Thompson, of Cook, reported on two railroad bills, as indicated in yesterday's dispatch.

REVENUE AGAIN.

The consideration of Bill 840 was then resumed, and Mr. Wilson offered an amendment that the provisions of the bill shall not apply to any previous action for the collection of taxes and special assessments. Adopted.

Mr. McKinlay offered an amendment providing that all other taxes than State be extended by County Clerks in their respective counties. Lost.

Mr. Ranney offered an amendment reciting that, if any person feel aggrieved, or complain that the assessment of the property of another is too low, the Town Board may revise the assessment and correct the same. Ordered engrossed, and ordered to a third reading.

House Bill 814, also a revenue bill, was read. Mr. Wilson offered an amendment that the bill shall not apply to proceedings for the collection of delinquent taxes for 1878 and prior years. Pending action thereon the House adjourned.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON REVENUE

met this afternoon and agreed to report favorably on House bill 286, amending Sec. 216 of the Revenue law to make it conform to the Constitution. This, it is expected, will put an end to the vast litigation growing out of tax titles during the past four years. It will report favorably on House bill 710, amending Sec. 63 of the Revenue law in relation to giving notice by publication of platting of property.

CORONER MANN, OF CHICAGO,

was before the House Judiciary Committee this afternoon urging the passage of an act authorizing Sheriffs and Coroners to administer oaths to parties qualifying as sureties on bonds, and making perjury of the oaths given falsely under such circumstances.

CAUCUSES.

EACH PARTY IN SESSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., April 10.—Immediately on the adjournment of the Senate Senator Kuykendall announced that, by reason of the conduct of the Brigadier-Generals in Congress, an emergency existed, wherefore there would be a caucus of Republican Senators at 3 o'clock.

The caucus was very fully attended, and a mutual interchange of opinion on the political situation followed. It was decided to present resolutions indorsing the attitude of President Hayes on the Election-law question and appropriations, but, as the Senate calendar is now loaded down, the resolutions will not be offered until such time as they may be directly taken up and considered.

The matter of amending the Registry laws was also the subject of some consideration.

Some talk followed on the question of

FINAL ADJOURNMENT,

but no action was taken. The subject will be discussed at a future caucus.

Several short speeches were made on the desirability of confining legislative labors to the Militia, Revenue, and Appropriation bills, and throwing overboard the mass of stuff which has been introduced for no other reason than the glorification of the members at the hands of their constituents.

THE CHICAGO JUSTICES

were discussed, and the sentiment of the majority was that there should be an increased number of Republicans on the list. The present division does not meet with any favor at the hands of the dominant party, as they think that the present list of appointees was made up to influence the June elections.

SEVERAL OF THE LEADING DEMOCRATS

held a caucus this afternoon on the adjournment question, and decided that to-morrow morning the following resolution should be introduced in the Senate by Merritt, of Marion. It explains itself:

Whereas, The Chicago Tribune, one of the leading Republican papers of the State of Illinois, published in yesterday's issue the following article relating to the action of the General Assembly of the State, as follows:

"Let the people of Illinois rejoice. The prospects are that this Legislature, which has been controlled ever since its inception by the worst set of law-making pirates and general incompetents, will in a few weeks come to a close. The people would say "Amen!" were the Solons to relegate themselves to obscurity to-morrow. There is not the slightest reason for their legislative existence as a body. The present Legislature is without doubt the laziest, most rapacious, and most worthless that ever infested the State. The pigeon-holes in the clerks' rooms are filled with blackmailing bills, and, if the rumors be correct, the most shameful propositions for the passage of bills have been of almost daily occurrence. Bills for the regulation of gas companies, railroads, insurance companies, and all sorts of moneyed corporations have been introduced without stint for phlebotomical purposes. Every State institution has had its lobbyists on the floor playing the role of *Oliver Twist*, and the corruptionists have held their big and greasy palms wide open for anything that might be dropped. Some of them, backed by brokers who claim to be solid with the newspapers, have had the audacity to dictate terms, and have even gone off on junketing tours for the purpose of getting pointers to be used in their nefarious undertakings. It is proper to remark that, in a majority of cases, they have returned empty-handed. The end is approaching, and if the taxpayers know their duty they will see to it that these tax-eaters and legislative blackmailers never come back in the capacity of legislators."

In view of the humiliating statements contained in said paper, and unfortunately shared in the press and people of this State; therefore,

Resolved, That the Senate, by and with the concurrence of the House of Representatives, fix the time of final adjournment of the General Assembly on the 1st day of May next.

FIRES.

AT IOWA CITY, IA.

Iowa City, Ia., April 10.—Hull & Scofield's distillery burned at this place at 5 o'clock this afternoon. It was the principal alcohol distillery in the Northwest, producing almost exclusively for foreign shipment to Marseilles and other Mediterranean markets. It cost originally $30,000, and had a capacity of 1,200 bushels a day, though running only one-third of that. It started on the 1st of last November, and has shipped about $70,000 worth of goods per month. The fire caught in the doubler, which, being suddenly broken, let the vapor reach a lamp. The stock-sheds, with 600 head of feeding cattle, were saved, as were the bonded warehouses containing stock on hand. The loss is $35,000 to $40,000, Hull & Scofield having made large additions. Insurance, $10,000; Liverpool, London & Globe, $2,500; Fire Association, of Philadelphia, $2,500; North American, Philadelphia, $2,500; American, Philadelphia, $1,500; Ætna, Hartford, $1,500; Home, of New York, $5,000 on cattle and sheds. Hull & Scofield will at once rebuild. The cattle will be shipped to some other distillery to finish feeding.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 219 at 9:25 last evening was caused by the burning out of a chimney in the two-story frame house No. 230 Thirty-fifth street, owned by Martin Powers. No damage.

TORONTO.

Toronto, April 10.—An incendiary fire to-night destroyed the Market Elevator. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Kalamazoo, Mich., April 10.—The funeral of George E. Bates, the only surviving son of the late Charles R. Bates, took place to-day. He was traveling South for his health, as was his father, when his death occurred. He died in New Orleans last week, and was buried here to-day. This makes the death of father, mother, and son, and the loss of one of the most esteemed families of Kalamazoo, within the space of a little more than a year. The societies of which he was a member officiated at the funeral.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

New York, April 10.—Arrived, the Amerique, from Havre, P. Calland, from Rotterdam, Suevia, from Hamburg, City of Virginia, from Glasgow.

London, April 10.—Steamers Olympia, Schiedam, and Circassia, from New York, have arrived.

Queenstown, April 10.—Arrived, Illinois, from Philadelphia.

Chemical lecturer before the senior class—"I used to perform this experiment, gentlemen, with a cat or a dog; but, out of regard to Mr. Bergh, I will not torture any animal this time unless you can entice a freshman into the—" [Wild applause.]—*Acta Columbiana.*

RAILROADS.

Conference of Trunk-Line Managers in New York Yesterday.

Another Attempt to Compel Adherence to Schedule Rates.

Sixty Cents Per Hundred on Live Stock Adopted Arbitrarily.

Prediction of Serious Trouble in Consequence Thereof.

Fruit Transportation on the Illinois Central—Western Earnings.

IMPORTANT ACTION BY THE TRUNK LINES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, April 10.—A conference of railroad managers was held at the Windsor yesterday. The trunk lines were represented by A. L. Cassatt, Pennsylvania Railroad Company; James H. Rutter, J. B. Dutcher, and E. Clark, Jr., New York Central; G. R. Blanchard and R. C. Vitas, New York, Lake Erie & Western. No representative of the Baltimore & Ohio was present. The Western roads were represented by J. N. McCullough, William Stewart, and S. W. Hallock, Pittsburg, Chicago, & St. Louis; J. H. Devereux, President Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis; H. B. Hurlbut, President Indianapolis & St. Louis; and H. W. Hibbard, General Freight Agent St. Louis & Vandalia Road. It was the subject of general remark that the Baltimore & Ohio was not represented, and that the Wabash Road failed to send a representative. When it was known that O. L. Hopkins, General Manager of the latter Company, was in the city, one of the delegates remarked that Mr. Hopkins was too busily engaged in log-rolling for the Presidency of the Wabash Road to attend a meeting called to adjust rates for the cutting of which his road was mainly responsible. Only two St. Louis roads were represented. The first subject under discussion was the time flour, provisions, and grain should be allowed to be held by roads before adding storage expenses. It was unanimously decided to fix four days as the limit.

The principal reason for the meeting was an adjustment of the rates on live stock, on which there had been cutting for some time past from 60 to 35 cents a hundred. It was charged by one of the trunk-line managers that the present cutting of rates on live stock was demoralizing freight rates generally; that no Western road had been maintaining rates for some time, and that it was an absolute necessity to restore and equalize the live-stock rates from the West. It was claimed by some of those present that it was folly to restore the old rates in the absence of representatives from the Chicago roads, which had been more actively engaged in cutting rates than any other lines. This view at one time was about to prevail, when A. J. Cassatt stated that the trunk lines were determined to enforce East-bound rates, and to prevent cutting by every means in their power. He warned the Western roads that if rates were made lower than the schedule prices, or rebates were allowed, the trunk lines would deduct the amounts from the local roads guilty of the violation, and that under no circumstance would the trunk lines accept rebates or pay less than schedule rates.

J. N. McCullough, in response, said that for one he was opposed to such arbitrary action by the trunk lines, and he very broadly intimated that such a course might seriously react hereafter.

Another representative remarked: "The action will soon drive all traffic from the West to the first point on the Baltimore & Ohio Road"; to which Mr. McCullough responded, "That's so."

The conference resulted in the trunk lines fixing an arbitrary rate on live-stock at 60 cents per 100 pounds, on a basis of Chicago to New York, the new schedule to go into effect on Monday, April 14.

Railroad-men discussed the action freely after the meeting adjourned, and there was a general feeling of opposition to the action of the trunk lines. A leading cattle-shipper remarked that the new schedule would not last over a week, and that if the trunk lines carried out their policy the bulk of Western traffic would be sent over the Baltimore & Ohio Road.

Pool Commissioner Fink has issued a circular to trunk-line agents calling their attention to recent cutting on West-bound freight by the fast-freight lines, and instructing them that they will not be permitted to make any lower than tariff rates to any shippers, "it being the intent and purpose of the order to secure to all shippers between the same places the same rates of transportation for like services performed." In referring to the order, Commissioner Fink said the trouble was caused by Western roads holding out special inducements to shippers of which the trunk lines were not aware. The trunk lines propose hereafter to divert freight on which rebates have been promised to some other road, and in this manner secure the same rate to all shippers as the only way to secure schedule rates.

NO SUITS WANTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., April 10.—Gen. Wager Swayne, H. S. Greene, and C. B. Stuart, attorneys for the Wabash Railway Company, made an application to Judge Drummond, in Chambers, Wednesday, for an injunction to restrain Charles W. Hassler and others, representing New York stock brokers and bankers, from commencing or prosecuting suits against that Company. The bill recites that Hassler, as attorney or agent of other parties, has instituted a number of suits before various courts in Indiana, and in the Circuit Courts of Champaign, Vermilion, and Macon Counties, in this State, against the Wabash Company, and asked that a Receiver be appointed to take charge of the property of the road until the suits are determined; that, while the application for a Receiver has been denied, the suits are pending, and are based upon certain bonds and coupons known as equipment bonds of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company. It is also set forth that the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway Company was sold by order of the Court under a mortgage, with all its equipments, and that the mortgage was given in part to secure the payment of these bonds; that at such sale a committee of the creditors purchased the road, and it was afterwards transferred to the Wabash Company, and that this Company is not liable for the bonds sued upon, but is being greatly injured by the suits instituted and proposed to be instituted by Hassler. The injunction was ordered to issue, the writ being made returnable to the Court for the Southern District of Illinois April 25.

IOWA RAILROAD MATTERS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Des Moines, Ia., April 8.—Judge E. H. Thayer, in his Clinton *Age*, a recent article scathing the Railroad Commissioners and the Iowa railroad pool, says:

There can be no independent railroad building into the territory traversed or claimed by either of the pool lines. If double the amount of money required to build a road from Cedar Rapids to Council Bluffs was in bank to be used in constructing such a line, it could not be built in a quarter of a century. The combined influence and power of the three lines would be used to prevent the building of such a road. So between any points penetrated by either of the pool roads. Nor will one of the pool lines build a mile of road if it can be shown that that mile will touch any of the territory reached by either of the other two.

It is the opinion of those conversant with the facts that there is considerable railroad building into the territory occupied by the pool lines. St. Louis is building a road to Council Bluffs which is extensively in the territory of the pool lines. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has built a branch from Creston to Greenfield, seven miles west of Winterset, the terminus of that branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; also a branch from Chariton to Indianola, the terminus of the Indianola branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and rumor says will extend it to this city. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy is also preparing to build a branch from Knoxville to this city, and will extend its Creston branch from Greenfield to Guthrie Centre and up to Missouri Valley Junction, on the Chicago & Northwestern; while the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific are projecting branches to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; all which looks as though the pool lines would build roads into the territory reached by either of the other pool lines. It is the opinion of a good many people that this very poaching on each other's territory will eventuate in smashing the pool. The fact is, either will build roads whenever it is deemed profitable.

On the 24th inst. Birmingham, Van Buren County, will vote on the proposition for tax aid to the Fort Madison & Northwestern Narrow-Gauge Road. There is assurance the tax will be voted. It is proposed to build this road via Oskaloosa to Council Bluffs. Benjamin Gifford, Manager of the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Narrow-Gauge Road, says he has now seventy-six miles of road in operation from West Lebanon, Ind., to Leroy, Ill., with another section under construction in Fulton County, Ill., with which connection at Havana will be made. Beyond the eastern terminus narrow-gauge roads are either actually built or projected, and well defined so as to reach Toledo and Pittsburg. Should a narrow-gauge road be built across Iowa from the Mississippi River, great effort will be made to form a connection with it, and thus afford an eastern outlet across Illinois for traffic.

FRUIT TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. Horace Tucker, General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, has issued the following circular to shippers and agents giving the arrangement his road has made in regard to fruit shipments for the season of 1879:

The fruit-train will start from Cairo and run to Chicago and Dubuque when the bulk of shipments warrant, and will stop only where fruit is received or delivered. The rates on fruit and vegetables by fruit-train will be as follows: Cairo and Anna to Chicago, 80 cents per 100 pounds; Cobden and St. Johns, 75 cents; Tamaroa and Central City, 75 cents; Odin and Mattoon, 65 cents. In full car-loads not to exceed 16,000 pounds to one consignee the rates will be as follows: To Chicago from Cairo and Anna, $100; Cobden and St. Johns, $90; Tamaroa and Central City, $85; Odin and Mattoon, $75. Onions, potatoes (sweet or common), apples, and tomatoes, either mixed or alone, will be taken in car-loads of 16,000 pounds or less in fruit trains; 20,000 or less if by freight trains, from all stations south of Centralia to Chicago at $80 per car by fruit train or $50 by freight train, if shipped by one consignor to one consignee. Vegetables less than car-loads (and tomatoes will be considered vegetables) will be taken by fruit train at 25 per cent less than the above rates when in lots of 1,000 pounds and upwards from same station, same shipper, to same consignee. No package, however small, will be taken for less than 50 cents, or at actual weight at the above rates if it amounts to more. The Company will not be responsible for delivery, and fruit and vegetables by freight trains must be entirely at owners' risk, and all fruit left at the close of business for the day will be turned over to the warehousemen for sale on account of charges.

ANOTHER WAR.

There are rumors afloat that serious troubles have broken out again between the owners of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company. As is well known, the latter Company leased the former some months ago, and has been operating it ever since. It is now claimed by the Denver & Rio Grande that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe has not complied with the terms of the lease, and they are trying to get possession of the road again. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company, however, deny the truth of these statements, and will defend their rights to the property to the last. It is reported that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe officials have been preparing against a coup d'etat on the part of the Denver & Rio Grande people, and run all passenger trains under guard and have armed forces in the round-houses at Pueblo and Denver. A dispatch from Colorado Springs states that the station at that point was attacked night before last and the door to the baggage-room burst in, but the invaders were repulsed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe men. It is also reported that Superintendent Boest, of the Denver & Rio Grande Division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, telegraphed to Fort Garland for troops to protect the United States mail in view of the threatened assault, but the answer was that the officer in charge had no authority to send them on account of the posse comitatus clause.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS.

The eleventh annual report of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1878, has just been made public. The total earnings of the road are shown to be $3,176,370; increase over 1877, $78,408; operating expenses, $1,989,607; decrease, $33,306, as compared with the operating expenses of 1877; net earnings for 1878 were $1,186,763. The General Manager states that but for the serious interruption to traffic caused by the freshet of last September, and the damage resulting therefrom, and from the disastrous collision between two trains in August, the net earnings of the lines would have met all the liabilities for the year. The extraordinary expenditure due to these causes has thus far amounted to $81,770. The above statement shows that the expenses were 62.64 per cent of the gross earnings. There were carried over the road during the year 2,142,155 tons, as against 1,722,386 tons in 1877, there being a large increase in both through and local freight. During the year 747,455 passengers were carried, as against 680,082 in 1877, the increase being mainly in the local travel, but in consequence of lower rates and decreased mileage there was a slight reduction in passenger earnings. The equipment is in excellent condition. During the year there were put in the track 3,380 tons of steel rails and 122,299 cross-ties; twelve miles were ballasted with stone and furnace cinders and five miles with gravel.

THE MISSOURI RIVER POOL.

The General Managers of the roads belonging to the Missouri River pool, or, as it is better known, the Southwestern Railway Association, will meet to-day at the Grand Pacific Hotel to finally determine whether the Missouri River pool shall be reorganized and continued. Fears are entertained that it will not be possible to surmount the difficulties that have lately arisen between the various roads in regard to a redivision of the percentages which are made necessary by the construction of a line of its own by the Chicago & Alton to Kansas City. The principal trouble is between the Chicago & Alton and the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern and Missouri Pacific Railroads, but it is understood that some of the other roads are also discontented with their share of the business they are getting at present. Yet if the Chicago & Alton and the two St. Louis lines can come to an understanding there will be but little trouble in harmonizing the other interests. The managers of the two St. Louis lines arrived here yesterday morning, and were nearly all day with Mr. J. C. McMullin, General Manager of the Chicago & Alton, with a view of coming to an understanding among themselves. It could not be learned, however, what the result of the conference was.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* furnishes the following statement in advance of publication in its own columns of the gross earnings of the principal Western roads for the month of March, 1879:

	1879.	1878.
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	$ 532,000	$ 295,367
Burl., Cedar Rap. & No.	111,924	125,141
Cairo & St. Louis	12,992	14,245
Central Pacific	1,289,000	1,228,592
Chicago & Alton	344,376	357,297
Chicago & East. Illinois	67,025	58,504
Chic., Milw. & St. Paul	633,000	663,639
Chicago & Northwest	1,101,000	1,095,884
Clev., Mt. Vernon & Del.	20,039	20,012
Grand Trunk of Canada	648,187	697,082
Great West'n of Canada	330,908	336,020
Hannibal & St. Joseph	190,134	160,365
Illinois Cent. (Ill. line)	416,005	402,847
Illinois Cent. (Iowa lines)	124,878	133,662
Indianapolis, Bl. & West.	58,869	76,913
Interna'l & Great North.	85,194	72,936
Kansas Pacific	340,951	275,281
Missouri, Kansas & Tex.	224,559	236,546
Mobile & Ohio	163,227	165,755
Paducah & Memphis	9,150	14,753
St. L., Alt. & T. H. (brc'hs)	43,270	38,886
St. L., Iron Mt. & South'n	352,580	344,198
St. L., Kans. C. & North	320,188	299,825
St. Louis & Southeastern	68,181	69,212
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	91,257	108,845
Wabash	338,050	400,808
Total	$7,917,034	$7,692,515

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., April 10.—Under the cut of passenger rates from here to the seaboard, which has been in operation for some time past, rates dropped down to-day to $12 to New York, and the prospect is they will go lower.

Quite a numerously-attended meeting of merchants was held at the Lindell to-night to consider the question of railroad freights from east to west, and see if something could not be done to prevent the discrimination against St. Louis which now prevails. Considerable discussion was had, and a committee appointed to report to a subsequent meeting. The demand was for a mileage-rate which would place St. Louis on the same footing as all other cities in the West.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., April 10.—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners were in session to-day, and devoted the session to hearing complaints. Messrs. Smith, Heppin & Co., of Pekin, complained of extortion by the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Road. J. B. Meserve made a similar complaint against the Illinois Central. A complaint was also made by J. G. Campbell against the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railway for discrimination at Donovan, Ill. These cases were all referred for investigation to Chairman Smith, who has started to visit these points and make a thorough examination of all facts and recommend to the Board such action as may be necessary to remedy the trouble complained of.

I., B. & W.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Bloomington, Ill., April 10.—The party of Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Directors and officers who arrived here last night, to-day effected a union of the Indiana Company and that of Illinois, to operate the line from Peoria to Indianapolis. To-morrow the company will meet in Indianapolis and elect officers. At the meeting to-day the name of the road was changed from Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western to Indiana, Bloomington & Western. The party left for Peoria, and thence go to Indianapolis.

SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS.

Atlanta, April 10.—The Convention of General Ticket Agents adjourned after making a general reduction of through rates.

The Southern Railway and Steamship Association is now in session to try to discover the source of the recent cutting in through freight rates, and permanently restore the pool figures.

TO BE SOLD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Detroit, Mich., April 10.—It is announced that the auction sale of the Port Huron & Lake Michigan Railroad will take place in this city May 21, between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p. m., in accordance with a recent decree of the United States Court.

ITEMS.

An order has just been issued by the General Manager of the Merchants' Dispatch announcing the appointment of Mr. John Crampton as the General Western Freight Agent of all the export business being shipped East by that line.

Mr. J. H. Rutter, General Traffic Manager of the New York Central Railroad, will be in the city to-day. He is taking a trip to California. General Manager Ledyard, of the Michigan Central, will stay over to have a conference with Mr. Rutter regarding freight matters.

Messrs. Mulford & McKenzie, the scalpers, have compromised the difficulty with Mrs. Harrington, who claimed to have been sold by their clerk, Mr. Reeves, a fraudulent ticket to Denver, and the warrant taken out the evening previous against this man was not served. It is understood that Mrs. Harrington compromised the matter for $55. She paid $36 for the ticket.

President Wright, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has purchased 2,500 tons of iron and ordered it to the Pacific coast, and work will be laid down at once on the Pend d'Oreille Division of the line, beginning at the head of navigation on the Columbia River and running eastward 180 miles. An engineer from Massachusetts has been placed in charge of the work on that division. It is not improbable that the whole road between the Missouri and Yellowstone will be built this season. Truss bridges, wood and iron combination, have been ordered for the ten crossings on Hart River.

The total earnings of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad for the year ending Dec. 31 were $3,433,665, increase over earnings of 1877 being $37,409. The total operating expenses of the line were $3,022,151, increase over operating expenses of 1877, $81,235. This shows the operating expenses to have been 88.62 per cent of the gross earnings. The tonnage carried was 1,791,981 tons, against 1,541,181 tons in 1877, with a more than commensurate increase in the mileage thereof; but, in consequence of the low rates that prevailed during the year on east-bound through traffic, the earnings were not increased in like proportion. There was a slight increase in the number of passengers carried, but a reduction in the rate per mile. During the year there were placed on the track 4,091 tons of steel rails, 5,825 of iron rails, and 337,967 cross-ties. Several wooden bridges were rebuilt, and a double-track iron bridge constructed over the Illinois & Michigan Canal, near Chicago.

The Passenger Conductors' Life-Insurance Company of the United States will hold their eighth annual meeting in Philadelphia May 21. The receipts for the year were $21,644.76; paid to the heirs of deceased members on first series, $14.386; second series, $2,872; salaries, $1,200; other expenses, $1,930.54; balance in bank, $2,408.22; unbankable funds on hand, $48. Members of the Company have given notice that they will bring the following subjects before the annual meeting in the shape of amendments to the constitution and by-laws: To empower the Board of Directors to make assessments in advance of the death of members. To provide for the opening of a disability series. To reinstate delinquents who are under a certain age on the payment $5,—a second delinquency barring them from ever being reinstated. To limit membership to 1,100, and make the assessment $2.50, instead of $2. To hold the meetings of members biennially instead of annually. Those members who are unable to be present at the meeting can, if they wish, submit their views on these or any subjects in writing, and they will be read at the proper time.

THE WEATHER.

Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., April 11—1 a. m.—Indications—For the Lower Lake Region cloudy weather, frequent rain or snow, northeasterly winds backing to northwesterly, stationary or lower temperature, higher pressure.

Far the Tennessee and Ohio Valley rainy, followed by clear or partly clear weather, westerly winds, shifting to stationary or lower temperature, higher pressure.

For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, stationary or higher temperature, rising barometer, followed in the north and west portions by falling barometer, and winds shifting to southeasterly.

Cautionary signals continue at Oswego and Sec. 6, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, and Sec. 5, Sandusky and Toledo.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Chicago, April 10.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.244	49	78	S. W...	12	.09	Cloudy.
11:18 a. m.	29.291	54	67	S....	12	.0	Cloudy.
2:00 p. m.	29.393	51	72	S. E...	2	.0	Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	29.488	48	78	E....	3	.03	Cloudy.
9:00 p. m.	29.790	39	73	N. E...	14	.0	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.808	38	91	N. E...	14	.0	Cloudy.

Maximum, 55; minimum, 38.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Chicago, April 10—10:18 p.m.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Albany	29.56	33	N., brisk	.12	Lt. snow
Alpena	29.92	30	N.E., brisk		Clear.
Breckinridge	30.00	48	E., gentle		Clear.
Buffalo	29.67	29	N., fresh	.03	Lt. snow.
Cairo	29.80	57	W., brisk	.01	Lt. rain.
Cheyenne	29.69	40	S.E., brisk		Clear.
Chicago	29.81	38	N.E., fresh		Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.62	51	S.W., gen.	.04	Lt. rain.
Cleveland	29.70	33	N.E., brisk		Threat'g.
Davenport	29.87	[illegible]	N.E., brisk	.01	Cloudy.
Denver	30.00	48	S., fresh		Clear.
Des Moines	29.95	45	N.E., brisk		Fair.
Detroit	29.73	34	N.E., brisk		Cloudy.
Dodge City	29.78	47	N., fresh		Clear.
Duluth, Minn	30.13	34	N.E., brisk		Clear.
Erie	29.67	33	N.E., brisk		Cloudy.
Escanaba	30.03	32	N.E., brisk		Cloudy.
Fort Garry	30.04	40	W., brisk		Clear.
Fort Gibson	29.90	55	W., gentle		Fair.
Grand Haven	29.87	38	N., brisk		Clear.
Indianapolis	29.71	40	W., light	.09	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.82	42	N., fresh		Threat'g.
La Crosse	29.97	40	N.E., light		Clear.
Leavenworth	29.97	42	W., fresh		Clearing.
Louisville	29.61	50	S.W., gen.	.01	Lt. rain.
Madison	29.92	36	N., brisk		Clear.
Marquette	30.07	32	N.W., fresh		Clear.
Memphis	29.78	61	W., fresh		Clear.
Milwaukee	29.90	37	N.E., brisk		Clear.
Nashville	29.67	56	W., gentle	.02	Cloudy.
New Orleans	29.90	67	N.W., fresh		Clear.
North Platte	29.77	42	N.W., gentle		Clear.
Omaha	29.93	50	N.W., gentle		Clear.
Oswego	29.64	31	N.E., brisk	.03	Lt. snow.
Pembina	30.01	41	N.W., brisk		Clear.
Pioche	29.81	51	S., brisk		Fair.
Pittsburg	29.53	50	N.W., fresh	.01	Cloudy.
Port Huron	29.77	32	N.E., brisk	.04	Cloudy.
Rochester	29.65	33	N.E., brisk	.05	Sleet.
Sacramento	29.97	47	N., brisk		Threat'g.
Salt LakeCity	29.71	56	N.E., fresh		Clear.
Sandusky	29.70	34	N., brisk	.01	Foggy.
San Francisco	29.90	56	W., brisk		Cloudy.
Shreveport	29.88	[illegible]	S.W., gen.		Clear.
St. Louis	29.76	48	S.W., gen.	.02	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.01	40	N., gentle		Clear.
Toledo	29.70	[illegible]	N.E., brisk	.01	Lt. rain.
Vicksburg	29.88	63	S.W., gen.		Clear.
Winnemucca	29.89	[illegible]	S., fresh		Clear.
Yankton	30.08	42	N., brisk		Clear.

OUR POLICE

Uncle Sam Has a Crow to Pluck with Them,

Because They Deprived Him of One of His Soldiers.

On the 23d of last November the cavalry recruiting officer of this city received the notification and description of a deserter from the regular army named Peter Fitzpatrick, who was said to be in Chicago. Fitzpatrick enlisted in this city May 15, 1872, was assigned to L Company of the Fifth Cavalry, and deserted in Arizona, April 25, 1873. After receiving the notification and order to arrest, the recruiting officer learned that his man was at work at the Stock-Yards, and measures were taken for his apprehension. Officer Joseph Cobb, a patrolman of the police force, was employed to assist, and he was paid $15, half of the sum which is paid by the Government for the arrest of a deserter. Fitzpatrick was sent to the Harrison Street Station in charge of a Sergeant of the United States army in uniform, who delivered the order from the recruiting officer that he should be confined as a deserter until called for, which record appeared in the morning papers the next day. Accompanying the order was a request that the prisoner should not be released without an order from the United States officer.

The officer, feeling that the prisoner was secure, gave himself no further uneasiness about the matter until the next Monday morning, when he sent to the Armory for his prisoner, and the messenger was told that

HE WAS OUT ON A HABEAS CORPUS,

and that was the first intimation that the officer had of the escape of his man. He was not overpleased with this aspect of affairs, and set about finding material for his report to his superior officer at Washington.

When the recruiting officer forwarded his report to the Adjutant-General of the Army, it contained the information that Terence Fitzpatrick, an officer on the police force, was a brother of the prisoner, and that all circumstances pointed to the fact that there had been collusion among some of the members of the police force, one or two of them in exalted position, to bring about the release and escape of the deserter, without the knowledge or consent of the recruiting officer having him in charge.

Fitzpatrick was brought before Judge Williams, who examined the affidavit calling upon Supt. Seavey to come forward and show cause for detaining the prisoner, and the latter confessed that he was arrested without warrant, and was placed in the station without a charge, so far as he knew. Officer Cobb would not, or did not, state what he knew about the case, although he received $15 for assisting to make the arrest, and knew all the circumstances. In view of all these facts, as they appeared before Judge Williams, he granted a writ and discharged the prisoner.

Terence Fitzpatrick admitted the identity of his brother, and it is supposed by the recruiting officer that he related all the facts pertaining to the matter to the attorney who was employed in the case, and he holds that all the parties were implicated in the affair. The United States officer desired to know if the regular army was to be

TRICKED OUT OF ONE OF ITS PRISONERS

by the Chicago police force, and detailed all the facts in his report to the Adjutant-General, which report finally found its way into the hands of the Secretary of War. This official took cognizance of the matter, and sent the document back through the various channels to District-Attorney Bangs in this city, with instructions, it is believed, to prosecute the Police Department under Sec. 5,455 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which provides a penalty of not less than six months' nor more than two years' imprisonment, and a fine not to exceed $500, for any person who shall aid or assist any soldier or person in the military service of the United States to desert therefrom. The Secretary of War also sent a letter which expresses the opinion that all the persons implicated in this affair are liable to the full penalty of the law, under two different sections of the statutes.

It is certain that the Government

HAS A CASE AGAINST THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

of Chicago,—or rather against some of the individual members of the force,—and it is proposed to prosecute them. Supt. Seavey is the man who is looked to as the responsible party just now, although he is not credited with the blame. It will remain for him to place the irregularity upon the person to whom it belongs, or there will be trouble in store for him. The recruiting officer has worked the case up, and claims to have an abundance of evidence against two or more officers of the force.

CASUALTIES.

A GREAT WIND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Madison, Wis., April 10.—A very heavy storm set in here last night at 10 o'clock, the rain coming down in torrents, and a very high wind blowing from the northwest. The rain continued all night, and the wind still continues to blow at 6 o'clock to-night. The wind during the night tore off part of the roof of the Fairchild extension block, and the rain pouring in did much damage. The high gale forced the ice on Lake Mendota against Capt. Freeman's breakwater and pier, completely crushing them, breaking off huge piles and crushing large timbers into kindling-wood. A large number of bost-houses and boats on the east and south side of the lake were destroyed, as were also numerous small boats. Should the wind veer around to the southwest and continue to blow as strong as at present, the Madison flouring mills, Freeman's boat-house, and other buildings would be in danger of demolition. A number of boat-houses on Lake Wenona are also destroyed.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Cleveland, Oct. 10.—A horrible accident occurred at the rolling-mill in the Eighteenth Ward this morning at 1:30. William Raleigh, water boy, was standing in front of the rolls through which a bar of red-hot iron was being run. When the iron is at its proper heat the bar is very pliable, but by becoming chilled it takes all sorts of fantastic forms, and flies and twists about in every direction. This bar wrapped itself about the boy and encircled him in its folds, literally burning his body in two. It was some minutes before he could be extricated. Meanwhile the iron was searing his flesh, causing the most horrible cries of agony from the helpless sufferer. In a few moments after he had been released by tongs and pincers by the workmen who could reach him, he breathed his last in terrible agony. His clothing was completely burned from his body, which presented a most sickening spectacle.

CAUGHT IN THE COGS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 10.—A young man named Warren Johnson met with a terrible death at the Maffat coalbreaker to-day. Johnson was engaged in oiling the machinery, when he made a misstep, and fell against a rapidly-revolving shaft. His clothing caught in the cogs, hurling his body over and over in frightful revolutions, and before the engineer could stop the machinery the body was crushed and nearly every bone broken.

FLOOD-DAMAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Ottawa, Ill., April 10.—A heavy rain has prevailed in this section for two days. At Marseilles, Gum Creek, a very small stream, ordinarily, became clogged near its junction with the canal last evening, and the water rose several feet, flooding many dwellings, compelling the occupants to seek safety on higher ground. The damage will amount to about $4,000, perhaps more.

KILLED BY A TURKISH BATH.

St. Paul, April 10.—A Lake City special to the *Pioneer-Press* says a Turkish bath blew up up there to-day, tearing the quarters to pieces, and fatally scalding Dr. Gail, proprietor.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Goldsboro, N. C., April 10.—In Kornegay's foundry, this evening, a boiler exploded, killing J. B. Timberlake, foreman, and badly scalding four others.

FREIGHT-CARS WRECKED.

New York, April 10.—Six cars and contents of a fast East-bound freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was wrecked at Rahway, N. J., to-day.

RELIGIOUS.

Meeting of the Baptist Women's Missionary Society.

An Earnest Appeal to Young Men by the Rev. Mr. Pentecost.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

WOMAN'S BAPTIST SOCIETY.

The eighth annual Convention of the Woman's Baptist Missionary Society of the West was held yesterday in the Second Baptist Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets, commencing at 10 o'clock, Mrs. Robert Harris, the President, in the chair.

Among the ladies present were: Mrs. Dr. Marsh, Bay City, Mich.; Mrs. La Febre, New York; Mrs. J. P. Reed, Cincinnati; Mrs. D. B. Cheney, Elgin; Mrs. Thearle, Englewood; Mrs. C. H. Adams, Aurora; Mrs. Belden, Evanston; Mrs. S. M. Haywood, St. Louis; Mrs. A. L. Farr, Sandwich, Ill.; Mrs. Savage, Joliet; Mrs. D. L. McFadden, Bloomington; Mrs. A. M. Arnold, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. A. B. Meeker, Chicago; Miss Dickerson, Chicago; Mrs. O. Waterbury, Ionia, Mich.; Mrs. Hefford, of the Fourth Church; Mrs. C. P. Boggs and Mrs. Prof. Howe, of the University Place Church; Mrs. S. A. Fuller, Chicago; Mrs. J. E. Tyler, of the First Church; Mrs. W. M. Haigh, same; Mrs. Needham, University Place Church; Mrs. Rice and Mrs. Goodrich, of the Centennial Church; Mrs. H. L. Bristol, of the First Church; Mrs. D. C. Adams, Dundee; Mrs. Taylor Williams, Sterling; Mrs. E. C. Atkins, Indianapolis; Miss Stevens, Elgin; Mrs. Heath, of the Fourth Church; Mrs. Brown, Indianapolis; Mrs. Leeds, Mrs. J. A. Smith, and Mrs. J. W. Conly, Morgan Park; Mrs. E. C. Alcott, Mrs. J. H. Smith, Mrs. O. G. Bartlett, and Miss Clara Smith, Kankakee; Mrs. S. L. Jennings, Wilmette; Mrs. S. B. Gilbert, Normal; Mrs. H. J. Knickerbocker; Mrs. E. G. Riley, Valparaiso; Mrs. A. Hamen, of the Simpson Methodist Church; Mrs. D. B. Crawford, Lawndale; Mrs. H. H. Gunn, and Miss L. F. Gunn, LaGrange; Mrs. C. Ball, Crown Point, Ind.

Mrs. Harris presented a Bible reading entitled "The Missionary Work of the Early Churches," prepared by Dr. Ashmore, which was read.

Mrs. Waite, on behalf of the Second Church, extended

A CORDIAL WELCOME

to the visitors, which was responded to by Mrs. Harris, for the Society. Mrs. Harris also extended greeting to the representatives of sister organizations who were present, to returned missionaries, to those set apart for the work, and to all present. She stated as results that there had been raised by the women of all denominations for missionary purposes $3,000,000. There were 10,000 auxiliaries, 400 missionaries, 600 native helpers, and 900 schools. The Women's Baptist Society of the West had raised, since its organization, $86,856.95; the Society of the East, $225,000.

Mrs. Case, of the Congregational Board, being called upon, addressed the meeting on behalf of that Board. She stated that her Board had twenty-five missionaries, six boarding-schools, forty-five day schools, twelve teachers, twenty-seven Bible-readers, and the receipts for the past ten years had amounted to $148,178.

TREASURER'S REPORT

The report of Mrs. F. A. Smith, the Treasurer, showed the total receipts of the year to be $15,692.08; the expenses, $14,789.88; leaving a balance of $902.20 in the treasury.

The report was discussed by Mrs. Dickinson of Chicago, Mrs. Twegles of Michigan, Mrs. F. A. Smith of Chicago, and Mrs. Tolman of Chicago, after which it was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mrs. Howe, of Chicago, read letters from Mrs. E. C. Mitchell, of Paris, Miss Thompson, Miss Norwood, and Miss Daniels, of Swaton, China; also letters of regret from Mrs. Forbes, of Buffalo; Mrs. Tubbs, of Des Moines; Mrs. Randall, Vice-President of the Minnesota Society; Miss Janes, State Secretary of Minnesota; Mrs. Stevens, State Secretary of Iowa; and Mrs. Lansing, State Secretary of Wisconsin.

The report of the Enrollment Committee showed a representation from New York, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois, besides a large number of representatives from the city churches. The committees were then appointed by the Chair.

REPORTS.

Mrs. Tolman, Acting Recording Secretary, read the annual report of that officer, which dealt mainly in generalities, and it was adopted.

The reports of the State Secretaries were called for. The following reports from the State Secretaries were read: Colorado, read by Mrs. Howe; Mrs. Farr, for Illinois; Mrs. Coburn, for Indiana; Mrs. Swegles, for Michigan; report of Mrs. Gunn, State Secretary of Kansas, read by Mrs. Howe; Mrs. Stevens, State Secretary of Ohio, read by Mrs. A. K. Scott; Mrs. McGonergal, State Secretary of Iowa; Mrs. Jones, State Secretary of Minnesota, read by Mrs. Linfield, of Moline.

Mrs. McFail, State Secretary of Missouri, and Mrs. Clark, of Wisconsin, read their reports, which closed this portion of the programme.

A report upon State work was read by Mrs. Tolman, and the subject of State organization was discussed at length by the ladies.

On motion, it was resolved to abandon the quarterly meetings of the Society, and hereafter hold only semi-annual meetings.

Mrs. Overman read a paper prepared by Mrs. Hewett, of Normal, on "What would we have the Lord do for us, and what would the Lord have us do for Him?"

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE EVENING SESSION

consisted of devotional exercises, and addresses by the Rev. J. Peddie, D. D., the Rev. R. E. Neighbor, and Mrs. A. J. Lyon, returned missionaries. The Convention will reassemble at 9:30 this morning.

PENTECOST.

A TALK TO YOUNG MEN.

The Pentecost-Stebbins revival services of last night at Moody's Church were as usual well attended, especially by young men, in whose behalf the service was particularly directed. The main floor of the auditorium had been set apart for their use. It was filled.

The exercises were opened with the singing of the hymn commencing, "I've reached the land of corn and wine."

The Rev. Mr. Pentecost then read the following requests for prayers: For a father, old in years, but out of Christ; for a poor wandering boy; for an aged father and a sick brother, a husband and three children; for a youngest son, by a mother; for a young man going West; for a husband and a son; for a father and a son, by a wife; for a father, a mother, brothers and sisters, all out of Christ; for a son and a brother; for a son; for a husband, two sons, and a daughter; for two young ladies and one young man; for a Sunday-school teacher and her class; for a husband, a daughter, and a son; for a son and a daughter, by a mother; for a Christian man that he may have more tenderness of heart; for a series of Gospel meetings being held in an adjoining town where an outpouring of the Spirit is greatly needed. Mr. Pentecost prayed that all the persons mentioned in the requests might be made to see the error of their ways.

The Rev. Mr. Pentecost then announced that Good-Friday would be observed by special services,—a sermon at 11 a. m. at Grace M. E. Church, corner North LaSalle and White streets, by the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, and a special prayer-meeting at the New England Congregational Church, lasting from 8 to 10 o'clock; that the Sunday night service at Moody's Church would be the last in that quarter of the city; that Monday night the union meetings would begin at the Lincoln Park Congregational Church; that the Bible-readings of next week would be held at Grace M. E. Church daily at 4 o'clock.

The Rev. Mr. Stebbins then sang, "Where is my wandering boy?"

The Rev. Mr. Pentecost then called attention to the eighth chapter of Ecclesiastes, tenth verse: "And so I saw the wicked buried that had come and gone to the place of the holy, and he was forgotten in the city where he had so done." The text was leveled, the speaker said, at those persons who went night after night to church, took part in the services, singing the hymns, and joining in the prayers, and went out from the place of the holy without giving themselves to God and His services. The text was the knell of their burial. It was sad to witness the funeral of a man who had died without Christ,—a man who had not come and gone to the place of the holy, and had neglected to give himself to the Savior. It was sad to be called upon to officiate at the death-bed of such a man. Carefully avoiding any reference to the man and his works, and after reading a passage of Scripture and singing a hymn, the body was left to the friends for interment. He had not died a hypocrite, for he had made no pretensions of religion; he had not come and gone; he had simply disregarded his own salvation, and neglected his spiritual being.

But far more sad was it to attend the funeral of a man who had come and gone to the place of the holy, who had gone Sabbath after Sabbath with his family to the sanctuary, listened to the teaching of the Word, to the singing of the hymns; who had turned his back on his family and the Communion, and had passed out disregarding what he knew was the truth and the life, disregarding his Savior and his God. It was sad to see such a man buried in his wickedness and forgotten. All the sinners were not outside the Church. There were drunkards in the Church, men who did not perhaps get drunk so that they fell and lay in the gutter. There were men who drank their glasses every day and so many times a day and who could not get along without it—slaves to the appetite for strong drink. There were many such drunkards, and their sin of drunkenness was just as great as that of the poor, miserable, filthy, alcohol-soaked wretch who slept in saloons and in the street, dirty and ragged. Drunkenness in the gutter lying in the mud was but another form of the sin that might be seen in the parlor, sitting at a marble-table sipping wine from cut-glass. The one was no worse than the other in the sight of God. The sin in dirt and rags was no worse than sin in silk and velvet hid beneath house-fronts of brown stone and marble.

Were there no drunkenness in the Church? Were there no social drinkers in the Church? Here the speaker denounced with terrible vehemence the social drinkers and those who upheld the practice of social drinking. Were there no liars in the Church? Somebody had made a distinction between different kinds of lies, calling one kind "white lies." That was a lie. There were no such things as white lies. All lies were black. Here the speaker mentioned "social lies"—the spirit of deceit which prompted a society-woman to tell another, "I hope you'll call again soon," and, when her back was turned, to say, "The spiteful thing; I hope she will never cross this threshold again"; the "shopping lie"—which ladies told when they said that "these goods can be bought for much less" at another merchant's store; the "business lie"—which business men told when they said that "these goods are imported goods" when they knew that the goods were made in this country.

The speaker next referred to the sin of profanity, lamenting its almost universal use, and its association with most sacred things. He then spoke of the crime of licentiousness as the greatest crime that society had to contend against, and the one to which the men of society and of the world were most addicted. He had kept still about it as long as he could. It had of late so forced itself upon him, and had so come under his notice, that he could keep silent no longer. Ministers and teachers had been in the habit of passing that crime by without rebuke and without mention. The time had come when the voice of the Gospel-teacher must be raised against it. It threatened the destruction of society. The time had come when preachers must overcome their nonsensical scruples, and denounce the leprous scourge. The confessions of the inquiry-room belied the supposition that licentiousness existed chiefly among the poorer classes of people. "They" (meaning the two evangelists) never stayed long in one place without hearing in the inquiry-room some terrible and horrible revelations which proved that the cases of licentiousness among the rich people, among the dwellers in brown-stone and marble fronts, outnumbered three to one the cases among the poorer people. Best society was full of it. The newspapers were full of it every day. It was no fault of the newspapers, because the public demanded it. And the worst of it all was that the best society condoned it. Young men stood at church-doors and made ribald and scandalous remarks about young ladies as they passed even into the churches, and then went into the church and sang out of the same hymn-books with those young ladies. The men who were given to licentiousness, and known to be so, were received into society. The poor unfortunate victims of these men perhaps went down into the path that led to Hell. The women were lost to the world and to themselves, while their seducers, the murderers of their souls, were received into society as though they were pure and spotless. The speaker closed his address with another vehement denunciation of the crime, and called upon all ministers to rise in their might against it.

The Rev. Mr. Stebbins then sang the hymn entitled "Eternity," and the meeting was dismissed with the benediction.

MARINE NEWS.

A GALE LAST NIGHT.

A steady and heavy gale blew from the northeast last night, and the lumber hookers that left port during the day must have had a rough time of it. Capt. St. Peter, in charge of the Life-Saving Station at the mouth of the river, had his men out patroling the beach and the Government pier, but up to a late hour the services of the crew were not required. The sea ran high at 11 o'clock, and there was no abatement in the force of the gale, while the night was dark and rainy outside, and navigation hazardous. The prop Brittain was in port, loaded for Saugatuck, and waiting a subsidence of the gale before starting out. The stmr Alpena left in the evening for Grand Haven, and was well on her course before the gale arose. Two or three craft ran back and brought up at the piers.

The schr L. W. Perry, with ties from Ahnapee, the Mariner with wood from Ludington, and the Eliza Day with lumber from White Lake, arrived in port in the evening before the blow began.

THE BRIDGE QUESTION.

Chicago vessel-owners and masters have already expressed themselves on the Detroit River bridge question by sending two numerously-signed petitions to the Canadian Government for the construction of a tunnel at Grosse Isle, and they are opposed to a bridge over that river, believing that it will prove a serious and dangerous obstruction to navigation. Messrs. Philo Parsons, Alexander Lewis, and Jerome Crone are the gentlemen appointed as a "Harmonizing Committee," and they are expected here soon to lay their plans before the Board of Trade and talk the matter over with the vessel-men.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 10.—A dense fog and heavy gale, with rain, prevailed on the lake last night. No disasters are reported as yet.

Capt. Theodore Consaul has returned from Fairport, where he purchased the scow Dan Hayes for $1,100. Capt. Consaul will bring the Hayes to this lake, and place her in the lumber trade, assuming the command himself.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 10.—Schr Isabella Sands arrived to-day from Manistee with the first lumber cargo of the season.

EAST SAGINAW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, April 10.—Navigation is open and the movement of lumber commenced. The barges Sparrow, Sunberry, and McDougall are loading for Ohio ports at $1.87½ per 1,000. Weather bad, heavy rain past twenty-four hours, and snowing this afternoon.

Capt. Mitchell has purchased the steamer Emerald, Bay City, for $12,000.

CHICAGO SEAMEN'S UNION.

The Seamen's Union met again last night at Bohemian Hall, West Taylor street, near Canal, and again concluded to defer the fixing of the rate of wages until next week. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Richard Powers; First Vice-President, W. R. Robinson; Second Vice-President, William Cannon; Financial Secretary, Frederick Nelson; Recording Secretary, Martin Lynch.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, April 10.—Cleared—Prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,516 bu wheat, 250 lbs mdse; Maple Leaf, Lockport, 4,997 bu wheat.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

E. P. Royce, of this city, has sold the schooner of that name to C. C. Royce, of Escanaba, and she has received a new outfit of canvas and an overhauling.

Capt. S. J. Lawless, of the schr S. J. Tilden, arrived yesterday from Vermillion, O., and will commence to put his vessel in trim, so as to be ready at the opening of the Straits.

The schr Charles Hibbard arrived from Kewaunee with tanbark, the schr Joseph Duvall from Bailey's Harbor with tanbark, and the schr John Miner with posts from Jacksonport.

The prop Brittain arrived yesterday with Atkins & Beckwith's steam pump, which was successfully used in getting the prop Heath off the beach at Saugatuck.

The schr G. W. Westcott was chartered yesterday for lumber from Muskegon to Chicago at $1.25 per 1,000 ft, and the schrs Bertie Calkins and Grace Murray, lumber from Manistee to Chicago, at $1.50 per 1,000 ft, all at card rates, and reported at the Lumber Vessel-Owners' office.

The wind was east southeast yesterday, and the sea was calm. The schrs Bertie Calkins and Louise A. Burton left the harbor for Manistee to get cargoes of lumber for this port, the schrs Cecilia and L. B. Coates for Muskegon, and the Ida for Harris' Pier to take on ties.

Reports were received yesterday that there is but eight feet of water at the entrance to Pentwater Harbor, and the schrs Catchpole, Sardinia, and Winnie Wing are barred in. The tug Van Dalson, that recently went there from this port, attempted to dredge out a channel with her wheel, but it is reported that she made the water shallower, and now some dredging will have to be done before vessels can enter the port.

A petition is in circulation here asking the Hon. J. C. Patterson, member of the Dominion House of Commons, to bring to the notice of the Canadian Government the necessity of establishing a lighthouse on Colchester Point, on the north shore of Lake Erie, in place of the light-ship to which American vessel men have been contributing. Twenty signatures of owners and masters were attached to the document yesterday afternoon.

Capt. Smith, Master of the schr George Murray, was about the Lumber Market yesterday for the first time since he broke one of his legs at Racine, last fall.

ELSEWHERE.

Vessel men at Toledo are asking 3c on corn to Buffalo.

Capt. Milo C. Hall, formerly a Lake Ontario navigator, died lately at Cazenovia, N. Y.

Capt. Carlisle has left Oswego for Buffalo to fit out the schr D. G. Fort.

The schrs Casey, Maize, Bissell, Miami Belle, and Fleetwing have bent their canvas at Toledo.

The *Blade* reports the charter of the steam-barge Egyptian at Toledo to carry 40,000 bushels of corn to Sarnia at through rate.

The Detroit *Free Press* marine man is making a desperate effort to be funny, and should have his head measured, as the saying goes.

The prop City of Toledo was at the port of that name yesterday loading a second cargo of corn for Sarnia.

The prop Heath was pretty badly strained by her late mishap at Saugatuck, where she will be hauled out and repaired.

Ice six feet thick was running down the St. Clair River, past Port Huron, Wednesday, says the Detroit *Post and Tribune*.

The new Canadian tariff has caused a flutter among the coal-dealers at the lake ports, but they will probably secure permission to supply American vessels only, without the payment of the additional duty.

Mr. E. G. Merrick, of Detroit, says he has not received any official notification of his election as President of the Inland Vessel-Owners' Association, and he will not accept the position.

CANADA.

The Government Sustained in Its Tariff Policy—The Cattle Disease—Important Testimony—Shrinkage of Values in Montreal—Destitution in Labrador—Seamen's Union—The Canada Pacific.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, April 10.—The House of Commons sat till 5 o'clock this morning debating the tariff. Mr. McKenzie's motion disapproving of the Government protection policy was lost,—yeas, 53; nays, 136. Majority for the Government, 83.

There was considerable interest manifested in the debate, and the galleries were occupied until the adjournment.

Mr. Pope, Minister of Marine, announced to the House that the Prince Edward Island local election had just taken place, and that the island had gone for Protection and the National policy by a vote of 25 to 5.

Mr. Anglin showed conclusively that the late Government in Prince Edward Island was defeated because it had raised a "No Popery" cry, and passed an oppressive School law in relation to Roman Catholics. The National policy was not the issue.

The House adjourned to-night shortly after 8 o'clock, and will stand adjourned till Tuesday next.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, April 10.—The eminent pathologist, Prof. Williams, Principal of the Edinburg Veterinary College, who witnessed the slaughtering of the cattle taken over by the Ontario, and who at the time maintained there was nothing whatever to show that the disease from which the condemned animals were suffering was contagious pleuro-pneumonia, has written another letter to Dr. Andrew Smith, Principal of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, in which he says: "I feel myself in a much stronger position than when I wrote my first letter in connection with this matter, and have no hesitation in stating that not one case of pleuro-pneumonia, contagious, so far as I have seen, and I have seen what they call typical cases, has arrived from America. You are at liberty to state that I unhesitatingly pronounce the disease or diseases not contagious, but what one might naturally expect to occur during a voyage. I am glad to say that the experts who have seen the specimens here agree with me."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, April 10.—Moise Paquette, wine merchant, has been arrested on a charge of secreting his goods in order to defraud his creditors. Ten thousand dollars' worth of goods have been recovered.

A proposition was made to the Harbor Board to-day by James Rowley, of Cleveland, O., to light up the wharves by the elecric light.

The Great Western Steamship line, with its headquarters at Bristol, Eng., will run up four steamers to this port hereafter in summer.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, April 10.—Large numbers of French Canadians are leaving Montreal to work in the New England mills.

The shrinkage in the value of property in this city within a few years is shown by the fact that the Exchange Bank offered $90,000 for the old Merchants' Bank building, in the Place D'Armes Square, four years ago, and it has just been sold for $50,000.

Col. McLeod, of the Mounted Police, who is now here, wants seventy-five men to recruit his force, and the Windsor Hotel has been besieged with applicants, somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,000 having made application.

The Caughnawaga Indians are organizing a troupe which has been engaged to exhibit in the United States and Europe the peculiarities and customs of the North American Indians.

An application is about to be made to H. R. H. the Princess Louise by the officers of the Sixty-fifth Regiment to be permitted to call it "The Princess Louise's Own."

Mr. Sothern (*Lord Dundreary*), accompanied by the Duke of Beaufort, Sir John Reed, and other gentlemen, have made arrangements for spending the summer in a fishing expedition at Natashquan River, below Quebec.

Advices from below say that the destitution and suffering among the inhabitants along the coast of Labrador was very great this winter. Many would have died from want but for the assistance sent down last fall by the Government, and unless similar aid reaches them very soon this spring a catastrophe may occur.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, April 10.—At a meeting of seamen held at the Trades Assembly Hall here, a Union was formed, to be known as the Toronto Branch of the Chicago Seamen's Union. The following officers were elected pro tem.: A. J. Tymon, President; John Emmonds, Vice-President; J. D. Murphy, Secretary-Treasurer. The rate of wages agreed upon was $25 per month, casual to be fixed at a future meeting.

The harbor lights will be lit up on Monday, and the buoys placed in position.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, April 10.—The Government's policy respecting the construction of the Canada Pacific Railroad west of Selkirk is severely criticised. The Canada Pacific Railroad is to be extended westward south of Lake Manitoba, instead of northward through the Narrows, and the bill for the construction of a colonization railroad in Manitoba cannot be allowed to pass.

The change of policy on the part of the Government is a serious matter. Mr. Fleming, the Chief Engineer, has reported against the route south of Lake Manitoba because of engineering difficulties, an increase in cost of $1,000,000, and the length of the road will be increased thirty miles. Independent of this, there has been considerable outlay on the northern route. The wood on the latter has already been cleared and the telegraph-line constructed. All the engineers have reported against the southern route. Should the Government's announced policy be persisted in, all the freight and passengers transported over the road will for all time have to pay the additional rates for the thirty miles.

His Lordship, Justice Armour, in his address to the Grand Jury on the opening of the Assize Court, alluded to the careful manner in which criminals in custody were taken care of, and was surprised that more of the people did not strive to get within prison-walls in order to be well fed, etc. The increase of crime was undoubtedly caused largely by the lightness and pleasantness of the so-called punishment inflicted.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 10.—Papers were to-day filed with the County Clerk by the attorneys for Miss Jennie D. Reade against Thomas P. Murray, charging him with breach of promise, and demanding $25,000 in satisfaction. Mr. Murray is a well-known, popular citizen here, a bachelor, about 65 years of age, standing high in society, and estimated to be worth $100,000. Miss Reade is a native of Western New York, has been for several years past a resident of Eton Rapids, Mich., where she became acquainted with Mr. Murray, when he was on a pleasure trip there in 1874. She is about 35 years of age, is highly connected, well educated, of fine personal appearance and manners, and wins a favorable impression. The engagement of marriage took place in August, 1874, and on his return here a good deal of the usual style of correspondence was maintained between them until something over a year ago, when he ceased all letter-writing, to her great surprise. The date for their wedding had been set, and she had purchased an extensive trousseau. After waiting many months, and consulting with her three brothers, all in high positions, one a prominent lawyer in Rochester, N. Y., she determined to obtain an understanding with the oblivious Murray, and for that purpose has come here to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer, as she expressed it to your correspondent. She is armed with an immense number of his love-prompted epistles, which are said to be rare, rich, and racy. She has engaged three of our leading lawyers, and is very cool and determined in her intention. The suit creates much interest here.

SUDDEN DEATHS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—A. Foster Elliot, resident Secretary of the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company, and Vice-Consul of Brazil, fell dead on the street this afternoon.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 10.—John H. Suhr, 65 years of age, died to-day of heart-disease while sitting in a drug-store awaiting the filling of a prescription.

Voted the Wrong Ticket.

A colored voter in Mobile, relates a Southern paper, was employed on election day to take some kerosene oil to a railroad depot for shipment. On his return from the depot he was asked for the receipt for the kerosene oil. Putting his hand in his pocket he pulled out an election ticket. "This isn't the receipt," exclaimed the merchant. "Bless de Lord," was the response, "Ise done gone and voted de kerosene oil ticket."

Knowles' Insect Powder Gun is by far the best.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

South Side.

310 AND 311 MICHIGAN-AV.—SEVERAL DEsirable rooms to rent with board. Any number of day boarders can be accommodated. References given and required.

481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms with board for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms with or without board.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM THE bridge—First-class board at $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day board $3.50.

355 OHIO-ST.—A VERY PLEASANT SOUTH front room on second floor; also a small room for single gentleman with board.

INDIANA-ST., EAST OF DEARBORN-AV.—ONE two couple, desiring permanent board on May 1, can secure pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in private family; house with all modern improvements; south front. Address E 18, Tribune office.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., five blocks south of the Palmer House—100 rooms; board and room per day, $1.50 to $2.00; per week, from $6 to $10; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Single warm rooms, $4.50 to $6 per week. Twenty-one meal-tickets, $3.50. Transents, $1 per day.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Room and board $5 to $7 per week; transient, $1.50 per day; day-board, $4.

Miscellaneous

WE ARE THE AGENTS FOR A LARGE NUMber of first-class boarding-houses, and for many private families who will not advertise. Reliable people will save time, trouble, and disappointment, and get full information free of charge, by calling on us. ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, Room 3 Tribune Building.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—THE DEMAND FROM THE BEST CLASS of people (mostly business-men) for first-class board and rooms is increasing every day, and we cannot supply the demand from the places now on hand. Those wanting boarders or roomers should call on us at once. Private families can leave descriptions of their accommodations with us in confidence, with the assurance that they will be shown only to such as they desire to accommodate. We will call when requested. Reliable people only. References required. ROOM RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, Room 3 Tribune Building.

BOARD—WITH ONE UNFURNISHED AND TWO furnished rooms for four adults; location first-class; state terms and accommodation; references exchanged. Address E 9, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. LESTER'S DOLLAR HAT HOUSE, 103 Randolph-st.—All the spring styles. $1; finest, $1.25 to $2; best silk hat, $3 and $4; caps, 25c, 50c, 75c.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 14 years' experience.

GOING WEST—PERSONS GOING TO CALIFORNIA soon, may hear of something to their advantage by calling at 31 East Washington-st., from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

HOT CROSS BUNS ALL DAY FRIDAY AT MILLAR'S bakery, 821 Madison-st., corner of Hoyne.

HARNESS RENEWER, FLEXIBLE ENAMEL, ebonizing varnish. Samples free to all interested. Call at 111 East Randolph-st.

LADIES AND GENTS OF MUSICAL TASTE MAKE $125 monthly with Prof. Rice's labor-saving musical chart. Call or write for our splendid terms. Chart office, 208 State-st.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment; private and confidential. Box 20, City Post-Office.

WANTED—TO BUY THREE FRAME HOUSES TO move. Room 7, 199 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, THREE GOOD frame houses or cottages to move west of Halsted-st. and south of Washington. Address, stating size, price, and location, D 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY AN EASTERN MAN WITH A little money, an opportunity for business. Address E 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—EVERY LADY TO KNOW THAT Wolff's Black Stain for kids enables her to dye her own gloves. For sale at 111 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—STOVE MEN SELLING THE TRADE to take a good line on commission. Address G 75, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A NO. 1 HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS WANTed in exchange for fine gold watch and chain, and diamond cluster ring. A B X, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME YELLOW-BAY GELDing, 15¾ hands, 6 years old, and dapple-gray, same size and age; are both well broke, single and double; are superior saddle horses; lady can ride or drive either of them with safety, and are warranted sound and kind. 522 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A COUPE ROCKAWAY and fine horse and harness, in good order, together or separate. Call at 121 Loomis-st., near VanBuren.

FOR SALE—LADIES' AND GENTS' DINING-room, first-class order, in splendid location, old stand, steady business. E 46, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

A SAFE AND COMPLETE STOREHOUSE, ESpecially for furniture and house goods, 200 to 206 Randolph-st. Lowest rates.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 76, 78, AND 80 East Van Buren-st.; established 1875; permanent and reliable; for furniture and merchandise. Advances.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, buggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 160 W. Monroe.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT IN COUNTRY FOR stock of goods, clear of all incumbrances. E 47, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE HOUSE, TEN rooms, near depot Hyde Park; for ready-made clothing; a bargain will be given. Address D 36, Tribune office.

$6,000—FOR EXCHANGE—I HAVE A printing and blank-book business in this city, paying from 30 to 40 per cent, to trade for clear property. D. W. POTTER, 110 Dearborn-st.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

WANTED—A STAND-UP DESK FIVE OR NINE feet long; second-hand. Address, stating price, D 40, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—BRICK IN ANY QUANTITY. APPLY at 58 and 60 Pacific-av., or at yards, Wood and Blue Island-av. P. J. SEXTON.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SEVERAL TRAVELING ENgines, all in the best working order. Address H. H. SCOVILL, No. 52 Canal-st., Chicago; or A. H. DELAMATER, No. 311 Franklin av., Cleveland, Ohio.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BRICK HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, in good order, corner Sophia and Fabius-sts. Also frame dwelling, ten rooms, with stable and other improvements, No. 231 Sheffield-av., near Centre-st., with lots to suit. Street-cars leave Clark and Madison-sts. every twelve minutes, passing round these houses. Apply to JAMES MORGAN, 14 and 15 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—$2,900, $500 CASH. BALANCE monthly payments, 8 per cent interest—Two-story and basement octagon brick house, 1112½ Bowen-av., near Langley-av., 10 rooms, gas, water, bath, sewer; near Cottage Grove cars and Drexel boulevard; now vacant and in first-class order; taken on mortgage. Apply at 156 Washington-st., Room 35.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—SEVERAL HUNDRED feet of dock property, fitted up complete with railroad track, office, and planking, for lumber business. For particulars inquire of GEO. P. DERICKSON, Ashland-av., south of Twenty-second-st., or R. B. MASON, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST AND BEST LOTS IN Lake View, east front, water and sewerage. EDGAR SANDERS, 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS, I HAVE SOME OF THE finest improved first-class business property in the very best portion at very great bargains; principals only need apply. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A FEW CHOICE HIGH-priced residences on the South and West Sides which we would be pleased to show parties prepared to pay $25,000 to $30,000 for a home. MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—390 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., BEtween Centre-av. and Throop-st.: lot 50x178, with barn 50x50, suitable for manufacturing purposes; very cheap for cash. MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT HOUSE ON SOUTH Side; three stories and basement, three rooms deep; in first-class order; every room very large and pleasant; view of the lake from all the front windows; house handsomely papered throughout; $8,500. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON AVENUE NEAR THIRTY-THIRD-st., stone-front house, beautifully frescoed and first-class in every respect, at a bargain. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—45X150 FEET, WITH 8-room house, brick cellar, furnace, hot and cold water, bath, sewer, south front, on Forty-third-st., $2,600. J. S. JOHNSTON, Room 6, 38 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR EIGHTeenth-st., first-class stone-front house, 3 rooms deep; will take a cheaper residence in part payment. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 95 CLARK-ST.—First-class brick house, 3 rooms deep, brick barn, on Monroe-st., near Centre-av., lot 25x150, $6,500. Octagon stone-front house, Loomis-st., near Jackson, modern improvements, no basement, $4,600.

FOR SALE—5 TO 100 ACRES, FRONTING ON BELmont-av., price low, terms easy. W. LISTER, Room 67 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—143-FEET FRONT, on Forty-third-st., corner of Charles-av., south front, very low and easy terms. J. S. JOHNSTON, Room 6, 38 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL CITY OF WAUkegan, from 15 to 20 residences; several very fine locations and beautiful homes, with large grounds, fruit, etc., on very favorable terms. Come up and see them. Several houses to rent. Apply to O. S. LINCOLN, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT THE CHEAPEST first-class residence in Oak Park, address M. C. NILES, Room 34 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—THE FINE RESIDENCE AT GLENCOE formerly occupied by President Bartlett. House has all the modern improvements, and the grounds (about 2¼ acres) are well supplied with bearing fruit trees. Also small fruits. A choice country home, near the station and lake. MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT $10 PER ACRE, TEN FARMS, ALL together, with good dwellings, barns, granaries, hedges, etc., located between two railroads, on the Little Blue River, in Washington County, in Eastern Kansas; nearly all first-class; all cultivated bottom land; the river touches five of the farms, and there are springs and brooks on others; also some wild land adjoining, very cheap. I want three more good men who will buy 320, 160, or 80 acres each, to join a little excursion to see the land, starting April 19; cheap round-trip tickets furnished. Call at once or address for particulars, M. O. DOWD, 77 Clark-st. (main floor.)

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF LAND 9 MILES FROM Chicago, in town of Leyden; good house, with cellar, barn 40x80 feet. Apply to PHILLIP SCHAFER, River Park, Ill., or 95 and 97 South Canal-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—HOUSE AND LOT WITH $1,500 or $2,000 mortgage on it on Indiana, Wabash, or Michigan-av. Address, with price and location, 1082 Prairie-av.

MUSICAL.

ATTENTION—WE WILL CLOSE OUT THE FOLlowing lot of very fine organs, regardless of cost:

One new 2-stop organ	$35
One new 7-stop organ	65
One new 8-stop organ	75
One new 9-stop organ	75
One new 12-stop organ	80
One new 14-stop organ	85
One new 16-stop organ	100

Every instrument warranted five years.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
191 and 193 State-st.

ATTENTION—PIANOS TUNED FOR $1.25 (IN ADvance).
Pianos repaired, polished, etc.
Pianos moved, boxed, and shipped.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
191 and 193 State-st.

AT A SACRIFICE—MAGNIFICENT UPRIGHT PIanoforte; elegant rosewood and plush parlor suit; rich tone parlor organ; Singer sewing-machine: will sell at one-third value; family declining housekeeping. 842 Wabash-av.

ATTENTION—PIANOS $125, $150, $175, $200. Largest stock in city. Every instrument warranted five years. REED'S Temple of Music, 191 and 193 State-st.

ATTENTION—TO RENT—NEW ROSEWOOD pianos; rent-money applied if purchased. REED'S Temple of Music, 191 State-st.

A CHICKERING PIANO, LITTLE USED, AND very fine, all modern improvements. Owner must sell. Can be seen at REED'S Temple of Music, 191 and 193 State-st.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Something very new.
Tone as clear, sweet, and powerful as a concert grand.
Repeating action of lightning quickness.
Warranted to stand in tune perfectly.
Has a new patent desk—the only convenient music-holder ever used on upright pianos.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
191 and 193 State-st.

GREAT BARGAINS—
GREAT BARGAINS.
2D-HAND PIANOS.
2D-HAND PIANOS.
2D-HAND ORGANS.
2D-HAND ORGANS.
CASH, OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
CASH, OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-st.

PROF. RICE'S MAGICAL ACCOMPANYING AND thorough bass chart $1; guarantees instant knowledge of piano and organ and harmony; exhibition free; call at parlors; call or send for circulars, 208 State-st.

YOU CAN BUY A BEAUTIFUL PARLOR ORGAN by paying $10 down in cash, and the balance in easy monthly payments of $5. MARTIN'S, 265 and 267 State-st.

$150 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD pianoforte, rich carved legs and lyre; style, Louis XIV. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIanos, etc., without removal, at lowest rates. C. B. WILSON, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

FINANCIAL—$10,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL REquired in an old-established and prosperous business, showing good profits yearly for the past seventeen years. Address E 16, Tribune office, naming time and place for an interview.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., without removal, or on other securities, in sums to suit. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty at current rates. MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND MERchandise of every description at 10 per cent per annum. Storage rates lowest in the city. J. C. & G. PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty in sums to suit. Apply at UNION TRUST CO., 133 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$2,000 TO $3,000 AT 8 PER CENT, without commissions, on inside property. Apply to JOHN MORRIS, Room 24, 150 Dearborn-st.

8 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farms and productive country real estate. DEAN & PAYNE, Randolph and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.

$800. $1,000, $2,000, $3,000, AND LARGER sums to loan upon improved city real estate. CHARLES J. HAINES & CO., Room 36 Ashland Block.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON FARMING LANDS. APply at 76 Fifth-av., Room 8.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARMS and city improved, at 8 per cent interest. W. P. DICKINSON, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AN IMPORTANT FEATURE
OF OUR LARGE AND EVER INCREASING
BUSINESS IS OUR
SPECIAL CREDIT SYSTEM,
Whereby those not prepared to
PAY ALL CASH
Can purchase such goods as are required, making a SMALL CASH PAYMENT DOWN AND PAYING BALANCE IN EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS. We have already done a large amount of business on this "SPECIAL CREDIT PLAN," and our patrons are without exception well pleased. Our extraordinary facilities for the purchase and handling of goods gives our customers special advantages.
SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR CASH IN HAND.
WE SELL ONLY THE
BEST GOODS IN THE MARKET.
ELEGANT PARLOR SUITS IN NEWEST DESIGNS.
HANDSOME CHAMBER SETS, LATEST STYLES,
MATTRESSES, BEDDING, AND PILLOWS
AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

AT 272 EAST MADISON-ST. CAN NOW BE FOUND a full stock of superior furniture, carpets, cooking ranges, and household goods, all of which will be sold at 10 per cent below regular retail prices. Liberal and fair dealing will be our basis for custom. Houses furnished entire on short notice, and satisfaction guaranteed. Goods sold on easy payments. HIRAM BRUSH, successor to G. C. & G. PARRY, 272 East Madison-st., near the bridge.

A FACT—THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 West Madison-st., sell a fine class of goods, everything in the housekeeping line, on monthly payments and at low prices. G 98, Tribune office.

EXCELSIOR OIL STOVE—BEST IN THE WORLD. Large line. Reduced prices. 78 Market-st.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR PRIVATE LIBRARIES OR SINgle volumes. Buy books of all kinds in any quantity. CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

West Side.

TO RENT—$13 PER MONTH, THREE-STORY brick house 40 Harvard-st.; $13, two-story brick 18 Holbrook-st.; $15, two-story frame 10 Harvard-st., arranged for two families; $12.50, two-story brick 29 Grenshaw-st.; $13, two-story brick 17 Fillmore-st.; $13, two-story brick 442 Irving-place; $12, elegant cottage 11 Harvard-st.; $15, two-story frame, 10 rooms, 1148 West Taylor-st.; $13, two-story frame, 10 rooms, 1090 West Polk-st. Inquire 305 Western-av.

TO RENT—283 PARK-AV.—11 ROOMS, ALL MODern improvements, furnace, gas fixtures, good brick barn. Will renovate thoroughly. H. POTWIN, 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SUMMER RESIDENCE IN HEART OF city, fronting Jefferson Park, sumptuously furnished, thoroughly built, ten rooms; promenade roof, reached by easy stairs; cool breeze in sultriest weather, extensive view, glorious sunsets; moderate rent; possession given April 20. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$30—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house, No. 869 West Monroe-st., from May 1. Apply at 383 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—928, 934, 942 MONROE-ST., AND 395 Warren-av.; parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor; stone fronts; gas fixtures and furnace; convenient and complete. H. POTWIN, 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE on West Side; will take rent in board; references required. Address E 11 Tribune office.

TO RENT—$30 PER MONTH—THE ELEGANT three-story brick house 778 Fulton-st.; all modern improvements. Inquire 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY, 95 CLARK-ST., SEVeral first-class no-basement stone-front houses, furnaces, gas-fixtures, etc., notably 95, 122, 123, and 131 Loomis-st. $35 to $40 per month. Furnished brick house, Wood-st., near Monroe, for six months.

TO RENT—636 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO-story and basement brick, gas fixtures and furnace. Inquire at Room 30, 164 East Washington-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—$35 FOR STONE FRONT ON LAKE-av., near Thirty-eighth-st. $30 for stone front 13 Grand Boulevard, near Thirty-fifth-st. $60 for three-story and basement 5 Park-row. $40 for 432 Michigan-av. $33 for stone front 148 Forest-av., near Thirty-third-st. $18 for two-story and basement brick house 90 Bowen-av., near Cottage Grove. $50 for three-story and basement 24 and 28 Aberdeen-st. $35 for stone front 23 Thirty-third-st., near the lake. J. H. EOFF, 14 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR THIRTY-second-st., 2-story and brick basement house, east front, 14 rooms, all modern improvements, in fine order. Apply at 1470 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—THE FINE 4-STORY STONE-FRONT building No. 543 Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.; cheap to a good party only. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$45 PER MONTH—ELEGANT MARBLE-front house, 1143 Michigan-av. All modern improvements. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 10 rooms; modern improvements; 68 and 70 Thirteenth-st.; rent $40. Apply to 593 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED COTtage of several rooms and bath-room; all in first-class order; also an improved farm for rent or sale. Address 76 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-st., elegantly furnished residence, $2,000; also, handsomest French flat in city, very central, furnished or unfurnished. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—390 AND 392 CALUMET-AV., 12-ROOM brick houses, cheap. BULLOCK BROS., 149 to 153 State-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE AND barn, all modern improvements. 363 Ohio-st., just east of Pine, south front. Inquire of D. F. DEXTER, 26 Chamber of Commerce.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—
21 Sixteenth-st., 10-room brick, $30.
25 Sixteenth-st., 8-room brick, $30.
759 West Harrison-st., 10-room brick, $27.50.
285 Hermitage-av., 7-room brick, $25.
263 Hermitage-av., 9-room brick, $30.
THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—FIRST-CLASS ELEVen-room brick house, in choice location, five minutes' walk from depot. Has hot and cold water, bath-room, gas, furnace, carriage house, etc. Wm. BLANCHARD, 242 South Water-st.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSE WITH 10 ACRES RICH garden-land, near depot and school, 12 miles out. Address C. W. DEAN, 69 Market-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE NEAR Lawndale, known as the Crawford Place, with seven acres of land finely improved; rent very low to right tenant. MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, in Evanston. Some elegant places, and some at very low rent. BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BRICK house at Kenwood, cheap. Apply to F. HATHEWAY, 38 Clark-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—DWELLING OF TEN rooms, three blocks from depot. Apply to S. E. HURLBUT, No. 5 Union Building, city, or at Oak Park.

TO RENT—A 30-ROOM HOTEL BUILDING AT Lake Forrest, Ill., with good stable and 4 acres well-shaded grounds inclosed; favorable terms for one, two, or three years. Apply at Room 3, C. & N. W. R. R. General Office Building.

TO RENT—COTTAGE—9 ROOMS—AT HYDE Park; large lot; rent, $10. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE TWO-story house 337 West Washington-st. Apply at house or 200 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, all fronting the park and lake, at 10 Peck-court, corner Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM AT 94 DEARborn-st. Apply at Room 4.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT, AND STABLE 105 North Wells-st.; also 25 rooms for hotel or boarding-house at 103½ North Wells-st. For particulars inquire of MEARS, BATES & CO., 250 South Water-st.

TO RENT—111 ADAMS-ST., OPPOSITE NEW Post-Office, store and basement, one or both; new building; four side windows; iron shutters, fine location; cheap. MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 541 WEST MADISON-ST., with light dry basement. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORE, 25X70 FEET, IN Thompson Block, on West Madison-st., opposite Carson & Pirie; business centre of the West Side; plate glass front, and suitable for any first-class business; possession at once. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—$20 PER MONTH, FINE STORES IN block northwest corner Van Buren and Sherman-st.; also desirable basements at $9.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 126 SOUTH Clark-st., by D. G. HAMILTON, Room 1, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—SOUTH WATER-ST., EAST OF Clark, 4-story store; State-st., choice second floor, $50. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A STORE AND FIXTURES AND dwelling over it, in suburbs, only store in the place; the post-office and depot agency, worth $30 per month, with the store. Address, with references, E 24, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY, 95 CLARK-ST., lofts, second, third, and fourth floors, 274 and 276 Madison-st., 40x90; good light; elevator, will be put in nice order; 3 nice offices northwest corner Clark and Madison-sts. Nos. 6, 9, and 10, $5 and $10 per month.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT, AND SECOND floor 46 East Lake-st., stores 201, 203, 224, and 311 South Clark-st.; also, office and housekeeping rooms on South Clark-st. Apply to MALCOM McNEILL, 224 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE CORNER MADISON AND HONore; this store will be put in first-class order, with new plate-glass front; building will be painted, etc. JOHN B. SHERWOOD, 70 State-st.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 171 AND 173 EAST RANdolph-st., with good vaults. Inquire at Room 30, 164 East Washington-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—SEVERAL OFFICES IN FULLERTON Block, 94 Dearborn-st. Apply at Room 4.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE, WITH vault, on second floor, for lawyers, physicians, or dentists. No. 130 Dearborn-st. Apply at Room 14.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT OFFICE NEAR THE Board of Trade; furniture for sale cheap. Call at 126 Washington-st., Room 17, from 1 to 2 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED HALL, NO. 62 North Clark-st., suitable for lodges or societies. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM WINTERMEYER, 149 West Chicago-av. or JOHN WEIDMAN, corner Townsend and White-sts.

TO RENT—ROOM WITH STEAM POWER SUITAble for bookbinding, printing, lithographing, or manufacturing. PITKIN & CRUVER, 119 Clark-st., in rear.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF BUILDING 137 and 139 State-st.; 40x160; plenty of light. Inquire of BEN ALLEN & CO., second floor.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RELIABLE PARTY, a suburban home, completely furnished, for a year or longer. Must be within easy driving distance of the city; South Side preferred. Address, stating full particulars, E 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR THE lower part of house; 8 or 9 rooms; rent not to exceed $35 a month; family of three persons. F. R. DUCK, 155 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, FIRST-CLASS residence, Wabash or Indiana-avs., south of Twenty-third-st., not advertised, in principal payment for choice of new pianos, different makers; references. Address X Y Z, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIVE OR SIX UNFURnished rooms, either a flat or part of house suitable for housekeeping, North or South Side, by gent and wife; best references. Address E 12, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY PROMPT-PAYING, permanent tenant, part of a brick house in good location on West Side, with modern conveniences; first-class references; rent must be moderate. Address E 25, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—ONE WITH A FEW HUNdred dollars, or with wood-working machinery to engage in the manufacture of an article that will have a very heavy sale and at large profits. This is an unusually good opportunity to engage in a splendidly-paying business that will require office duty only. Address E 14, Tribune office.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets, etc. Ladies attended by Mrs. J. Geider. Address J. GELDER, 368 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT I. GELDER'S, 364 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

SEWING MACHINES.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SINGERS AND OTHER first-class machines at one-third value. Loan office, 125 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 2.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPER AND correspondent; must be a good penman and be able to furnish the best of references; state salary wanted and name parties referred to. Address D 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—RETAIL HOSIERY MAN TO GO TO Kansas City. Apply with reference to W. E. EMERY, Grand Pacific Hotel, Saturday morning.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN, THOROughly acquainted with the clothing and furnishing goods business. J. L. GATZERT, corner of Clark and Monroe-sts.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS STOVE PATtern-makers. Only men who have made stove patterns need apply. Call at 261 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGESMITH AT FACtory, 80 and 82 Twelfth-st. HENRY WILLETS.

WANTED—THREE GOOD CABINETMAKERS ON parlor frames. 82 and 84 Fulton-st. N. JACOBSON & CO.

WANTED—FIVE OR SIX CYLINDER-PRESS feeders, at RAND, McNALLY & CO.'S, 77 and 79 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PATTERN-MAKER FOR locomotive and car work. Apply at U. S. Rolling Stock Co.'s Works, Hoyne-st., south of Blue Island-av.

WANTED—WOOD ENGRAVERS OF TWO OR three years' experience. Call at 46 Madison-st. D. C. COOKE.

WANTED—PAINTERS AND CALCIMINERS; good men can have steady inside work. G. F. WHIDDEN, 216 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—SEWING-MACHINE ADJUSTERS AT Wilson Sewing-Machine Factory, Grand Crossing. Apply to Superintendent.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 CUSTOM CUTTER. Address E 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TAILOR TO EXAMINE WORK; one that can cut preferred. NICOLL, the tailor, 214 and 216 Clark-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER TO go to Toledo. Address E 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH'S HELPER at 74 Sixteenth-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW NOVELTIES, chromos, stationery, and notions; prices the lowest. American Novelty Co., 186 State-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN CITY AND country towns to sell teas to family custom; small capital. GARDEN TEA CO., 112 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—ONE SALESMAN FOR EACH STATE. Salary $75 to $100 per month and expenses. LA BELLE MANF. CO., 93 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GRAIN BUYER ACquainted with dealers West and Northwest. State expectations, qualifications, etc. Address E 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—YOUNG MAN WITH a little money as treasurer of a theatrical sensation. Room 11, 119 North Clark-st., top floor.

WANTED—MUSICIANS FOR BRASS AND string band, also good leader, to travel with canvas show to start from Knox, Ind., the 25th of May; terms must be reasonable, pay every week; also good variety performers for the coming season of 1879. Address G. G. GRADY, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $150 TO JOIN ME IN A manufacturing business; quick sales; large profits. Apply at Afton House, 75 Monroe-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAIDS AND DINING-room and kitchen girls. Apply at Atlantic Hotel.

WANTED—A NO. 1 COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; none other. Apply at 610 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT 392 MICHIGAN-AV., A FIRST-class cook.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIan girl, with good references, to do general housework. Inquire at 387 Warren-av., near Leavitt.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in country town. Call Friday at Room 1, 45 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER. 182 Howe-st., near Sophia.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT COOK (not Irish) at 948 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron. Must bring references. Good wages. Apply at 134 Park-av.

WANTED—SIX DISHWASHERS AT BURCKY & MILAN'S, 148 South Clark-st.

WANTED—SECOND COOK, AT BURCKY & MILAN'S, 148 South Clark-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF mending, sewing, and care of clothes in a boys' boarding-school; wages $2.50; references required. Apply at Room 12 Methodist Church Block, Friday, from 10 to 11.

WANTED—AT NO. 4 MARKET-ST., SEWING girls with sewing machines.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER; ONE who is willing to work and means business. Address E 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—200 EXPERIENCED OPERATORS ON linen suits, with or without machines; steady employment and best pay. BEIFELD BROTHERS, 240 Madison-st.

WANTED—SEWING GIRLS WITH SEWING-MAchines at No. 4 South Market-st.

WANTED—100 SEAMSTRESSES—NONE BUT first-class sewers, to work on costumes at Mrs. C. OEHM'S, 294 State-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman to assist in the care of two children; must be handy with her needle and willing, with first-class references; may go East for the summer; the situation is desirable and pleasant. Address G 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; ONE capable of taking entire charge of two infants. Apply 11 to 3 Friday in leather store 88 State-st.

WANTED—YOUNG, STRONG NURSE GIRL; references. 1249 Wabash-av., near Thirty-third.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in private families, also nurse girls, at MRS. SPENCER'S, 145 Twenty-second-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, COMPETENT LADY OF business habits, for a somewhat arduous but paying position. Address for two days, E 17, Tribune.

WANTED—THREE SMART AND ATTRACTIVE ladies to canvass the North, South, and West Sides with fancy goods; can make from $2 to $5 per day. Address E 21, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND reliable bookkeeper; 15 years actively engaged in this city; ready to engage now; in wholesale preferred. Address D 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM Baltimore in the commission or other business; highest references. Address E 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN THOROughly posted in linens and white goods as salesman; can give first-class references from New York house. Address E 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY A young man 26 years of age, have been with first-class houses the past five years, and can refer to them for reference. Address E 22, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER; MARried; understands green-house fruits, vegetables, etc.; five years' reference. Address E 26, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRINTING OFFICE by a boy who has had two years' experience; good recommendation. Address E 10, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SALESMAN OF NINE years' experience in a retail grocery in grocery or commission house; wages no object; best of city references. Address H. L. K., 276 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY FOR LIGHT housework; can also give French lessons if required; best recommendations can be given. Inquire at Washington Hotel.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do cooking or second work. Please call for two days at 118 Fourteenth-st.; South Side; second work preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A NICE CANADIAN girl where a second girl is kept; 4 years in last place. 145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERman girl for general housework. Inquire at present employer's, 1004 Indiana-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN private family, take charge of hotel, or first-class boarding-house, by trustworthy young lady. Call at 218 Park-av.; city preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LADY OF experience as housekeeper, companion for an invalid, or governess for young children. Refer to Dr. H. W. JONES, 49 South Ada-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A REGULAR PHYSICIAN WILL TAKE PARTNER for office practice; desirable opening for an able man of small means. D 38, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY—FOR SALE, IN THE City of Minneapolis, Minn., an old established wholesale and retail drug business. For further particulars apply to WM. YOUNG & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE NICEST DRUG AND prescription stores in Chicago; will bear thorough investigation. Address E 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE GLUE factory in Davenport, Ia. KELLEY, MORLEY & CO., coal dealers, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES, WITH 3 years' lease, of a grocery store and saloon in a good locality, and a good store; small rent; will be sold cheap for cash. 127 Brown-st., corner Maxwell.

PARTY WITH $1,000 CASH, CULTURE, BUSIness qualification, and good address can secure control of an agency for Chicago worth $5,000 per annum. Address, giving references, former occupation, and age, E 43, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOTEL—THE TILDEN HOUSE AT Escanaba, Mich.; finely situated on the bay shore; a splendid and popular summer resort. Very favorable terms can be made by a party who can and will keep a first-class house. For particulars apply to W. LUDINGTON CO., 230 West Twenty-second-st., Chicago, or GEO. T. BURNS, Escanaba, Mich.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MADISON-ST., A PURSE CONTAINING about $5, gold-pencil, and visiting-cards of Mrs. D. Montford, French teacher. Finder please bring to 132 South Clark-st., Room 1.

TAKEN UP—A HORSE, WHICH THE OWNER can have by proving property and paying charges. Apply to Mr. LINDGREN, on Sixty-third-st., near the lake.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DRY-GOODS SHELVING, COUNTERS, etc., very low for cash. Apply at 151 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—TREES—ON THE CORNER OF Forty-third-st. and Michigan-av. L. W. STONE.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily Edition, one year	$12.00
Parts of a year, per month	1.00
Sunday Edition: Literary and Religious Double Sheet	2.50
Saturday Edition, sixteen pages	2.00

WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID.

One copy, per year	$ 1.50
Club of four	5.00
Club of ten	11.00
Club of twenty	20.00

Specimen copies sent free.

Give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

Orders for the delivery of The Tribune at Evanston, Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room will receive prompt attention.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

The Chicago Tribune has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 *Tribune* Building. F. T. McFadden, Manager.
PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bateliere. H. Mahler, Agent.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. Henry F. Gillig, Agent.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.
WASHINGTON D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "H. M. S. Pinafore."

Haverly's Theatre.

Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Den Thompson. "Joshua Whitcomb."

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Hess English Opera. Afternoon, "Rose of Castile." Evening, "Paul and Virginia."

Hamlin's Theatre.

Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagement of George Boniface. "The Soldier's Trust."

McCormick Hall.

North Clark street, corner Kinzie. Dissolving Panoramic Views. Old London, Old Tower, etc.

Academy of Music.

Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Variety entertainment.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Hall, 122 LaSalle-st. Special communication this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, for work. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. By order of the Master.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, NO. 160, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication this (Friday) evening at Masonic Hall, No. 76 Monroe-st., for business and work. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
J. C. HOWELL, Secretary.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1879.

The bill to establish compulsory education in Illinois yesterday passed the House by a vote of 87 yeas to 48 nays; and the bill to provide revenue for State purposes was also passed by the House.

The bill to give women the right to vote on municipal affairs in cities and towns has been rejected in the Massachusetts Legislature, but the bill to give women the right to vote for members of School Committees has been passed.

The Senate yesterday decided to admit to a seat Mr. Bell, who was appointed by the Governor of New Hampshire to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of Mr. Wadleigh's term during the time preceding the assembly of the Legislature which is to elect his successor. The minority report, signed by the Republican members of the Committee on Elections, was adopted by a vote of 35 to 28, ten Democrats voting for, and two Republicans against, the admission of Mr. Bell.

The sale of the Fidelity Savings Bank property yesterday will prove a disappointment to the depositors, who had hoped that at least twice the amount bid would be realized and distributed shortly in the form of dividends. The whole property, including the bank building, the safe-deposit vaults, and Hooley's Theatre, sold for $111,400, or $112,000 less than the last appraisement made. There were a number of capitalists in attendance, but none whose desire for this class of property was so keen as to carry the bidding to anything like its fair value.

Italy's part in the contemplated concert of the Powers in reference to the affairs of Turkey and Egypt seems to be so decidedly out of tune with the general plan as to threaten considerable discord. The difficulty with the Khedive is said to have been brought about by the manipulations of the Italian Consul-General, who is bitterly and actively hostile to the joint control of the Egyptian finances assumed by England and France. The Italian Government will send a special representative to look after Italian interests at Cairo, while the French Cabinet will hold a council to-morrow for the consideration of the Egyptian affairs. Italy has, moreover, positively declined to participate in the mixed occupation of Eastern Roumelia.

John P. Phair met his death on the scaffold yesterday at Windsor, Vt., with unflinching fortitude, declaring almost with his latest breath his innocence of the crime for which he was executed. It is now nearly five years since the murder of Mrs. Freeze, and, after such a lapse of time, during which reprieves have been repeatedly granted for the introduction of evidence going to show that Phair was wrongly convicted,—after all these years of opportunity to prove his innocence, or at least to cast a reasonable doubt upon the question of his guilt, it is impossible to escape the belief that Phair was the murderer of Mrs. Freeze, and that he has chosen to die with a lie on his lips rather than acknowledge that the labors of the friends who have exerted themselves so zealously in his behalf, firmly believing his protestations of innocence, were in reality expended to save a guilty man from his just doom.

Mr. Granger's appearance before the House Committee on Individual and General Vindication afforded the eminent reformer from McHenry the opportunity he has so long and earnestly sought to repel with scorn the intimation that he received a bribe of $1,500, and also to make clear his reasons for engaging in a crusade against monopolies of all kinds. Mr. Granger's replies to the questions put to him before the Committee were the replies of a man with a genius for reform on general principles, and whose soul is unfettered by that exclusive devotion to a single idea which is so apt to characterize the average reformer and genius. Mr. Granger's capacity for giving battle to bloated monopolies is only surpassed by his supreme ignorance respecting each and all of the subjects of reform that have enlisted his attention as a legislator. Probably no man ever before engaged in so many schemes of reform with such an utter freedom from embarrassing familiarity with the abuses sought to be remedied. To impute selfish or unworthy motives in such a case is monstrous, and it is difficult to conceive how Mr. Granger's name could ever have been connected with the rumors of the $1,500 bribe.

There is a disposition to accuse Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, of party infidelity because, upon the question of admitting Senator Bell, of New Hampshire, he has not thought it his duty to vote in the affirmative. The admission of members should never be a party question. Questions of the legality of election and qualification of members ought to be decided always as questions of law and not as party matters. No man should be admitted or rejected because of his politics. If Mr. Carpenter, as a lawyer, and he is an able one, thinks the appointment of Mr. Bell illegal, he should vote to that effect without reference to Mr. Bell's politics. It is said that some eight or ten Democratic Senators will vote to admit Bell against the judgment of the majority of their party. In this they act creditably, and in the spirit which should always govern the decision of such questions.

The Democratic gentlemen who, under the belief that they have "captured the Capitol" at Washington, are driving things so recklessly in Congress, can find in the great unanimity among the Republicans of the country in favor of Gen. Grant's election in 1880 the response to their proceedings. Between now and 1880 this unanimity for Grant will have borne down all opposition. It will not be confined to the Republican party alone, but will extend generally to the people of every Northern State. It will be a popular uprising. The majority in Congress has practically declared war against the Government. It has taken steps to disband the army, shut up the courts, and starve out the Government by refusing the appropriations for its support. To that declaration of war the North will respond in 1880 as earnestly, and as effectually, and as generally as it did in 1861. The election of Grant will become the National demand. The starved Government will be rescued, the disbanded army will be reorganized, the courts will be reopened, and the nation once more placed in the hands of those who will protect and not betray it,—will preserve and not destroy it.

OPENING THE CONGRESSIONAL FLOOD-GATES.

Congress has been in extra session for three weeks, and during that term has given abundant evidence of its lack of patriotism by stubbornly adhering to the scheme for riding through partisan legislation on the backs of the appropriation bills, and by taking advantage of every pretext that would prolong its session. The extra session was hateful to the people from the first, but popular protest has not availed to hasten its end. The Army bill was sent from the House to the Senate last Saturday, but the Senate put off its consideration from day to day; meanwhile the Legislative bill was pending in the House, but the latter body deferred the consideration of the political sections attached to it which constitute the bone of contention. Finally, this trifling with the public interests and public temper was brought to a climax by the adoption of a resolution in the Democratic caucus to throw open the doors to miscellaneous legislation, and by such an amendment of the House rules as will enable the introduction and discussion of the most injurious measures that could be suggested at the present time. Next Monday a perfect torrent of bills will be poured in upon Congress, and thereafter the several Committees will contribute their share to the disturbance of the country. Nothing short of the dog-days, or the palpable defeat of the Democratic schemes before that period, will confer the boon of adjournment upon the public.

The Tribune predicted this outcome of the extra session from the start. It was confirmed some days ago by a *quasi* official announcement in the Washington *Herald*. And now the caucus formally adopts the very worst course which it would be possible to take. There will be no difference between the present and the regular session of Congress, except that the country may look for somewhat speedier relief if the midsummer weather of Washington shall prove to be intolerable even for the thick skins of Democratic Congressmen. All the meddlesome legislation which might be suggested at a regular session will find a hearing at the present session. The lobby will be as active as ever in its work; members will talk as often, as long, as loudly, and as badly as ever; there will be as many jobs and considerably more currency-tinkering. In point of fact, the new rules which have been adopted will enable the Committees and individual members to introduce more bills and ventilate more theories than customary.

The Democrats have made another blunder in opening the flood-gates of Congress. It was bad enough to force an extra session of Congress upon the country. It was worse to use this extra session as a means for reasserting the doctrine of State Sovereignty and intimidating the Executive. It seemed to be worst of all to harass the general business of the country by offering the opportunity for miscellaneous legislation. But there would appear to be necessary a degree beyond the superlatively bad in this case, for the Democratic majority have deliberately determined to play into the hands of the Greenbackers and the Communists. The new rules permit the Committees on Ways and Means, Banking and Currency, and Coinage to report bills at any time, and a majority of the House may fix a day for the consideration of such bills. This means that the Ways and Means Committee will report a bill imposing taxes on incomes; that the Banking and Currency Committee will report another substituting Greenbacks for National bank notes, and perhaps repealing the bank charters and the Resumption law; and that the Coinage Committee will report a bill providing for the free coinage of the standard silver dollars and the issue of silver certificates on the same terms as the gold certificates. Of these bills the last-named is the only one that is defensible on its own merits, and it should have been deferred because all miscellaneous legislation ought to be avoided; but the introduction and agitation of the other two measures, whatever the final result may be, will have the effect of retarding the business prosperity now in course of revival, impairing public confidence, and damaging the best interests of the country.

Unless a party may with impunity continue to defy public sentiment and trifle with the best interests of the nation, the Democrats have certainly made another and egregious blunder. They have already startled the conservative classes, and they will probably fail to satisfy the Communists and Greenbackers. Meanwhile the ex-Confederate Brigadier will not be idle, and the new latitude given to legislation at this extra session will give him opportunities which he cannot avoid for revealing the real hope and design of Confederate supremacy.

THE DEMOCRATS AND GREENBACKERS.

The project reported from Washington for a coalition between the Democrats and Greenbackers in the interest of Mr. Thurman's Presidential candidature is very lovely in theory. Those in favor of it are able to figure out certain defeat of the Republicans in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and certain other States by adding the percentage of the Greenback vote to the Democratic percentage; in the States mentioned the result is found to be a larger percentage than that of the Republican vote. If the proposed coalition should carry these States, and elect a man like Tom Ewing Governor of Ohio, the argument is that the Eastern Democrats would be forced to yield to the logic of facts, and would quietly surrender the nomination to Mr. Thurman. This latter assumption may be true; the essential defect in the programme is in counting upon an aggregate percentage in case of coalition equal to the added percentages of the Democratic and Greenback vote when cast separately.

Unfortunately for Mr. Thurman's calculation, the coalition scheme has just been tested, and not with a result that justifies his predictions. The Democrats and Greenbackers ran separate tickets in Michigan last year; this year they joined forces in that State. Last year, though the Republicans carried the State, they had only 44½ per cent of the total vote, while the added vote of the Greenbackers and Democrats constituted about 55½ per cent of the whole. The returns from a majority of the cities and towns of Michigan this year indicate that the Republicans have carried the State by about 10,000 majority over the united Democrats and Greenbackers; in that case the Republican percentage of the total vote will be about 54 per cent, while that of the coalition will be only 46 per cent. In other words, coalition in Michigan lost about 9½ per cent from the added percentage of the Democrats and Greenbackers voting separately. From which it will be seen that Mr. Thurman's little scheme of coalition does not work out in practice so well as it looks on paper; and, if tried, it may result in the defeat of Mr. Thurman's Presidential prospects, instead of assuring them.

There is every reason why coalition between the Democrats and Greenbackers in the other States should have precisely the same result as it has just had in Michigan. That result is the loss of a large number of Democratic votes and also a large number of Greenback votes. The Michigan Democrats last year took strong ground against the Fiat heresies, denounced them in their platform, rallied their own strength, and cast their full party vote. The Greenbackers, on the other hand, smarted under this treatment and put forth their best efforts to cast the largest vote they could. This year the hard-money Democrats, disgusted with the coalition, would not vote the ticket, and the Greenbackers with Republican antecedents and preferences likewise deserted. The coalition in Michigan was condemned by some of the leading Democratic newspapers and politicians; but it was equally condemned by some of the leading Greenback organs and politicians. A similar coalition in other States will be followed by similar dissatisfaction and loss of votes. There are hard-money Democrats everywhere who will not consent to the employment of the Democratic party as a vehicle for carrying through the Fiat theories; and there are Greenbackers everywhere who, though ready to vote against the Republican party on the currency question, are not willing to vote with the Democratic party on the old party issues. There is no objection to the proposed coalition from a Republican party point of view, but we suspect that the lesson of the Michigan election will induce both Democrats and Greenbackers to fight shy of Mr. Thurman's policy.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

"Your candidate I cannot be," said Horatio Seymour in 1868, but when the New York Convention nominated him with the understanding that he would decline, he concluded to accept; probably he was sorry afterwards that he did accept, but there was the temptation, and he was too old a Democrat to resist it. "Your candidate I cannot be," said Hendricks in 1876, after Tilden had been nominated for the first place and Hendricks was urged to take the second; but, swearing he would never accept, he consented nevertheless, and, astride that customary fence, he made the disastrous race with Tilden. "Your candidate I cannot be," says Hendricks again, in reply to the proposition that he play second fiddle to Mr. Tilden; but if the Indiana office-hunter cannot secure the first place by his little ruse, he will probably again permit himself to be persuaded to take the second place—if he can get it. The idea of a Democratic politician absolutely declining a nomination of any kind was long since exploded; the youngest members of the party will not credit it, even as a tradition.

Of course Mr. Hendricks is a candidate for the first place on the Democratic ticket; he has always been that ever since he entered public life, and there is no reason why he should abandon the practice now. It is in order for him to declare himself as a candidate for the head of the ticket, and also in order for him to declare that he will not serve as the tail. He always does this, too. At the same time, his declaration to this effect is rather embarrassing to Mr. Thurman, and especially as it is made at the very moment when the latter gentleman is suffering severely from the Republican victories in his own State, and even in his own city. The publication of Mr. Hendricks' letter to Senator McDonald is shrewdly timed; it may not succeed in securing Hendricks the nomination, but it is pretty sure to assist materially in keeping the nomination out of Thurman's hands. In point of fact, it would not be surprising if the suggestion had come from Gramercy Park that Mr. Hendricks' candidature for the first place should be pushed just at this time, in order to create havoc and confusion among the Western Democrats who are hostile to Tilden. This theory is confirmed by the announcement that Mr. Tilden and his friends are startled at the Hendricks *coup;* that is just what they would pretend to be if they knew all about it and had actually planned it.

There is undoubtedly going to be a desperate effort among certain Western men to rescue the next Democratic Convention from the control of Tilden, but a division of strength among the opposition is certainly not the most approved method to that end. The case will be made up about as follows: Mr. Thurman will have his own State and a very few delegates from the South; Mr. Hendricks will have his own State and a very few delegates from the South; Mr. Bayard will have his own infinitesimal State, a few delegates from other Southern States, and a very few from the East; Gen. Hancock may have a handful of scattered votes; and Mr. Tilden will have the bulk of the Southern and Eastern delegates, with strength enough to start on and money enough at his back to secure the nomination. Democrats are kicking against the pricks who are fighting Mr. Tilden; they had much better conciliate him if they want a share of the spoils. Even Mr. Hendricks should not go it too strong in his struggle for the first place, as Tilden may not let him have the second which he now pretends he will not take. Give Tilden the physical strength, and he is able to cope with a score of such men as Hendricks and Thurman when the Democratic party is the battlefield and a nomination the prize.

The Letellier business in Canada is only a little less mysterious to the average American than the Schleswig-Holstein question was. These appear to be the facts about Letellier: He was appointed, in the last year of Mackenzie's Administration, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, and was, of course, a Liberal. He came into conflict with his Cabinet, which was Conservative, like the majority in the Provincial Legislature, and dismissed it, contrary to parliamentary usage. In the election shortly afterward, it is charged, he used undue influences to secure a Liberal majority, and succeeded. Since the return of Sir John A. Macdonald and a Conservative majority to power in the Dominion Government, the Governor-General has been importuned to dismiss Letellier. Indeed, the agitation began before Earl Dufferin left the country, and would have been successful then if Parliament had properly represented the popular will. The present Governor-General has been advised by his Ministers to dismiss Letellier, but has declined to act, referring the question to the Home Government for decision. Much recrimination has been caused in the newspapers by this unusual action, it being charged on the one hand that the Governor-General is afraid to do his duty, and is seeking to increase the Imperial prerogative, and on the other that the action in question was taken on the special request of the present Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald. Sir John is a tricky politician, and it will very likely prove to be the case that he is playing a double part in this transaction, as he did before in the Pacific Railroad and other important negotiations.

Gen. Joe Hawley told an interesting story in his speech on the Army bill. It is reported in the *Congressional Record* thus:

> I had at one time the extraordinary satisfaction of going into a Southern State and purchasing the title to a learned clergyman. I actually carried home in my pocket the title deed to a Doctor of Divinity. [Laughter.] A man ran away in his youth, educated himself, became an honorable preacher of the Gospel, and got his diploma as D. D. When your slave law came out he wanted to be free, and I went South to purchase his freedom from the one who claimed to own him. I was willing under the circumstances to purchase him, but as he had made himself a Doctor of Divinity, I did not think the estate had a right to claim pay for the improvements [laughter], so I bought him as "Jim," one negro man Jim. He received his title deed of freedom. It is upon the records in Hartford, Conn., that in consideration of $1, and, above all, of the indefeasible right of all men to be free, he was entitled thereafter to own himself.

Few persons have owned Doctors of Divinity; but those churches that have had them have found them to be, we are informed, very good servants. They are easily imposed upon and cheated, as many congregations can testify.

Another stunning "lesson" derived from the Chicago election by the Boston *Herald* is that the Republican party in Chicago sympathizes with the Communists. "It has usually been thought," says the *Herald*, "that in our large cities the Republican party represents the more intelligent and conservative portion of the community, but the experience of Chicago proves that this is not a rule of general applicability," etc. If the *Herald* knew how ridiculous a remark of this description must appear to everybody who has knowledge of the facts, we feel sure it would refrain from making it. The Republicans polled 2,000 more votes at the last election than at the previous election, but the Democratic and Socialist votes increased even more in proportion; and the heavy Democratic gains were not among "the intelligent and conservative portion of the community," but in Bridgeport, if the *Herald* knows where that is.

The circular of the Royal Historical Society offering to furnish a medal to members "for purposes of full dress" has caused a good deal of amusement in England. But the wise members of the Society are disgusted and indignant. One of these writes to the *Athenæum:* "How any serious person can decorate himself *more Africano* with the trumpery gewgaws described in the circular is strange indeed; but that a learned society should gravely propose that its members should thus distinguish themselves is almost incredible." But so long as women of fashion wear ear-rings, and men decorate their abdomens with two watch-chains, one of which is only intended for show, we do not see that the Royal Historical medal is so very obnoxious. A good many tricks of personal adornment authorized in good society are *more Africano*.

Henry G. Vennor, the Canadian Tice, prints an almanac every year, and in it forecasts the probabilities for the year ahead. His predictions for 1879 have been curiously verified thus far. "The early part of January," he wrote in November, "is likely to show severe weather, shortly after which I look for a great lull or break in the winter, with singularly open weather and a rapid melting of the snow,—possibly to bare ground." This prediction was widely verified all over Canada and as far south as Chicago. "The spring of 1879," Mr. Vennor says, "is likely to be backward and wet, ushering in a cool and likewise rainy summer." Spring is answering well to this description, and it remains to be seen what summer will do.

Mr. Robeson's speech contained one passage which is now receiving a good deal of attention in the press. It is as follows:

> The strong arms, the clear heads, the brave hearts of our people, would never yield to a standing army, were it a million strong, *unless it became absolutely necessary, under the pressure of usurped and arbitrary power of some irresponsible member of the system, to sacrifice liberty to order.*

Mr. Robeson, it is hoped, has too much sense to mean anything revolutionary by this; he should be more careful in future. This is a free country; but no man, if he can help it, should exercise his inalienable right of making a fool of himself.

It is stated that the "Widow" Oliver has entered the lecture field, and will shortly visit the West to speak upon "My late Trial with Senator Cameron." If the "Widow" Oliver is wise, she will stay away from the West, as no one has any interest in her or her lecture. A lecture from Mr. Cameron upon his trials with the Widow Oliver would be much more entertaining. Mrs. Oliver may be assured that the people of the West have heard all they care to hear about a very nasty and disgraceful case, and that if she is seeking notoriety the West is a poor place to find it.

The statement in a late number of *Scribner's Monthly* that Jerome Bonaparte was "the youngest, weakest, and most worthless of Napoleon's brothers," is strongly controverted by the Baltimore *American*, which maintains that Jerome was much more of a man than either Joseph, Lucien, or Louis. For gallant service at sea he won the rank of Admiral. He distinguished himself in the wars against Austria and Russia; and at Ligny and Waterloo was so conspicuous as to wring from Napoleon the compliment: "My brother, I have been too late in knowing you."

The charge of nepotism was vociferously and persistently made against the Republicans by the Democrats when they were out of power. Although they have been in power but a short time, five Democratic Senators have placed their sons in office, two their sons-in-law, and one his brother-in-law. For a party that is opposed to nepotism, this would appear to be a very good start. The value of consistency as a jewel evidently does not stand very high in the Democratic market.

The Temperance Republicans in Davenport got up a separate ticket, and had the proud satisfaction of electing a Democratic Mayor and Common Council last Tuesday. The Temperance people profess to be satisfied with the result; but they must acknowledge they chose a roundabout way to accomplish it. They would have acted in a more intelligible manner if they had agreed to support the Democratic ticket outright.

Gen. Dick Taylor speaks of *Edwin M. Stanton* thus:

> A spy under Buchanan, a tyrant under Lincoln, and a traitor to Johnson, this man was as cruel and crafty as Domitian. In the end conscience, long dormant, came as Alecto, and he was not; and the temple of justice, on whose threshold he stood, escaped profanation.

It is a compliment to be abused by Gen. Dick Taylor, who was a traitor to the country that honored his father, and a libeler of the memory of that father.

The Road bill, which is likely to become a law in Illinois, will create over 7,000 new office-holders, and involve an annual expenditure of $150,000. K. K. Jones, in a letter to the *State Journal*, protests against the bill, which he says ought not to pass "any deliberative body." But the trouble is that the present corral of cattle in the State-House is not "a deliberative body."

"Pinafore" was sung to the inmates of the insane department of the Philadelphia Alms-House Monday. Like the Chicago critic, they couldn't see any fun in it. To them it was all ordinary conversation, such as they were accustomed to every day. But when the company sang the Doxology in long metre the lunatics burst into shrieks of uproarious laughter.

One of the flowery Southern lawyers said at the meeting of the Bar in Frankfort, to hear eulogies on Judge Elliott, that the murder of the Judge was "The most infamous deed committed since the Savior's crucifixion." From the Southern point of view, of course, it was worse than the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

Senator Ingalls' little bill for the relief of the Union Pacific Railroad should be closely watched. Though Senator Ingalls is well known for his philanthropy and private charities, he has not precisely the quality of disinterestedness which entitles him to move first in so important a matter.

The New York *Sun* is utterly disgusted with Mayor Cooper, whom it supported with all its might before election. But the Mayor now claims to exercise a one-man power more offensive than John Kelly ever tried to use; and, beside, the Mayor is not sound on the Presidential question.

After this it will be impossible for the Democratic party to divide on the currency question, or to deceive the country if it does divide. It has thrown the full weight of its influence and power in favor of the Greenbackers whenever it has had a chance.

The support of the Greenbackers in Congress was bought by the Democrats with a price,—and a big price, too.

PERSONAL.

Fitz John Porter has done some excellent fighting—for his back pay.

Jefferson Davis is to have a grand public reception at Columbus, Ga.

J. C. S. A. Blackburn talks as if the Lost Cause were about to be regained.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, we believe, would be a better man in William's place.

England has had another Bull Run—a Johnny Bull run—in South Africa.

Let us speak him Phair in death. Mr. Phair was a very skillful murderer.

One of the colored refugees from Mississippi is a former slave of Jeff. Davis.

Beer will not intoxicate, but schooners of beer will carry a man half-seas over.

Talmage can never be as famous as Beecher. He is not a favorite of the ladies.

The April shower bringeth forth the gentle violet, but it spoileth the new silk hat.

Cetewayo has 3,000 wives, and no wonder that he knows something about fighting.

Why doesn't Speaker Randall appoint his committees? Aren't there enough Confederate Brigadiers?

We suspect that the editor of the Okolona *States* has commenced to boom as the next Democratic candidate.

One lawyer in the Vanderbilt will case got a fee of $85,000. Not being able to break the will, he endeavored to break the heirs.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton is lecturing in Nebraska, where they have already been afflicted with Olive gangs and prairie-fires.

"Birdie" Bell appears to be a sort of female Jim Currie. The only difference between them is in the accuracy of their shooting.

I might have known that making me Governor of this blasted country was a regular mother-in-law trick.—*Marquis of Lorne.*

Vanderbilt's income is $1,000 an hour, whether he is working or standing around the corners to see the ladies go over muddy crossings.

Minnie Hauk has sailed for England, and we shall be greatly surprised if this does not have a very depressing effect on the now exultant Zulus.

The wife of "Roger Tichborne, the claimant," has just been fined by the Southampton magistrates for not sending her daughter to school.

The rumor that Whitelaw Reid is about to marry is causing a great deal of anxiety. As the name of the lady is not given, no unmarried woman feels safe.

Stanley is now on his way to Zanzibar with a commission from the King of the Belgians to reorganize the hitherto unsuccessful Belgian expedition.

Col. Mapleson took away with him $50,000, and the pedestrian Rowell $20,000. A tariff must be adopted that will keep such persons out of this country.

Mme. Bonaparte about this time, we suppose, is looking around for Jerome Bonaparte's other wife, and the wars of the angels are likely to be renewed again.

Cetewayo says he wants peace; but we suspect that this is only an electioneering dodge, and that the Zulus intend to go to Parliament and capture the Capital.

The ice-cream season comes on apace, and the young man regrets with exceeding bitterness the money wrung from him by an outrageously long sleighing season.

A woman in Paris lives in a cage with a lion, and calls herself the "lion's bride," and her right to the title is seen in the cowed and dejected appearance of the lion.

Zach Chandler, we are told, mixes his drinks. But he does not mix his politics, as Jeff Davis and the Confederates have recently had an opportunity to observe.

An heiress in New York State has eloped with a common laborer; but we learn from the Buffalo *Express* that the common laborer's friends have decided to make no fuss.

Lydia Thompson, we learn from "Nym Crinkle," "erected a leg with a voice on the top of it"—from which we suppose Miss Thompson can sing as high as she can kick.

Joseph Howard calls Mr. Beecher "the rosy-cheeked dominie"—"the greatest of preachers, for he leads the world." Praise from Joe Howard is condemnation indeed.

Mark Twain is on his way home. We feel sorry for Mr. Twain; he won't be able to lie any more. The lies of this country have all been told by the Potter Committee witnesses.

A Philadelphia benefit to the family of Porter, the dead actor, netted $1,500. It occurs to us in this connection that preachers never play at benefits for the families of deceased members of their profession.

FOREIGN.

The Eastern Roumelian Problem Still Far from Adjustment.

Some of the Difficulties in the Way of an Understanding.

Negotiations Between England and Yakoob Khan Broken Off.

The Former Said to Demand the Cession of Cabul.

Ten Thousand English Miners Vote for "No Surrender."

TURKEY.

AN UNDERSTANDING.

London, April 10.—The Eastern Roumelian Commission has effected an understanding with the Porte upon several matters previously in dispute. Amongst the points agreed upon is that one-third of the revenue of the Province shall be paid to the Porte.

AUSTRIA'S ACQUISITIONS.

The agreement between Austria and Turkey grants Austria the power of occupying three points on the River Lom, on the outskirts of Novi Bazar, commanding all the practicable crossing-places.

NEGOTIATIONS.

Vienna, April 10.—Negotiations relative to mixed occupation are still proceeding.

Representations have been made at St. Petersburg with a view to obtaining adequate satisfaction for the insult to the Austrian Consul at Widdin.

WILL NOT PARTICIPATE.

Rome, April 10.—It is positively announced that Italy has finally decided not to participate in the mixed occupation of Eastern Roumelia.

SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES.

London, April 10.—A dispatch from Vienna says Russia, since the Powers decided to admit Turkey's participation in the occupation of Eastern Roumelia, has endeavored to secure for herself the occupation of a part of the Balkans, excluding the Turkish contingent therefrom. It is on this point that the negotiations have come to a standstill. Another difficulty is the appointment of a Commander-in-Chief. It is proposed to ask Germany to nominate one, but her assent is doubtful.

London, April 10.—A correspondent at Berlin says the scheme for a mixed occupation was practically abandoned after the difficulties raised by Italy. There are probably some secret relations between Russia and Italy.

At a recent council in St. Petersburg, Gen. Todleben declared he believed a war was the only solution of the Eastern Roumelian difficulty. Count Schouvaloff strongly opposed this view.

EGYPT.

ITALY TO INVESTIGATE.

London, April 10.—The Italian Government is about to send a Senator to Cairo to report on Italian interests. It is stated that the Khedive's contumacy is prompted by the Italian Consul General, who bitterly opposes the Anglo-French control.

DISMISSED.

Cairo, April 10.—The Khedive has dismissed Riaz Pasha from the Presidency of the Committee of Inquiry into the Egyptian Finances. Other members of the Committee have consequently tendered their resignations.

THE FRENCH CABINET.

Paris, April 10.—The Council of Ministers to discuss the Egyptian question will be held Saturday.

FRENCH POLICY.

Paris, April 10.—The policy of France towards Egypt is not to precipitate matters. The present tendency is rather to the other extreme. It is notorious that Gambetta's views in regard to Egypt are more decided than those of Minister Waddington, but he does not wish to exercise pressure on the Government, though the Egyptian bondholders seriously contemplate urging him to supplant Waddington at the head of the Ministry.

GERMANY.

DENIAL.

Berlin, April 10.—The Government has published a denial of the intention to increase the quantity of silver token coin.

WON'T ACCEPT.

The Agricultural Society of Frankfort resolved by a large majority not to send an address of adhesion to Bismarck's new custom tariff.

TARIFF MEETINGS.

Berlin, April 10.—All the industrial and commercial societies have called meetings to discuss the proposed tariff which would injuriously affect their respective trades.

AN EYE ON AUSTRIA.

Berlin, April 10.—The internal affairs of Austria are critically watched here. The advent of an Ultramontane Reactionary Cabinet seems probable.

ANTI-TARIFF.

A great meeting of representatives of German seaports will be held on the 17th inst. to discuss freely the new tariff. All the seaboard cities strongly oppose the projected surtaxes and retaliatory duties on trans-marine imports.

RUSSIA.

GONE HOME.

St. Petersburg, April 10.—All the foreign doctors and Gen. Melikoff have quitted Astrakhan.

NIHILIST ARRESTS.

London, April 10.—A dispatch from Berlin says 1,040 Nihilists have already been arrested in Charkoff. The severities do not seem to intimidate conspirators.

The report that Gen. Drentelm's assailant has been arrested is false. The Charkoff police have received a letter from New York signed "Bobrikoff," stating that the murderer of Gen. Krapotkin has arrived there.

CONFERENCE PROPOSED.

St. Petersburg, April 10.—Count Schouvaloff, who leaves St. Petersburg on Monday next, will be the bearer of proposals relative to a European Conference in view of the failure of the mixed occupation negotiations.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI'S OPINION.

Rome, April 10.—The *Capitale* publishes a letter writen by Garibaldi before leaving Caprera. He says: "Italy owes gratitude to the Royal house for having contributed to its unity, but it did not accomplish it alone. The country was more flourishing under its old tyrants than now." He condemns Depretis, the Italian Premier, and concludes that "monarchy is not eternal. Its duration will be in proportion as it merits the affection of the people, and calls to its councils not flatterers, but capable and truthful men."

CONCERNED.

Rome, April 10.—Gen. Garibaldi daily receives visits from political personages. Replying yesterday to a deputation from the Italian Committee at Trieste, Garibaldi said: "I have never been more concerned for the interests of our brethren beyond the Alps than I am now."

GREAT BRITAIN.

CLOSED.

Liverpool, April 10.—The cotton market will be closed from to-night until Tuesday.

STRIKING MINERS.

London, April 10.—Ten thousand striking miners at Shadows Hill vote "No surrender."

FRANCE.

MAGISTRATES DISMISSED.

Paris, April 10.—The dismissal and resignations of fifty-two more magistrates are announced. Twenty-one others have been transferred.

PETITION.

A deputation and petition of agriculturists from the Department Eure-et-Loire have petitioned the Minister of Commerce in favor of a duty of 9 francs per quarter on wheat, 40 francs per head on horses, and 30 francs per head on cattle.

DEAD.

Senator Greffuhle is dead.

SPAIN.

RESIGNED.

Madrid, April 10.—Gen. Cabula has resigned the Presidency of the Superior Council of War, and he has been succeeded by Gen. Jovellar.

NEW LOAN.

The entire sum of 250,000,000 pestas of Treasury bonds has been subscribed.

HUNGARY.

THE SZEGEDIN SUFFERERS.

Pesth, April 10.—Seventeen thousand persons in Szegedin and the neighborhood of that city are still subsisting on charity. It has been raining for ten days. The supply of bread is becoming exhausted.

AFGHANISTAN.

BROKEN OFF.

London, April 10.—A dispatch from Bombay says it is rumored in Cabul that the negotiations between Yakoob Khan and the British had failed because the latter insisted on the annexation of Cabul.

PERU.

BLOCKADED.

London, April 10.—A dispatch from Iquique, Peru, says that the port is blockaded by a Chilian squadron.

AUSTRIA.

DEAD.

Vienna, April 10.—Monsignor Vincent Gasser, Prince Bishop of Brixen, is dead.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BRITISH DISASTER AT ENTOMBE.

By Cable to New York Herald.

Cape Town, March 25, via Cape St. Vincent, April 7.—The Zulus have invaded the Transvaal and cut off a British convoy near Entombe. Although the loss of life is comparatively slight the event is of great importance as indicating the skill with which the aggressive policy of the Zulus is being carried out. It also makes clear the reason for the withdrawal of the outposts in the Transvaal, which was announced as in progress by the late dispatches from Greytown. To properly understand this last disaster to British arms it is necessary to refer to the process by which the country was occupied, subsequent to its "annexation." When the Transvaal region was added to the British Empire stockade posts were established in various parts of the country, connected with roads which were impassable for wagons during a great part of the year. So far north did the British push these military posts, in the hope of eventually connecting them with the seacoast by the projected Delagoa Bay Railway, that it became exceedingly difficult to keep the lines of communication open even in time of peace. The passage of couriers was attended with great personal danger, because of the desolate character of the country traversed and the predatory habits of the people dwelling along the borders of Zululand. Derby was one of the most northerly stations in the Londinia district of Transvaal, and was connected with Utrecht, by way of Luneburg. From Derby to Luneburg (distance fifty miles) the road was a mere trail, but from the latter place to the Capital of Utrecht, a distance of forty miles, the road was tolerably good. When it became known that Umbelini, a powerful Zulu chieftain, having his kraal in the Fat Bush Country in the northwestern corner of Zululand, was preparing to act against Col. Wood's forces, the order was issued calling the small detachments of troops in from the outlying posts to points within ready support of Utrecht. Thus the movement in concentration began. The troops from Derby started toward the south, conveying their stores and ammunition in wagons. Their immediate destination was Luneburg, a Dutch settlement northeast of Utrecht, and within easy communication of that town.

THE ATTACK ON THE CONVOY.

A small body of men of the Eightieth Regiment, under the command of Capt. Moriarty, accompanied the teams as a convoy. There were 104 men and two officers, in addition to the teamsters. This convoy had accomplished the greater portion of the distance, having arrived within about seven miles of Luneburg, at a point on the Tombe River, a branch of the Pongola, a short distance up stream from the Village of Entombe. Here they encamped on the night of March 11, expecting to reach Luneburg early the following day. Rumor had been rife during the day that a large body of Zulus had crossed the frontier, and unusual vigilance was maintained. The night passed without any firing, although one alarm was sounded. But at daybreak the camp was attacked by over 4,000 Zulus, under the Chief Umbelini, and although, owing to the alarm during the night the men of the Eightieth Regiment were under arms and made a gallant fight, they were overpowered by the enormously superior force of the enemy. The same tactics seen at Isandula were shown on this occasion. The Zulus closed in on their enemies before the moral effect of the British rifles was felt. Capt. Moriarty and forty men were killed. Lieut. Harward with forty men succeeded in reaching Luneburg after a severe struggle. Twenty men of the Eightieth are missing, and no word is at hand regarding the safety or loss of the drivers. Their fate seems to be entirely overlooked. On the arrival of Lieut. Harward with the news of the defeat, 150 men of the Eightieth, stationed at Luneburg, proceeded at once by forced march to the scene of the fight. The wagons, twenty in number, were found to have been destroyed, but a quantity of ammunition and rockets was recovered. The dead were buried on the field.

A WRECK.

Sad Downfall of a Once Popular Actress.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Philadelphia, April 10.—Martha Wren, who with her husband, James Collins, has in late years proved a profitable card for variety theatres as clever performers of Irish sketches, is in trouble. There are three Collinses, whose ages now are respectively 9, 6, and 4 years. A year or so ago Mrs. Collins retired from the stage. Collins at that time was stage-manager of the Grand Central Variety Theatre. He left that establishment to take an engagement in San Francisco and during his absence he has made abundant remittances to his wife, who has lived in style. Unfortunately she has developed an unappeasable appetite for liquor, and has neglected the children, who have been allowed to do pretty much as they pleased. One day last week a lace curtain caught fire, and came near burning the house out. Mrs. Collins took a revolver on another occasion, so the neighbors say, and chased the children into the street. Finally the people about the Collins mansion became so alarmed that they sent word to the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty. One day last week Mrs. Collins called at the office of the Society, and made such abundant promises of reform that she was allowed to remain unmolested. She kept sober a few days, but yesterday morning the debauch resulted in a mild attack of delirium, the wretched woman actually running out of doors perfectly naked. The agents of the Society were sent up to Mrs. Collins' house on North Eighth street. The residence is luxuriously furnished, the parlors being adorned with painting, statuary, and bric-a-brac.

Mrs. Collins, who still retains in spite of her dissipation much of her former good looks, was found to have just received $25 from her husband in San Francisco, and was much in liquor. The magistrate, after learning the facts, gave Mrs. Collins the choice of a reformatory or the House of Correction. She chose the former, and was taken there by the agents. Her three children will be sent to such Catholic institutions as may be selected by the authorities.

YELLOW FEVER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New Orleans, La., April 10.—The Committee of the Sanitary Auxiliary Association waited on Gov. Nicholls and demanded the removal of Dr. Carrington, Quarantine Surgeon, claiming that the evidence taken before the Yellow-Fever Commission last winter proved him responsible for last summer's epidemic. Nicholls declined to accede. Dr. Choppin, President of the Board of Health, declared him competent. Carrington is a relative of Nicholls' wife. It will be remembered that Carrington, when before the Yellow-Fever Commission, cross-examined by Senator Paddock, said he knew nothing of disinfectants, and had no experience with yellow fever except in 1853.

WASHIN

The Democrats
and Boots,
Greenbac

Eastern Hard-Money
at the Victory
flationist

Speaker Randall Wil
Matters in His
Selection

Senator Patterson
the Indian T
Investigat

How the Railroad
winked the Com
the India

And Doctored Up
After It Reach
ington.

Bell, of New Hampshir
Seat in the

An Important Pre
lished by the

INHARMON
THE HARDS AND SOFTS I
PARTY.
Special Dispatch to T
Washington, D. C., A
been a general panic amon
Democrats over the infla
House yesterday. All el
Bayard, or Tilden, or some
for President, instead of so
Hendricks or Thurman, h
larly disturbed. One
to delay the announcin
mittees. It is under
among the hard-money win
has concluded to do all he c
tion of his Committees on
rency, Ways and Means, and
the movement in the House
complish this in the most
found it necessary to make
his first draft of these com
that he has decided upon thi
EXCITED THE L
in yesterday's operations, an
if Randall packs any of the
against them they will fram
in caucus, and compel the mi
give it consideration in the
numbers of Eastern Democra
they will never follow caucu
to any proposed financial leg
ing between the two wings o
bitter.

HOUSE COMM
THE CHAIRMAN
Special Dispatch to T
Washington, D. C., April
dall to-night declines to give
the Committees, and it is
changes may still be made.
formation, however, derived
source, is believed to be a pr
ment of the Chairmanships
mittees:
Elections—Hurd, of Ohi
the Chairmanship of the Co
the best method of determin
count, but the Speaker desir
take the Elections. If Hur
undoubtedly will have that
Ways and Means—Fernan
rison of Illinois, possibly s
of Missouri, and a Greenba
the Democrats.
On Appropriations—Atki
Blackburn second, and Blou
Singleton, and a Greenback
will probably act for the R
Banking and Currency—E
Blackburn was offered this
DECLINED TO A
in view of the action of the
However, it is believed that
his refusal. If he has not,
Pacific Railroads—McLan
Claims—Bright of Tenne
Commerce—Reagan.
Post-Office—Money.
District of Columbia—Bo
The Speaker has come to
it is not a proper thing t
Chairman of this committe
THE IMMEDIATE VICINIT
as he is more likely to be in
broils which so infest the d
reason why Hunton, of Vir
Maryland, will not have th
Judiciary—Knott, Chairm
Harris.
War Claims—The Speake
give Bragg, of Wisconsin,
Southern Democrats so v
selection that the Speak
have yielded to them, but
to go to a Northern Democ
Private Land Claims—G
Indian Affairs—Scales, of
Military Affairs—Gen.
Chairman, unless he should
War Claims Committee, w
Bragg will have for second
mittee
GEN. JOE JOH
ex-Confederate commander
Naval Affairs—Whitthor
Foreign Affairs—Sunset
Territories—Muldrow, of
Railroads and Canals—C
Mines and Mining—Davi
Education and Labor—G
Revision of the Laws—J
ginia.
It is the intention of the
this an important committe
Coinage, Weights, and
of Georgia.
Public Buildings and
Georgia.
Expenditures in the Tr
Finley, of Ohio, a worthy
Accounts—McMahon, of
Mississippi Levees—Robe
Epidemics, Yellow Fever
of Tennessee.
Census—Mills, of Texas.
Library—Hooker, of Mi
Patents—Aiken, of Sout

THEY HES
THE DEMOCRATS AND T
SCHEM
Special Dispatch to
Washington, D. C., A
Senators and Representati
creased anxiety during th
present situation of a
They seem to be bearing
gard to the policy they h
touching the Appropriatio
cal legislation of which it
them the vehicles, and th
the uncomfortable positio
find themselves when, by t
either of the bills, they ar
tween unconditional surr
tion of their revolutionary
is chiefly shown by th
arguments which the De
order to convince the
(chiefly themselves) that
prove the Army Appropri

WASHINGTON.

The Democrats Sold, Body and Boots, to the Greenbackers.

Eastern Hard-Money Men Startled at the Victory of the Inflationists.

Speaker Randall Will Try to Mend Matters in His Committee Selections.

Senator Patterson's Botch in the Indian Territory Investigation.

How the Railroad Men Hoodwinked the Committee and the Indians.

And Doctored Up the Testimony After It Reached Washington.

Bell, of New Hampshire, Admitted to a Seat in the Senate.

An Important Precedent Established by the Decision.

INHARMONIOUS.

THE HARDS AND SOFTS IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—There has been a general panic among the hard-money Democrats over the inflation victory in the House yesterday. All elements who favor Bayard, or Tilden, or some Eastern Democrat for President, instead of soft-money men like Hendricks or Thurman, have been particularly disturbed. One effect has been to delay the announcing of the Committees. It is understood, generally, among the hard-money wing, that Mr. Randall has concluded to do all he can by the composition of his Committees on Banking and Currency, Ways and Means, and Coinage to offset the movement in the House yesterday. To accomplish this in the most effective manner he found it necessary to make several changes in his first draft of these committees. The fact that he has decided upon this course has

EXCITED THE LEADERS

in yesterday's operations, and they declare that if Randall packs any of the leading Committees against them they will frame their legislation in caucus, and compel the minority to yield and give it consideration in the House. There are numbers of Eastern Democrats who declare that they will never follow caucus dictation in regard to any proposed financial legislation. The feeling between the two wings of the party is very bitter.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

THE CHAIRMANSHIPS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—Speaker Randall to-night declines to give information about the Committees, and it is possible that some changes may still be made. The following information, however, derived from a trustworthy source, is believed to be a pretty accurate statement of the Chairmanships of the principal committees:

Elections—Hurd, of Ohio. Hurd preferred the Chairmanship of the Committee to ascertain the best method of determining the Presidential count, but the Speaker desired that he should take the Elections. If Hurd has consented, he undoubtedly will have that place.

Ways and Means—Fernando Wood, with Morrison of Illinois, possibly second, and Buckner of Missouri, and a Greenbacker at the end of the Democrats.

On Appropriations—Atkins Chairman, with Blackburn second, and Blount, Clymer, Sparks, Singleton, and a Greenbacker. Garfield or Frye will probably act for the Republicans.

Banking and Currency—Either Tom Ewing or Blackburn was offered this Committee, but

DECLINED TO ACCEPT IT

in view of the action of the caucus last night. However, it is believed that he has reconsidered his refusal. If he has not, Ewing will take it.

Pacific Railroads—McLane of Maryland.

Claims—Bright of Tennessee.

Commerce—Reagan.

Post-Office—Money.

District of Columbia—Bouck, of Wisconsin.

The Speaker has come to the conclusion that it is not a proper thing to appoint a man as Chairman of this committee from

THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF WASHINGTON,

as he is more likely to be involved in the local broils which so infest the district. That is the reason why Hunton, of Virginia, or Henkle, of Maryland, will not have the place.

Judiciary—Knott, Chairman, Hurd, of Ohio, Harris.

War Claims—The Speaker at first intended to give Bragg, of Wisconsin, this place, but the Southern Democrats so violently opposed this selection that the Speaker is understood to have yielded to them, but the Chairmanship is to go to a Northern Democrat.

Private Land Claims—Gunter, of Arkansas.

Indian Affairs—Scales, of North Carolina.

Military Affairs—Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, Chairman, unless he should finally be given the War Claims Committee, which is not probable. Bragg will have for second on the Military Committee

GEN. JOE JOHNSTON,

ex-Confederate commander.

Naval Affairs—Whitthorne, of Tennessee.

Foreign Affairs—Sunset Cox.

Territories—Muldrow, of Mississippi.

Railroads and Canals—Cabal, of Virginia.

Mines and Mining—Davis, of North Carolina.

Education and Labor—Goode, of Virginia.

Revision of the Laws—John T. Harris, of Virginia.

It is the intention of the Democrats to make this an important committee at this session.

Coinage, Weights, and Measures—Stephens, of Georgia.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Cooke, of Georgia.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Finley, of Ohio, a worthy successor of Glover.

Accounts—McMahon, of Ohio.

Mississippi Levees—Robertson, of Louisiana.

Epidemics, Yellow Fever, etc.—Casey Young, of Tennessee.

Census—Mills, of Texas.

Library—Hooker, of Mississippi.

Patents—Aiken, of South Carolina.

THEY HESITATE.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THEIR PET POLITICAL SCHEMES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—Democratic Senators and Representatives have shown increased anxiety during the past two days over the present situation of affairs in Washington. They seem to be hearing from the people in regard to the policy they have chosen to adopt touching the Appropriation bills, and the political legislation of which it is proposed to make them the vehicles, and they begin to appreciate the uncomfortable position in which they will find themselves when, by the President's veto of either of the bills, they are forced to choose between unconditional surrender and the execution of their revolutionary threats. This anxiety is chiefly shown by the character of the arguments which the Democrats advance in order to convince themselves and others (chiefly themselves) that the President will approve the Army Appropriation bill if it is sent to him in the shape in which it has been passed by the House, assuming that the President has no objection to the sixth section of that bill, which is

A FUNDAMENTAL MISTAKE

to start with. These men indulge in long discourses to prove that Mr. Hayes cannot afford and will not dare to veto a bill simply because it contains provisions foreign to its general purpose. Such an act, it is said, would never be sustained by the people, and would destroy the President who should be guilty of it. The conclusion that is uniformly drawn from this reasoning is that the President will sign the Army bill, and thus let the Democrats out of the uncomfortable fix in which they now are.

The vital error in all these arguments is the assumption that the President is not opposed to the provisions of the sixth section of the Army Appropriation bill. It is probably true that he does not value very highly the right (if it still exists since the passage of the act by the last Congress forbidding the use of troops as a posse comitatus by a United States Marshal) to use United States soldiers to preserve the peace at the polls, but the repeal of this right is

THE LEAST IMPORTANT FEATURE

of the section in question. It forbids the use of force in any form by the United States authorities where voting is in progress, and in effect says that the United States shall not be present for the enforcement of its own laws at elections of its own. This the President and all Republicans will never agree to, and the Democrats will certainly find out, if they send their Army Appropriation bill to the President in its present form, that he will make his objection known in very plain language.

It is also probably true that the President has reached the conclusion that the dangerous practice of attaching new legislation to appropriation bills has now gone so far that it

OUGHT TO BE STOPPED,

and that he will take very advanced and positive ground on this subject the next time he has occasion to communicate with Congress. While it is not believed that he will base his veto of either of the bills now before Congress on this ground alone, he will undoubtedly cause it to be understood that he thinks that the Appropriation bills ought to be sent to the Executive without extraneous matter, and that he would be justified in refusing to approve one of them which contained riders of any kind.

IN THE HOUSE.

INFLATION MOVEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—There was one feature of the day's proceedings in the House which the country will view with alarm. It shows that the Democratic party is a Greenback party; that its leaders have entered the race of demagogy, and are trying to outrun the Nationals; and that the conservative North, which favors honest money, has nothing to hope from the Greenback-Democratic House, and very little from the Congress, and that the only guarantee against radical inflation legislation is the fact that the President will certainly defeat by his veto the wild schemes that may be sent to him. The action of the House yesterday in changing the rules so as to put it in the power of the inflationists by the machinery of legislation to introduce their projects, and to press them to an immediate vote,

FORESHADOWS THE DEMOCRATIC PURPOSE,

which is, to surrender completely to the rag-money frenzy. There seems not to be one man in the Democratic party in Congress who can speak the authoritative word against these heresies. In the last Congress there was Abram Hewitt, Clarkson Potter, and a half dozen other such men who would never follow a Democratic caucus into Greenbackism. It yet remains to be seen whether any such man is a member of the Democratic party in the present House.

The financial question was brought into the debate on the Legislative bill by an amendment of McMahon, which provided, among other things, that the $10,000,000 legal-tender now kept in the Treasury as a special resumption fund for the redemption of fractional currency

SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY ISSUED

for the payment of arrears of pensions. McMahon ostensibly did this in the interests of the soldiers; but it did not lie in the mouth of a Vallandigham Democrat, who never had a kind word for the soldier until the War was over and a Soldiers' Home was located in his district, to raise such a specious plea in the soldiers' interest. How poorly veiled this piece of demagogism was Gen. Garfield showed in his speech which followed. The debate on this subject was brief and animated. McMahon took the Greenback view that the money was there, and ought to come out. Garfield urged the point of order that the legislation was not germane (which it most manifestly was not), and that it was the entering wedge of a policy which was opposed to resumption, and which was intended to break resumption down if possible. If the soldiers take any interest in such specious pleas they will know that the Republicans in the last Congress endeavored to provide for the payment of these pensions by

AUTHORIZING THE ISSUE OF BONDS

for that purpose; but the Democrats persistently objected, and it was not because they were opposed to increasing the bonded indebtedness, as they had appropriated $250,000 last year for a blind asylum, and had made the appropriation in such way as to increase the bonded debt forever. The supporters of this amendment maintained throughout the debate that the fractional currency is all destroyed. Yet Gen. Garfield showed that it is constantly coming in, and that only recently $6,000 was brought in by one man in one day. To this the supporters of the McMahon amendment insisted that silver dollars were in the Treasury and could be used for the redemption of the fractional currency. Weaver, of Iowa, the Greenbacker who has joined hands with the Confederates,

VIOLATED THE RULES

so as to make a little Greenback speech on the point of order.

Representative Fort, of Illinois, in the course of the debate, said that, while he at one time had been opposed to resumption, he would not now raise his finger to place an obstacle in the way of it; but he thought these $10,000,000 were idle in the Treasury, and that the Government would save interest on that amount by releasing them.

Finally McMahon's amendment was passed after a clause had been added, on motion of Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, that the fractional currency presented for redemption shall be redeemed with any moneys in the Treasury at the time the same is presented. This amendment

MADE THE PROPOSITION ACCEPTABLE

to the Republicans. This amendment was adopted by a vote of 91 to 86, and Mr. McMahon's amendment was adopted without division.

IN THE SENATE.

BELL ADMITTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—The vote upon the New Hampshire Senatorship was reached late this afternoon, resulting in Bell's admission by 35 to 28. Two Republicans—Carpenter and Conkling—voted with the minority. Senator Davis, of Illinois, voted against Bell. Ten Democrats voted with the majority, namely, Bayard, Gordon, Groome, Jones, McDonald, Randolph, Voorhees, Walker, Whyte, and Williams. The majority of the Committee on Election, spared no effort to rally the Democratic Senators to the support of their cause, and feel deeply mortified at their defeat. Senator Saulsbury, Chairman of the Committee, could not conceal his wrath over the result of the vote, and angrily insisted, against general protests from his own side, taking the final vote by yeas and nays, although the previous vote made it manifest that Mr. Bell had a clear majority of 7. Immediately after the question had been decided, Mr. Bell was escorted to the desk by Senator Rollins and took the oath of office. When this ceremony ended, he was warmly congratulated by the Vice-President and a large number of Senators of both parties.

AN OLD PRECEDENT.

When it was announced here, just before the commencement of the present session, that the Governor of New Hampshire had appointed Bell to fill this vacancy, few men in either party thought that he would be admitted. It was believed that the old Lanman case would be followed as a precedent. The Elections Committee took that view, and reported against Bell by a strict party vote. The action of the Senate overturns the Lanman precedent, and established: First, that the Senate intends to have two Senators from each State on its floor; second, that the existing Legislature in New Hampshire is that which was elected in November last, and will convene in June next.

Bell's friends, who have been quite active in his behalf during the contest just ended, declare that his admission strengthens his prospects of election for the full term by the Legislature next June.

The Senate's decision to-day establishes a very important precedent, which, if followed, will hereafter authorize the Governors of States to fill vacancies of every description whatsoever occurring in the Senate during the recess of the Legislature.

IMMENSE GRABS.

HOW THE SENATE COMMITTEE WAS OVERREACHED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—Representatives of the five civilized nations have arrived here to represent the manner in which the authority of the Senate was abused and prostituted to the interested railroad corporations. Their story is substantially this: Patterson's Committee was charged by the Senate with ascertaining whether the railroad companies that have the right of way and conditional grants of land through the Indian Territory to which they have never yet received a title have issued bonds based upon these lands as security. The Committee was also instructed to ascertain who the bondholders were, although it came out early in the investigation that between $14,000,000 and $16,000,000 of these bonds had been issued. Patterson made no attempt to trace out, although he had with him in his special car in the Indian Territory

THE VERY OFFICIALS

who had the information he was instructed to obtain. It appears that these bonds were held as follows: In Amsterdam, $6,600,000; in London, $900,000; in Paris, $1,700,000; and in New York, $5,400,000. No subpœnaes were issued for those who had all the needed information, and no books were called for, all the evidence accepted being a brief transcript from the alleged books which one witness brought soon after the Sub-Committee, consisting of Patterson and Grover, reached the Indian Territory. The latter was called home by sickness in his family. Patterson then conducted the affairs alone. He took with him in the special car the attorney for the main railroad interested, several railroad officials, and Gardiner Hubbard, of Massachusetts, in an unknown railroad capacity, and soon after Grover's departure Patterson gave almost the entire management of the investigation to

THE RAILROAD CROWD.

The attorney prepared questions for witnesses, and in this appeared to have the help of Hubbard. The attorney even went so far as to examine witnesses in the absence of Patterson, and there directed the stenographer to make it appear in the record that Patterson had conducted the inquiry. Although one of those manipulating the railroad men was a man who had placed these questionable bonds abroad, he was not examined, but, on the contrary, given full opportunity to assist in shaping the investigation in the interest of the roads. At one station in the Creek Nation, the Treasurer, members of both Houses of the Council, Judges of the Supreme Court, and between 300 and 500 citizens, some of whom had come eighty to 100 miles to be examined, were all

LEFT STANDING AT THE STATION,

while the train steamed off without hearing one or explaining the neglect. At one station fourteen witnesses were collected in advance by the railroad officials, and the testimony was all in favor of opening the territory. They turn out to be persons in various positions dependent on the railroad, and not Indians.

At a station in the Choctaw Nation the Governor, Governor-elect, and Treasurer of the nation were denied a hearing. The investigation of one of the nations was completed at one station, while the train stopped less than an hour. The avoidance of the Indians was caused by the unanimity with which they protested against interference with their rights of government and soil.

THE GREATEST OUTRAGE OF ALL

seems to have been reserved till such Committee returned to Washington. The proofs of the evidence were obtained on an order from some members of the Committee, and mutilated in various ways. Portions were suppressed, other portion changed and made to read exactly the opposite from the testimony as given. Evidence was also inserted that was never given, and all the changes, of course, were in the interest of the railroad company. To sum up the long story of the Indians, the whole operation under Pattison was such an outrage on the authority of the Senate, as well as in the interests of the Five Nations, as to call for a sharp investigation at the hands of the Senate.

FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

NO FURTHER ACTION TAKEN IN HIS CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—The President has thus far taken no action on the report of the Board of Inquiry in the Fitz-John Porter case. A member of the Cabinet said to-day that the subject has never been referred to in Cabinet meeting, and the Administration seems at a loss what to do in the premises. It is said that Gen. Porter will bring his case before the present session of Congress if he can do so, and, unless the President acts on the report of the Board, Gen. Porter will petition Congress on the strength of the report to relieve him from the sentence of the Court-Martial which cashiered him in 1862. Efforts for restoration to the service and for sixteen years' back pay will be the subject for future action. The opinions of officers at the War Department are that Gen. Porter never anticipated or thought of a report so overwhelmingly in his favor, and that all he ever expected was a relief from the dishonor of the sentence cashiering him. It is thought by headquarters officers that the Court-Martial in 1862 rendered a just sentence from the evidence before them, but that the later evidence showed that Porter was not unfaithful to the interests of the service, but that he was unjustly antagonistic to Gen. Pope.

NOTES AND NEWS.

ACCIDENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—A son of Senator Blaine was thrown from his horse and had his shoulder displaced. He is, however, doing well.

Attorney-General Devens, while on the way to the theatre with his Chief Clerk, was badly shaken up by the horses running off and smashing the carriage and whirling it over so the occupants had to be taken through the window. Fortunately they escaped serious injury.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RULES.

Williams, of Wisconsin, is trying to secure action on the amendment to the rules providing that in calling the roll only surnames shall be called with the prefix Mr., as in the Senate. This would reduce the time for taking the roll-call about one half. Under the present method in the House about one-third of the time of the entire session is occupied in calling the yeas and nays.

CONFIRMED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—The Senate confirmed Andrew P. McCormick, United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas; James Pollock, Naval Officer of the District of Philadelphia; William W. Henry, United States Marshal for Vermont; George S. Smith, Surveyor General for the District of Iowa and Nebraska; Thomas S. Wadsworth, of Illinois, Receiver of Public Moneys at Mesilla, New Mexico.

Postmasters—Thomas D. Noble, Indianola, Ia.; Azor A. Smith, Leadville, Col.; Adam D. Cooper, Canon City, Col.; Thomas H. Dickson, Vicksburg, Miss.

MOSES.

Chief Moses and other Oregon Indians now here visited the Commissioner of Indian Affairs this morning and had an informal interview, in which Moses declared himself to be a friend of the whites.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—Soon after the beginning of the session, consideration was resumed of the New Hampshire Senatorial case, and Mr. Saulsbury opposed the admission of Mr. Bell.

Mr. Carpenter argued that to authorize the Governor to make an appointment there must have been a recess of the body which at that time possessed the legislative power of the State, because the Governor, in making such appointment, acted only for the Legislature, which, if in session, could make the election to fill the term.

The Vice-President announced the question to be on the pending amendment, namely: that the Hon. Charles H. Bell is entitled to a seat as Senator by virtue of appointment by the Executive of New Hampshire, and the amendment was agreed to as follows:

YEAS.

Allison,
Anthony,
Bayard,
Booth,
Bruce,
Burnside,
Cameron (Pa.),
Cameron (Wis.),
Chandler,
Dawes,
Edmunds,
Ferry,
Gordon,
Groome,
Hamlin,
Hill (Col.),
Ingalls,
Jones (Fla.),
Kellogg,
Kirkwood,
Logan,
McDonald,
McMillan,
Morrill,
Paddock,
Platt,
Plumb,
Randolph,
Rollins,
Saunders,
Teller,
Voorhees,
Walker,
Whyte,
Williams—35.

NAYS.

Bailey,
Call,
Carpenter,
Cockrell,
Coke,
Conkling,
Davis (Ill.),
Eaton,
Farley,
Garland,
Grover,
Harris,
Hereford,
Hill (Ga.),
Houston,
Johnston,
Jonas,
Kernan,
Lamar,
Maxey,
Morgan,
Pendleton,
Ransom,
Slater,
Vance,
Vest,
Wallace,
Withers—28.

The following pairs were announced: Beck, with Jones (Nev.); Blaine, with McPherson; Davis (W. Va.), with Windom; and Salisbury, with Hoar.

Jones (Nev.), Blaine, Windom, and Hoar would have voted in favor of the admission of Bell, and the others against admission.

Messrs. Thurman and Butler were not present.

The resolution of the Committee as amended was then passed by precisely the same vote,—yeas, 35; nays, 28.

Mr. Bell was then sworn in.

Mr. Withers moved that the Senate now proceed with the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. Hereford said that a week ago he gave notice of his intention to speak on the resolution of Mr. Hoar, which condemned what was supposed to be the Democratic policy, but had given way for consideration of the question of privilege just decided. He did not think he ought now to be antagonized with the Army bill.

The Senate, however, decided to take up the bill.

A resolution was adopted giving to the select Committee to examine the finance reports, accounts, and books of the Treasury Department the power to have printed testimony taken from time to time, and such statements as the Committee may desire.

Mr. Randolph made a motion that when the Senate adjourn it be to Monday next, saying that to-morrow would be Good Friday,—a day respected by the religious sentiment of the country.

The Senate disagreed to the motion,—yeas, 27; nays, 34.

After executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. McMahon offered an amendment repealing the sections providing for the biennial examination of pensioners, and concluding as follows:

"In order to provide for the payment of arrears of pensions, the Secretary is directed to issue immediately in payment thereof, as they may be adjusted, the ten millions of legal-tender currency now in the Treasury, kept as a special fund for the redemption of fractional currency."

Mr. Garfield raised a point of order, which led to discussion.

The Chairman finally ruled that the amendment was germane to the bill, in the direction of economy, and therefore in order.

It was then further amended by a provision, offered by Mr. Cannon, that fractional currency may be redeemed in any class of money in the Treasury; and, as thus amended, it was agreed to.

Mr. Atkins submitted an amendment, which was adopted, for the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner of Pensions at a salary of $2,400.

On motion of Mr. Dunnell, the amendment was adopted making immediately available the $25,000 appropriation for the General Land-Office.

The clause in the bill requiring photo-lithographing work for the Patent-Office to be done in Washington was stricken out.

Mr. Money submitted an amendment increasing the clerical force of the Post-Office Department.

Without action on the amendment the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

The Speaker will announce the committees to-morrow.

AMUSEMENTS.

IL TROVATORE.

At Hooley's, last evening, the Hess troupe presented "Il Trovatore." The house was rather light,—it probably being the general supposition that the opera would prove rather too heavy for the capabilities of the organization. But such was not altogther the fact. Of course there were marked deficiencies in chorus and orchestra, and some of the parts were inadequately filled, but the roles of *Leonora, Azucena,* and *Manrico* received good treatment at the hands of their representatives. Mrs. Seguin's impersonation of the gypsy is well known as a very fine specimen of lyric art; and her reputation in this connection suffered no abatement from her latest effort. Miss Montague (who made her first appearance of the week) surprised her auditors by the breadth of her interpretation of the character of *Leonora*. She exhibited vocal qualities of a high order,—her natural sweetness and flexibility being supplemented by an unexpected degree of power. Her acting, too, was creditable work, manifesting considerable intensity of tragic tone,—which was something hardly to be expected from a lady whose usual expression is that of piquant jollity. Miss Montague is developing rapidly in her profession, and gives high promise for the future. Mr. Turner, as the *Troubadour*, exhibited the possession of a tenor with more robust and staying properties than had heretofore been suspected. He was in good voice throughout the evening, and won quite a popular triumph. Mr. Hall was the *Count di Luna*. If he could sing as well as he can act, or if the quality of his voice were equal to its quantity, more satisfactory results would attend his endeavors.

This afternoon, "The Rose of Castile," with Miss Montague as *Elvira*; and to-night, "Paul and Virginia," with Miss Abbott as the heroine.

HAVERLY'S.

"Joshua Whitcomb" is still drawing to this house all that there are seats for, and on Wednesday evening, in spite of the terrible storm, there was not a vacant seat on the lower floor. The success of the piece has been even greater than its most ardent admirers anticipated, but it is a success which is deserved. Miss Julia Wilson, as *Tot*, is becoming almost as popular as the star, her every appearance on the stage being the signal for applause. During the past year she has improved wonderfully, both in her acting and singing, and fully merits the esteem in which she is held by the public.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The reappearance of Mme. Christine Nilsson in opera still seems to be a matter of doubt, one paper announcing that she positively will, and another that she positively won't, be heard in Italian opera this season.

Brignoli is singing in "Carmen" in England with Trebelli and Mr. Carleton, and has been making a great success, which speaks well for the rejuvenating qualities of the English climate, and the ease with which British provincial audiences are entertained.

The last-received London *Figaro* says that the absence of Mme. Albani's name from the prospectus of the Covent Garden opera season has excited numerous protests from the subscribers, and that "Mme. Albani will appear at the end of the season, when the state of her health allows it."

Miss Emily C. Thursby is in Paris, where she has recently had some concert engagements. The London *Figaro* says that "The American soprano would probably have been engaged for the Conservatoire concerts, but, unfortunately, she cannot sing in French, and the Societe des Concerts is far too conservative to permit any other language."

Strakosch's announcements appear in the California papers, Marie Rose heading the list of his artists. The season opens next Monday evening with "Lucia," in which Litta will make her debut. Wednesday evening, Marie Roze makes her debut in "La Favorita," and Friday evening, Cary first appears in "Trovatore." The season is twenty nights.

POLITICAL.

A Model Platform Promulgated by the Kentucky Republicans.

Sentiments that Would Have Been Productive of Gore in Days Gone By.

Words of High Commendation for Gen. Grant and His Record.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 10.—The Republican State Convention here to-day was very largely attended. The Hon. John D. White, memorable as the only Republican who has represented Kentucky in Congress for many years, presided as Chairman. Walter Evans received the nomination for Governor, defeating Gen. Eli H. Murray. Evans received 759 votes and Murray 712, the latter suffering defeat by the union of all the elements of the opposing strength.

The speeches were all ultra in tone, and the resolutions which follow were adopted with wild enthusiasm:

1. The Republicans of Kentucky contemplate with pride the history and achievements of the Republican party of the United States. We hold up to the world the record it has made both in war and in peace. We do not ask that any of it be forgotten. On the contrary, we point to its great deeds and recall them to remembrance. The suppression of armed rebellion, its unparalleled magnanimity to the overthrown enemies of the Union, the emancipation and enfranchisement of an enslaved race, its determined purpose to honestly pay the national debt, its faithful stand on the side of honest money, the skill and prudence of its financial management, and its steadfast purpose that justice and right shall be done to all citizens of the United States under the laws, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. We firmly adhere to the principles declared by the Republican party in the platform adopted at Cincinnati in 1876.

2. The education of the people of all classes is a matter of the first necessity to the State, and it is a wise and most economical use of the public resources to advance to the highest efficiency our common-school system, and we pledge our hearty support to any system of public schools that will advance this end.

3. A convention should be called at the earliest practicable time to revise and amend our State Constitution, and we urge upon all people of the State the duty of voting on all proper occasions in favor of calling such convention.

4. We condemn in the strongest terms the gross mismanagement of public affairs in Kentucky by the Democratic party, which has had the entire control of the State for the past fourteen years. It has failed to foster a common school system worthy of the name, and has robbed the children of the State. It has sacrificed the important interest of the State in internal improvements, and, while it makes a boast that the State has no debt, we have the mortifying spectacle of a State with no public institutions. By useless and reckless extravagance the current expenses of the State are nearly three times as great as before the War, while there is no reason or excuse for their being any greater.

5. By continuous appeals to the lower passions of the populace, and by the constant laudation and encouragement of that spirit of contempt for the constituted authority lately rampant in the rebellion, the people of the State have been educated into a disregard of law and order until the good name of Kentucky has been blasted in the estimation of our sister States.

6. The frequent necessity to use the militia to suppress disorder and the lawless spirit which stops short of no crime, from the lynching of obscure white and colored persons to the assassination of Judges of the Bench, is the natural outgrowth of the pernicious teachings of the Democratic party.

7. The Republican party favors and demands such a change in the conduct of our State affairs as will encourage our own people to remain in the State instead of going out from us, and induce immigration into our borders, that our soil may be tilled and our resources developed.

8. While we favor economy, we demand that it be practiced in cutting of useless extravagance, and we favor a more generous and liberal expenditure of public money for the purpose of fostering our internal welfare, and aiding and encouraging our citizens in the general betterment of the condition of the State.

9. It is a cardinal principle of the Republican party that the currency of the country shall be sound and uniform in value, regulated by the authority of the nation, and convertible into coin at the will of the holder.

10. The national debt should be paid in the most scrupulous good faith. We are proud that the Republican party has already been able to pay off a large portion thereof, and fund the remainder at a low rate of interest.

11. We are proud that the Republican party, in the face of bitter Democratic opposition, has been able to resume specie-payment, that it has established a currency that circulates with equal readiness in all parts of the country, and that if it has made such a record upon financial questions that the whole world has an abiding faith, that, so long as it remains in power, our national credit will remain unimpaired.

12. Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the just constitutional measures of each, are the duties required by the plainest considerations of national, State, and individual welfare; but the Constitution, and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme laws, anything in the Constitution or the laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

13. The legislative, judicial, and executive departments of our National Government are independent of each other, and should be left free to exercise its own duties under the Constitution. The right of the President to veto a measure is as clear as the right of Congress to pass it. We, therefore, witness with indignation the present lawless attempt on the part of the Democratic Congress to coerce the President into subserviency to its views by the threat of withholding appropriations. In the trying position in which the President is thus placed, he is entitled to the encouragement and support of all good citizens. The declared purpose on the part of the Democratic members in Congress to refuse appropriations until he yields to their demand is revolutionary in its spirit, and as in 1861 secession was resorted to by those who could not control the Government in their own way, so now this declared determination to rule or starve the Government is another exhibition of rebellion, and every consideration of duty to the country demands that the President shall resist by every constitutional means in his power this spirit of lawlessness.

14. The Republican party is committed to the doctrine that every voter is entitled to one vote, and but one. Holding this doctrine, it stands in no terror of those wise and timely laws enacted by Congress to secure honest elections.

15. We have seen with pride and pleasure the distinguished honors paid to ex-President Grant by all classes in Europe. His services in the War and patriotism and ability in the discharge of the high civil duties to which the confidence of his countrymen repeatedly called him, his wisdom, prudence, moderation, and integrity of character entitle him to this striking and remarkable exhibition of courtesy and respect abroad, and to the lasting gratitude of his own people. His name and fame are inseparably linked with the most important events in our country's history. It is our pleasure to thus declare our admiration and esteem for him, our gratitude to and our confidence in him.

VOTE OF CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., April 10.—The official vote of this city gives Jacob, Republican, for Mayor, 412 majority; Boyce, Republican, Board of Public Works, 260 majority; Foraker, Rep., Judge of Superior Court, 722 majority; Kumler, Rep., City Solicitor, 948 majority; Knorr, Republican, City Treasurer, 1,111 majority; Wilson, Democrat, Judge of Police Court, 1,325 majority; Murphy, Republican, Prosecuting Attorney Police Court, 701 majority; Setchel, Republican, Police Commissioner, 272 majority. Total vote cast, 43,363.

DIXON'S OPINION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., April 10.—THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of to-day containing the New York *Times'* article as to who would probably be the two champions in the struggle of 1880 was read with unusual interest by all classes of our citizens. A remark made by one that no popular military hero had yet been beaten by a civilian, especially by such a superannuated rooster as Tilden, covered the whole ground.

SOLID FOR GRANT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 10.—Republicans here were very much gratified to-night on reading your New York special in to-day's TRIBUNE in regard to the favorable chances for Gen. Grant for candidacy as next President. The Republicans in this section of the State are thoroughly united in their support of Gen. Grant.

GOV. NICHOLLS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—The date of Gov. Nicholls' resignation is fixed for the 26th.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—There is not the slightest foundation for the report that Presidents Gowen and Packer have agreed upon the plan for raising the price of coal. The former will not agree to a suspension; the latter will not agree to marking up the price, while he would be perfectly willing to favor a suspension. The latter move would be as good as 50 cents to $1 a ton on the price if the stoppage were only for a fortnight, as the stocks are very small.

THE OPENINGS.

A Great Day Among the Leading Chicago Firms—Special Attractions of the Season—Great Attendance.

This is the week of annual openings among the dry-goods stores of Chicago, and yesterday might have been considered as the day, although some few opened on the first of the week. Wednesday was the kind of a day that was disliked by the proprietors, and yesterday was very little better, yet, in spite of the weather, a great many ladies took passage upon the street-cars to the somewhat indefinite region known as "down town," while the streets in front of the leading houses were well-filled with carriages, denoting that representatives from the aristocracy of the city were inside looking at the dazzling array of finery. The openings were not altogether confined to dry-goods houses, either, for some of the clothing stores, merchant-tailoring establishments, and notion bazaars were availing themselves of the advantages to be derived from this means of advertising, which originated with the dry-goods dealers, who desired to bring their new styles in spring suits before the eyes of the public, and adopted this means to do it.

In dry goods, perhaps

MANDEL BROTHERS

took the lead yesterday in the openings, by displaying a remarkably fine assortment of silk goods in their stock, ranging from 50 cents to $10 per yard, with a corresponding assortment of trimmings, fringes, buttons, etc. Mr. Charles Liebenstein the obliging superintendent, conducted the writer to the second floor, where an elegant display of rich toilets met the eye, one of which was said to be gotten up by Worth, although the reportorial eye failed to see any additional beauty of this toilet over some others that were the production of home talent—and ladies' hands at that.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

were also well patronized by visitors. They have their usual fine stock, with the nature of which every lady in Chicago is familiar, with a specialty in the way of an unusually fine showing of suits. So many were the attractions here that it is difficult to state those specially deserving of note, and the crowd was so great all day long as to make it almost impossible to get near the counters.

PARISIAN SUIT COMPANY.

Prominent among the events of the day was the grand opening of the Parisian Suit Company, at the corner of State and Monroe streets, under the Palmer House, better known, perhaps, as No. 165 State street. This was the first formal opening of suits—of which, as also of garments, they make a specialty—that this house has ever had, and its success, as proven by the crowds of interested and pleased ladies which thronged the building all day, was a most gratifying one.

Noticeable among the many stylish costumes which adorned the capacious rooms was one of dregs-of-wine gros-grain silk, and satin-striped moire, contrasted with rose-colored, with an embroidery of flowers. Another was in dregs of wine, contrasted with pale-blue satin, embroidered with flowers. Another beautiful one was an elegant black silk and satin, piped with salmon-colored satin. Much attention was attracted by an elegant evening costume of lemon color, contrasted with pale blue satin, edged with Mechlin lace. The style and fit of the suits of this Company surpass anything that has ever been seen in this city.

They have also many very stylish practical walking suits in silk and worsted, admirable in quality, and selling at remarkably moderate prices.

The opening was one of the leading events of the day.

The opening days of

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

on the West Side, occurred on Tuesday and Wednesday. On the first day the store was thronged, but this could hardly be said of Wednesday. However, those who intended coming that day deferred their visit until yesterday. The special inducements offered by this firm lay in the exceptionally fine stocks of millinery, suits, and hosiery,—particularly the latter, which was imported by themselves, and is manufactured from their own designs.

HOTCHKIN & PALMER

have enlarged their place of business, fitted it up with new frescoing, show cases, etc., and now claim to present to the public one of the finest millinery stores and salesrooms to be found anywhere in the country. They have 117 different styles of ladies' hats and bonnets to select from, all new and elegant. They have also a very fine stock of cloaks and underwear. Their store was filled with ladies.

WARD & DAVIS,

a new merchant-tailoring establishment on Monroe street, under the Palmer House, were exhibiting a tasty and carefully-selected stock of gents' furnishing goods and cloths for suits.

NUTTING & CO.,

clothiers, were attracting a great deal of attention by their removal from their old place of business, on State, between Monroe and Adams, to their elegant new store at Nos. 104 and 106 Madison, which has been fitted up in a style not excelled by any clothing establishment in Chicago.

KEITH BROTHERS

threw open their doors to the public, that the people might have an opportunity to inspect their enormous stock of millinery and furnishing goods, on Wednesday, but, owing to the severe storm, the majority of their visitors arrived yesterday.

SEA

had an opening in fact of his immense variety bazaar yesterday, this being the first day of trade in his new double store, Nos. 122 and 124 State street, recently occupied by the Stein Dollar Store. In this place might be found an endless variety of goods, from a pack of cards to a gold watch. The store was filled with people throughout the day.

JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.,

clothiers, at the corner of State and Madison streets, will have their forty-third semi-annual opening next Saturday.

FINANCIAL.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10.—The Allen Print Works ask three years' extension.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., April 10.—H. & W. D. King, jewelers, have made an assignment to F. H. Hobbs, Jr., of Yorkville. They were always considered very sound. The assets are $12,000; liabilities, $8,000, of which $4,000 is unsecured. The creditors are mostly in Chicago and New York. Wheeler, Parsons & Hayes, a New York firm, levied upon the store goods, but were obliged to deliver up possession, as the assignment had been made just half an hour before.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The American Suspender Company, No. 7 Mercer street, this city, and of Waterbury, Ct., has been placed in the hands of a Receiver representing the largest creditors of the Waterbury Buckle Company. The Suspender Company has a capital of $300,000 all paid in. Liabilities estimated at $180,000; assets nominally $370,000, consisting of real estate, machinery, good accounts, and stock.

WHAT STARTED IT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 10.—The negro exodus from Carroll Parish was hastened by a mob of armed men invading the Court-House on the 2d inst. and presenting pistols at the heads of the negro members of the Police Jury (County Commissioners) demanding and receiving their resignations. Previous to this act the negroes manifested no signs of dissatisfaction.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

A Democratic Bully Assaults a Man Who Dares to Inquire into His Forage on the Public Purse.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 10.—Street Commissioner Hayes, a Democrat, to-day knocked down Wilson S. Tifft, a well-known Republican reformer, on Eagle street, near the City-Hall, and badly pummeled him in the face. Tifft some time ago preferred charges against Hayes for extravagant bills for shoveling snow from the streets and school-house yards during the winter. Mayor Schendel dismissed the case. The Common Council, which is Democratic, passed a resolution on Monday authorizing the City Treasurer to pay Hayes $350. Tifft got out an injunction from the Superior Court and stopped payment of the order. This greatly enraged Hayes, and it is rumored that he has been threatening Tifft since then. Yesterday he came up behind Tifft in the location named, knocked him down, and jumped on him. He was taken off of Tifft, but when the latter arose the maddened Street Commissioner struck the reformer in the face several times. Hayes stated, in an interview last night, that he only wished there was more Southern law up here, and he would take it out of Tifft. Hayes claims that Tifft is persecuting him unjustly. There is great excitement in the city. Hayes will be taken before a Grand Jury at once. Tifft is very wealthy.

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discover of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer House.

Don't trifle with affections of the throat and lungs. Take Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

While the fields we'r roaming over,
Breathing new-mown hay and clover,
We'll think of her, as is our wont,
Whose teeth and breath are, every day,
White as clover—sweet as hay,
And all from using Sozodont.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Try Caswell's Camphor Ice Lotion for chapped hands and roughness of the skin once and you will always use it. Buck & Rayner, Chicago.

CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT

Cuticura

HUMORS OF THE SCALP, LOSS OF HAIR.

Loss of Hair in thousands of cases is due entirely to some form of scalp disease. Seventy-five per cent of the number of bald heads might be covered with hair by a judicious use of CUTICURA, assisted by CUTICURA SOAP. It is the most agreeable as well as the most effective hair restorer ever produced by man. It is medicinal in the truest sense of the word. All others are some oleaginous mixture or poisonous dyes. None but CUTICURA possesses the specific medical properties that enable it to cure all itching and scaly diseases that inflame and irritate the scalp, and hair glands, and tubes, causing premature baldness. Medium doses of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT will purify the oil and sweat glands of the virus of scrofulous humor of the blood and insure a permanent cure, when taken in connection with the outward application of CUTICURA.

Salt Rheum and Dandruff

Cured that several physicians had failed to treat successfully.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: I have had the Salt Rheum on my head and all through my hair, also on my legs, for the past four years, having suffered exceedingly with it. The dandruff falling from my hair was very annoying. I consulted several distinguished physicians in regard to it, and have taken their prescriptions as ordered, but did not find any cure and but little relief. I was told by many persons who have the Salt Rheum, and who have been doctored for years, that there was no cure for it; that it was in the blood, and I should always have it; and I was almost inclined to agree with them; but a friend wanted me to try CUTICURA, made by your firm. I did, and, to my astonishment, in less than three weeks my head was entirely free from all Salt Rheum and Dandruff, and I cannot see any appearance of Salt Rheum on my person. I think it a wonderful remedy. Respectfully yours,
GEORGE A. MUDGE.
Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 6, 1878.

HUMOR OF THE SCALP

That was destroying the Hair cured with one box of CUTICURA.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: I want to tell you what CUTICURA has done for me. About ten years ago my hair began falling out, caused by Humor of the Scalp. I tried various remedies, too numerous to mention, without relief, until I began using CUTICURA, one box of which has entirely cured me, and new hair is beginning to grow.
Respectfully, MRS. O. J. ROOT.
897 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill., Nov. 13, 1878.
We know the above to be true.
MARY E. TOWNSEND, 412 W. Jackson-st.
MRS. C. A. GRAY, 341 Fulton-st.

SCALD HEAD

For Nine Years cured when all other Remedies failed.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: Since July last I have been using your CUTICURA for Scald Head, and it has cured me when all medicines that I have taken for nine years did me no good. I am now using it as a hair-dressing, but my head is well. It keeps the hair in very nice condition.
Yours truly, H. A. RAYMOND,
Auditor Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.
Jackson, Mich., Dec. 20, 1878.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington street, Boston, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1. RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS Instantly they banish Pain and weakness, rouse the dormant Muscles into new life, stimulate the Liver and Kidneys, cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Bilious Colic, Cramps and Pains, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Weak Spine, Weak and Sore Lungs, Coughs and Colds, Weak Back, Ague and Liver Pains.

OIL-STOVES.

The Most Wonderful Oil Stove Out.

Three 4-inch Burners; four holes in top; no metallic connection. Will do double the work, and costs only half of other stoves. On exhibition to the trade for three days at 85 Washington-st.

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

HAIR REVIVUM! NOT A DYE. Fifty Cents a Bottle. THE GREAT HAIR RESTORER! Proved to be the best article offered to the public for the purpose of RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR, A few applications producing Dark, Lustrous, Silken Tresses. C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Proprietor, New York.

IMPORTANT REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BUY "HAIR REVIVUM." Ladies and Gentlemen, we appeal to you to give the "REVIVUM" a trial; we guarantee you quality at one-half the price of any good Hair Restorer. This we have proved by actual test, and we would caution you not to take any other simply because the price is higher. Remember, we warrant the "REVIVUM" to restore the Hair, to be of greater strength and the same quantity of any dollar article. You can have no excuse for Gray Hair or Baldness when you can procure the crowning glory of man or woman, a beautiful head of hair, by using the "REVIVUM."

USE HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE (Instantaneous) FOR THE Moustache AND Whiskers. Price: 50c. per Box And better than any other.

FAMOUS REMEDIES.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, for Coughs and all Lung Diseases.
GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP—Clarifying, Healing, Beautifying—25 cents.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which Cure in One Minute, 25 cents.
HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE (Instantaneous), 50 cents.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PETE STEVENS.

The Trial of the Wife-Killer Fairly Begun.

A Plain, Straight Opening by Mr. Mills,

And a Very Ornate One by Mr. Trude,

Who Pays His Compliments to the Young Man of the Period.

Young Samuel Adams Is Tortured by Mr. Storrs,

And Is Unable to Explain His Mental Condition.

Testimony of the Other Witnesses for the Prosecution.

FAIRLY STARTED.

The introductory course of the trial which is to run in the Criminal Court for the next two weeks was listened to with attention, and doubtless relished by the large crowd present. Mr. Mills made a brief, plain, opening speech, which was listened to with great attention. Mr. Trude, on the other hand, evolved a conglomeration which failed not to satisfy the wildest taste. He was very pathetic at times, and drew tears from the eyes of Mrs. Young and Annie Coon, who sat side by side all day. Stevens wasn't moved by references to his dead wife, but he seemed annoyed at the State's Attorney's characterization of him. The testimony for the prosecution was begun and half completed. As soon as everything was in readiness, Mr. Mills opened his case as follows:

MR. MILLS' TALK.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR, GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: After two days of inquiry and examination, you sit here selected as jurors to try the case of the People of the State of Illinois against Peter Stevens, who is charged with the murder in this county, on the 30th of June, of Mamie Stevens, his wife; and I beg to assure you, in all candor and sincerity, that I am confident you will give to the investigation, at whose door we now stand, a conscientious and careful consideration.

This, gentlemen, is no ordinary proceeding. It is indeed filled with an atmosphere of deepest solemnity, for it involves two tremendous and awful facts. First, the death of a young woman by the hand of her husband; and, second, the legal fate in the presence of which the murderer now stands. However, you will allow me to suggest, now, in spite of my well-assured conviction of your conscience and candor, that, from this time on, you will rise above all the mere machinery of this trial, all the fancies of speech, all the insincerities of wit on the part of counsel or others, above all minor things, to the high level of the solemn occasion and the most solemn duty it involves. This is no controversy between lawyers. This is no conflict between the State's Attorney and his associates and the most distinguished counsel who have been hired to defend Peter Stevens. It is simply the case of the People of this great State against a man whom they charge with the willful, cold-blooded, inexcusable, most unjustifiable, and brutal murder of his child-wife.

The question to be answered in the light of the definition of murder and the facts which the prosecution expects to prove in this trial is simply this: Is Peter Stevens guilty of the murder of Mamie Stevens as charged in the indictment? The duty devolves upon me, gentlemen, representing the people in this cause, briefly to outline the facts which we expect to present to your consideration, and to prove.

At the early age of 13 years, Mamie Young, a slight, tender, delicate child, formed the acquaintance of Peter Stevens, then a man grown, —some years past the age of 21. The acquaintance ripened into affection; the child was won by the man; and before Mamie was 14, if I am correctly advised, she took shelter under the wing—not a protecting wing, as events afterwards so sadly showed—and was clandestinly married to this defendant. Time went on; the months passed by; the mistake of that early child-marriage developed into misfortune, and there was a gradual lessening of the first affection, if, indeed, there was ever a judicious and perfound affection between these two. From the beginning, or almost from the commencement of this married life of Peter Stevens, the grown man, and Mamie, the child, there appears to be a character of jealousy surrounding the accused. The story of this jealousy to a certain extent, under the limits which will be placed around it by his Honor on the Bench, will be portrayed to you.

Finally, the jealousy ripened into a hatred, a passion accompanying the passion of jealousy on the part of Stevens, and a separation occurred. She returned to the shelter of the roof-tree of her mother; Stevens went his own way. Possibly, for here we must all be candid, this young girl—taken so untimely from the protection, the guidance, and advice of her mother—may thoughtlessly, and in the ardor and health of her blooming years, have been occasionally indiscreet,—however, never criminal or bad. The slightest indiscretion or thoughtless act brought to the knowledge of the husband inflamed his jealous feeling and his anger.

On the night of June 30 this girl left her mother's house, for a reason which will be explained to you, at about the hour of 7 or 8, and, in the early evening, was seated in Jefferson Park in company with a young gentleman—in this park, a resort on summer evenings for our people. Peter Stevens, armed with a deadly weapon, which he had deliberately put in his pocket, went into that place, and, seeing his wife talking with her acquaintance, concealed himself under the bench whereon they sat, and presently uprose and chided the two with the utmost severity. He drove off the young man, and the wife, fearful timid, trembling like a bird in the presence of a threatening thunderstorm, sought the protection of two young ladies, and asked that she might go with them to her mother's house. They started, and her husband pursued, filled with determination, inspired by jealousy and anger. He walked calmly, for his thoughts had ample time to cool. Afterwards, sometime before the midnight moon began to shine, almost in the very shadow of her home, Peter Stevens deliberately put his hand behind him, drew from his pocket a revolver, and, with scarcely warning of the dreadful danger, aimed the weapon at the child, fired upon her, and she fell, dying by the roadside. Not satisfied with one shot, murderous in itself, again he fired to mutilate the body.

Pale and bleeding, the poor creature is carried to her mother, and in those arms that will ever protect a child that a brutal husband may forget, the girl in great and long-continued agony breathed her last. After firing the shots the man fled, skulking behind fences, concealing himself as best he could in the shadow of the night, followed and at last caught by the police. To them he said: "I have had a little trouble with a friend"; then, "I had trouble with a woman"; and, finally, "I shot my wife to save her from a life of prostitution." To save from prostitution the wife who from the beginning had been the victim of his jealous hatred! He was calm, cool, collected. From that time on, in numerous conversations with citizens, he has shown deliberation and full appreciation of his act, and has been as he is to-day, and was all the time, rational, self-possessed, and strong in his determination.

The defense in this case has been suggested to you. It is admitted, I understand, or will be, that at the precise moment, and only then, of the killing, Stevens was insane. We shall hold, first, that the general theory of emotional insanity is not a highly approved or ordinarily approved fact as an extenuation of crime; that it is, as a rule, the pretext and manufactured excuse for a murderer who has no other way out of his terrible dilemma; second, that, in this case, there was no insanity of any sort whatever; that insanity implies disease, indicates chronic disarrangement of mental, moral, and physical faculties; that it must be preceded and followed by indications of disease. I shall not now present the authorities upon which we rely. There will be men of science here who will express their views, and illustrate their opinions, and I prophesy, gentlemen, that you will be convinced that this theory of emotional insanity in this case is fabricated and concocted for the sole purpose of freeing from the punishment of the law a man who is guilty of a cold-blooded and wilful murder. If this be so, and all the facts I have stated are proved, you will be convinced, that the defendant is as cold-blooded, willful, brutal a murderer as ever shot a woman because he was jealous and felt slighted by her conduct; and, if thus convinced, does it not follow logically, and in the light of your consciences, that upon Peter Stevens must be inflicted the highest punishment known to our law,—death, which is ordained by the laws of God, and provided by the statutes of man.

LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM.

In opening for the defense, Mr. Trude spoke substantially as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT, GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: For the first time, and before the proper tribunal, the lips of Peter Stevens, through his counsel, speak to you. Up to this hour he has said nothing, done nothing, or caused nothing to be said or done in his defense; has not narrated the afflictions that have assailed him, told to no person the heavy weight of his domestic tribulations—the sorrows that crushed him to the earth. The State's Attorney spoke of a clandestine marriage; we say that is not true. He referred to a child-wife; we do not know her age, but we do know that she was a woman well formed and developed, and, at the time of her marriage, was twenty pounds heavier than Peter Stevens, and at no time up to the day of her death did she weigh less. Such statements are made for the purpose of surrounding this woman with a glamour she is not entitled to.

And let me state to you here that it is far from our purpose to say anything derogatory of the deed. Our footsteps shall not disturb the grass upon her grave. We shall not injure the feelings of the living or the reputation of the dead any more than we as counsel deem absolutely necessary in defense of our client, and then truthfully.

It is necessary for me to go back to the time of the commencement of the acquaintance between the defendant and Mamie Young, who subsequently became his wife. What I shall recite, I believe to be absolutely true; if it is not, I ask you to visit upon me and Pete Stevens your vengeance. We do not claim that he was insane at the time of the shooting and no longer; but that the insanity grew upon him—was not the result of jealousy, but warranted and authorized by absolute conviction.

In 1874 Stevens was a deputy clerk in the Superior Court of this county, and in that position won the love and esteem of his associates. He was attached to Judge Moore's Court, and on Saturdays listened to divorce cases. In that room he met Mrs. Young, Mamie, and another daughter, named Mrs. Filer. She was there getting a divorce from her third husband. Mrs. Filer had in her arms a bastard child. In that kind of an atmosphere, with that kind of moral teaching, with that kind of a mother, with no father to give her advice or make suggestions, Mamie was brought up and educated. Peter paid attentions to her, and, in September, 1875, married her—married her in the presence of friends of Mrs. Young, and went to her home, and from that time on double board was paid. The marriage was at the suggestion, certainly with the approval, of Mrs. Young. Stevens bore an excellent character—was a sober, industrious, honest young man. He certainly could not have reflected upon the social standing of a woman like Mrs. Young.

Nothing occurred to disturb the marriage relation until November, when Stevens discovered some of the letters of an old lover. They aroused his suspicions—created jealousy, if you please. Jealousy and love go hand-in-hand. Without the one there cannot be the other. He talked to his wife, and Mrs. Stevens became a Niobe, and, amid her tears, promised to sin no more. He had confidence in her. Their troubles ended, and they lived in peace for some time.

She showed a desire to dress herself elegantly—to bedeck her person with jewels; and he loved to see her thus embellished, for she was beautiful. Possessed of a warm and ardent nature, symmetrical in form, the owner of large, luscious, lascivious black eyes, that seemed to roll in liquid fire, she attracted, as you will see hereafter, the libertines and debauchers of the city. To please his wife and contribute to her enjoyment and his pride and pleasure (for he was proud of her when escorting her through the streets to church or to a place of amusement), being poor, he worked at night to get more money.

ENTER JEALOUSY.

One evening he returned home and found she was not there. He felt very bad indeed; walked to and fro, and was much agitated, and in great mental agony. After a while he learned that his wife had been at a ball in a disreputable place with a disreputable character. They had another talk, and his wife, on paper, which will be produced, asked to be forgiven, and appealed to Peter, and made the same promises, and he again forgave her. In the meantime he had discovered letters from young men,—so-called respectable patricians of Chicago society,—men who have left the county and are beyond the reach of the process of this Court,—and, though surrounded by friends, and in a position to earn considerable money, he decided to take his beautiful wife out of the reach of the libertine and the pimp. He sent her to his father's home near Milwaukee, and said to him, "I love this woman. I can't live without her. Stand guard, and let your protecting shadow fall between her and these debauchers from whom I have taken her. I can't leave her with Mrs. Young." Mamie herself had said to her husband, "Take me away from my mother. This man—giving part of his name—is here at the house, and you know what he is here for. He gives my mother money." This is the voice of the dead daughter, coming from the grave: "Mother, if I am a cyprian, if I have gone with these young men, you made me do it." The prosecution do not know that we can prove this by letter. And in another, speaking of her sister, she says: "She is no fit companion for me, Pete, and I answer your prayer. I'll go to your father's, and live under his roof-tree."

She did go, as I said, and to home of religious teaching and moral surroundings—where there was everything to make her a good and virtuous girl. Peter went to Cincinnati to earn bread. His first week's salary,—$10,—he sent to his wife. After awhile trouble came to him—an injunction was served on the corporation for which he was working, and he didn't get his pay for some time. In one of his letters he inclosed to Mamie "the proceeds of my overcoat." She sent back a reply in which, childlike and improvident, she mentioned having bought some six or eight button gloves. He told her she should not have done so. How she got six-button gloves in Lake Station, near Milwaukee, I don't know. Later, she went to Cincinnati. Stevens' letters to her are replete with expressions of love. They were happy until Engert and Gilbert followed her even to the Ohio River, and wound their deadly coils around her.

Some trouble occurred in consequence of more letters which Pete discovered. He watched her, and did right. If a husband has no right to keep upon his wife an eye of espionage or watchfulness, then bid good-by to social relations, throw open your front doors and turn your marital couches over to the debauchee and cyprian, the prostitute and the pimp; your blood would become corrupt, and the fabric of society would be entirely gone. Stevens watched, and found that letters were sent to the Post-Office to another name, and that Mamie went there and got them. He was wild,—broken down, and left the house and walked the streets all night. Going to his place of business, his employer asked what was the matter, "You look sick." Pete burst into tears, and said, "I can't stand it any longer, Mr. Free; I am in trouble. Let me go. Don't discharge me, because God knows I don't know where to live." And he left.

He saw his wife, and she said, "I was only flirting with these persons. I have not been untrue. I am still loyal. I corresponded with them for the fun of it." He said, "But these letters indicate something serious. What did you do in Chicago?" "I did nothing." Her explanation was satisfactory, and they were happy again.

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

But other letters came, and one day his wife went to him in the abstract office and said, "Pete, give me $10." He did so. Then she asked for something else—a ring, I think. When he got home that night it was deserted. His wife had gone and taken everything. He broke down—was completely shattered, because it flashed upon him that she had gone to those persons in Chicago, and that, too, without even a "good-by, my husband," or a word of explanation. That night was a night of terrible agony to him. He had given her $250 in Cincinnati. When he came to Chicago after, Mrs. Young repelled him. He was seedy and looked poor, but he had $120, earned by over-work, and rented a house on Morgan street. His wife went to live with him, and they were happy. After a while, however, the cuttle-fish of their domestic circle put its sinister arms once again around the wife and husband, and Mrs. Young demanded to be intrenched in the peaceful home; more, that Mrs. Filer should go there also. There was a discussion, and Peter yielded. One day the woman Nellie St. Clair, alias Della Smith, made her appearance there. Peter asked who she was. She said, "My name is Mrs. Elfelt." There was that in her appearance—the paint on her cheeks, and the number of diamond rings on her fingers—that indicated that she was what she afterwards proved to be. "What do you want with my wife?" said he. An unsatisfactory explanation was given, and he believed, and had a right to believe, that something was wrong between them. So that same day or the next he went to Shoyer & Co.'s, where Elfelt was employed as bookkeeper, and asked how it was that his (Elfelt's) wife was over to see his (Stevens') wife. This was in February. The homicide took place in June. Mark how the circumstances are interwoven up to the time of the killing. He exhibited great forbearance, almost retreated from the evidence of his wife's guilt, his affection for her was so strong. Elfelt told him he had no wife, that he didn't know Mrs. Stevens. Pete then described his wife. "Why, that is Miss Young," said Elfelt. "Did you know her?" "Yes." "Have you been with her?" "Yes." And Elfelt said the other was Nellie St. Clair—his girl. She was his mistress, and had learned that Elfelt was paying attention to Mrs. Stevens, and had with her letters wherein Mamie proposed to become his mistress; and she went there to beg Mrs. Stevens not to do so. Stevens was crazed and made mad. Happening to throw his clothes on a trunk at home, the thought flashed on him that there might be more letters therein, and he opened it. Some might say that was a contemptible act. It was his plain duty. He would have been a coward, and a cur, and a cuckold had he done less. He found photographs and letters, ardent, lascivious, and filthy,—terms of endearment,—too foul to be addressed to a virtuous wife. Then Stevens went forth crazed and wild. From that day until the minute of the homicide the load was piled with close consecutiveness upon him. He took one of the letters to a friend—Mr. Coffeen—and showed it to him, and asked in whose handwriting it was. "I know it," said he, "that is Charley Sweet's." Stevens said if he had had improper relations with his wife he would kill him. Coffeen advised him to leave his wife. A man in the twilight of life could have done it, but he was young and ardent—bound up in the love and affection of his wife. "What would you do if it was your wife?" "Don't make that illustration," said Coffeen. He yielded to the advice of Coffeen, and worked night and day and tried to forget her, but in vain. He could not forget what was to him worse than the mirage to the traveler. He knew it was a phantom he was pursuing. He knew that with her there could be no happiness, but he tried again and again, and could not forget her. He was seen in the vault at the City-Hall, walking up and down, frenzied, talking to himself. When asked what was the matter, he made an incoherent explanation. The one who noticed him said to a friend, "Pete Stevens will either kill himself or somebody. He is crazy on the subject of his wife's infidelity."

Stevens saw Sweet, who explained that his expressions of love were platonic, not sinister. He was anxious to believe Sweet told the truth, and he may have done so. I have seen Mr. Sweet, and I think he is more of a gentleman than any of the others. They are in fact not gentlemen. They are pirates at whose mainmast is the black flag, and their war is upon society. But in the meantime somebody had been to Mamie, and she told the same story. He had talked with his friends, and went to his wife with a firm resolution to have an explanation, and then a final and eternal separation. When he got within the range of her eyes, however, the embers of the old love still burned. Though covered with the ashes of tribulation, doubt, and suspicion, they were fanned into flame by her health, and the fire burst forth anew. He was completely in her toils. Woman has ever played that part. She commenced it in Eden. It was her voice that caused the first man to fall. This resolution of Stevens was made before he found the letters in the trunk—April 8 or 9.

DAMNING DISCOVERY.

Subsequently he saw his wife on the street with Nellie St. Clair, and he followed them to a building the stairs of which are rarely trod by virtuous feet. In crossing the threshold one bids farewell to virtue. And this Nellie St. Clair, the paint-bedaubed and bejeweled harlot, an inmate of Bell Demick's house, had been to the mother's home and taken thence the child-wife to the arms of the debauchee. When Pete saw her go into that place, and saw a man standing near by, he rushed at him, and did what any one should have done under the circumstances,—struck him down. "I told you, sir, to keep away from my wife. You promised you would the other day. You have lied to me." And the man, as much stronger than Stevens as Jailer Currier is than myself, conscious of having done wrong—that he was a trespasser upon the happiness and rights of another; the arm of the stalwart bully was paralyzed, and he retreated before the indignant husband. Struggling to save his wife, believing then she was true to him,—he was not at the time conscious of any absolute infidelity on her part,—he went to the Post-Office at the suggestion of another and called for a letter addressed to Addie Engert.

And he then discovered that his wife had dropped the name she had taken at the altar and adopted that of Engert, and with that name all that it implied. He found a photograph in the letter, and on the picture "Frank" and "Yours without a struggle." Think of this terrible discovery. He was mad. He went to the house (the house he rented), and walked up and down the sidewalk. Mrs. Young called a policeman, and had him arrested. The officer took him a short distance and offered to let him go, but Stevens said, "No. You have brought me so far. You have disgraced me in the eyes of my friends; take me on." He pleaded guilty, and then asked for a change of venue. Morrison, sometimes known as "Spectacles," wreaked his vengeance on him and fined him $100. The next day, and may it be said to the magnanimity of his wife, she went to Pete's friends, and either got the fine suspended or a pardon for him. He then rented a room of Mrs. Bodman. Mamie called there to see him, and was asked what she wanted. "I desire to see my husband. I am not to blame for the imposition of the fine, though I was in court. My mother testified." And she said to him, "I love you, Pete, and want you to live with me." And, as Mrs. Bodman says, "The little man yielded blindly—melted under the influence of that woman."

They had a discussion. She appeared indignant, and he was entreating for an explanation with reference to the letters. Finally, the old wound was healed, the old relation resumed, and the past sunk in Lethe. But more letters were discovered, and a friend advised Stevens to try to win back his wife by making her jealous—to let her see him with a lady. And he drove by the house several times with one in a buggy. It may be said that he sustained improper relations with this woman. The prosecution cannot put even a strumpet on the stand to show anything of the kind. The lady of the house and others will prove her character. Nothing can be shown against Pete Stevens, even when dished up by his enemies, who have arrayed themselves on the side of the prosecution, because all these young men are anxious for his conviction. Not a libertine in Chicago, not a pimp, not a debauchee, not a person who is enriched by woman's fall, but is to-day praying (if they ever pray) and, with curses on their lips, demanding it. If you convict him you say to them all, loudly, deeply, emphatically, "You have the right to invade the houses of our citizens, rich or poor (the poorer the better); you have a right to debauch their daughters, and to reduce to prostitution their wives. Men are punished for vindicating the outraged honor of their homes.

Some ask why he didn't kill these men. There were too many of them. He was endeavoring to find one in the act. After the buggy episode, which Mamie knew of, and he had satisfied her it was a harmless drive (not telling her of the ruse), he said, "Now I see you love me, and you are jealous. Now you quit running with these men, and I will quit." This was in June.

CHARACTER SKETCHES.

Later in that month he discovered other letters,—one signed Nellie, which was written by Sampson, who sometimes used the name of J. C. Spencer. You may not have seen Sampson. He is a man that looks as thoroughly a *Don Juan* as ever played a part with *Juliet*. With a sallow, brindle-colored coat, a long vest, sometimes velvet, with a chain running through the button-holes, a pair of pants with an arrangement on the bottom running over the boot, a graceful [Mr. Trude tried to imitate it, but failed], on matinee days he is seen on the corner of Clark and Randolph streets. There he is, a monument of his own greatness,—a perfect Adonis, a lady-killer, a stout matinee masher. Stevens sought him out.

"What do you mean by writing to my wife?"

"I didn't know she was your wife."

"I say she is my wife."

"Well, I have not seen any certificate."

"If you are sincere with me, I'll prove it. If you are trifling, I'll kill you."

"Then, I'll be decent."

And he did prove it by taking Mamie to the house, where they called for Spencer, the name she knew him by. "Please don't go with my wife again, said Peter. "Let her alone, as you hope to have your sister let alone." Forbearance! There was more forbearance than that pictured in the Bible with reference to Job. But day after day from Jan. 1 there was an accumulation of facts, which drove him wild. In the "Nellie" letter was a reference to Dolly. "Tell Dolly to put ice on his head." Stevens found out that he was Dolly. He was so ill at ease that he couldn't work. He hired a man to watch her. "I must have some assurance that she is all right."

He went to Gilbert, who said, "Why, I met your wife in church. Don't you know who I am? I sing in the choir." All these young men who have left town with two exceptions,—all these women attended church. One of the pleasantest sights to my eyes is a Christian kneeling at the altar responding to the Decalogue. I am not a churchman. I left the church when called upon to defend my own minister for adultery. Gilbert sang in the choir, and said, "Thou shalt not commit adultery," yet he debauched the wife of Peter Stevens, and his flight was a confession of his degradation. To-day his attorney is in this court watching his interests.

Where is Nellie St. Clair, with whom he also trained? No case was ever so surrounded by so many obstacles. Every witness by which we are to prove our case is against us; all are brought here under process of the Court. Crazy and wild, Stevens found that his wife the Saturday before the killing had gone to the matinee. He followed her to the Tivoli, and broke into the room. With Rehm it was champagne and oysters. With Delacy, who was with her that day, it was beer and oysters. One is a patrician, and the other was in the lower walks of life. And when Mamie left there she met on Clark street the Goliath of debauchees. Did you ever see him? There is but one of him in America. A two-buttoned vest and diamonds,—a gay, licentious character, who may be seen day after day in the vicinity of the theatres, and has been denounced again and again by the pen of the journalist for his moral piracy.

MADDENED.

From Saturday night, when he discovered that he was "Dolly," Stevens was without thought, without judgment. Sunday he watched and saw his wife with another letter-writer. She had told her mother she was going to church. He saw her in Jefferson Park. She was in one of the little retreats with the man for some time. Stevens crept up behind them. He had a right to guard his wife. He saw the man's arms around her, and heard the expressions of endearment, and he jumped up and struck at the man: "This is my wife." "No, I am not," said Mamie. "All right," was the response.

And then the hot blood was singing from heart to brain. He went towards his wife, and said: "I want to speak with you." "Go away, you pup." He became frenzied at the accumulated wrongs, and his frenzy increased from the moment he saw the man with her, and did not die out until the shot had been fired. He had no motive in killing his wife except that based on strong affection and never-ending love. The defense of insanity in such a case as this is not to be ridiculed. Take the case home to yourselves. You would be colder than the winter's snow if you would do differently from Peter Stevens. I ask you to pass on it carefully. Give to it such consideration and deliberation as you would ask if on trial. Let the scrutiny of your eyes be upon the witnesses for the prosecution, and look at the character of those for the defense,—some of them debauchees, some of them pimps, all of them immoral except those with whom Stevens worked, and those who will testify to the condition of his mind.

The crowded court-room at 3 o'clock showed how much public interest attaches to the trial. All the available sitting-room was occupied, and those who couldn't get seats were glad enough to listen to the proceedings standing up. There was some little delay in getting under way, but at last all things were ready. Judge Tree occupied a seat beside Judge Rogers on the bench, and manifested considerable interest in what promises to be, if not such already, a celebrated case.

YOUNG SAMUEL ADAMS.

Mr. Mills called Samuel Adams, and there was a general craning of necks towards the witness benches. A tall young man walked up, took his seat in the witness chair, and looked around the room with a good deal of self-possession in his gaze. He had apparently made up his mind that an effort would be made to shake him up and show him in the unenviable light of that one of Mrs. Stevens' admirers who had brought on the culmination of the troubles. Anticipating this, he appeared to have screwed up his latent courage to the sticking-place, put a brave face on the matter, and to be prepared for the worst.

The direct examination was plain sailing.

"My name," said he, "is Samuel O. Adams; I live at No. 378 West Madison street, and am a clerk for William Young & Co., on the Board of Trade. I will be 20 years of age the 23d of May. I was born in Lexington, Ky., and came to Chicago in April, 1870. I have been with William Young & Co. since April, 1875. I knew Mamie Stevens in her lifetime; and first formed her acquaintance shortly after I came to this city, in 1870. I was just 11 years old then—she was younger—and we became acquainted at the Clarke School. I attended school with her about three or four years. On the evening of June 30, last year, I saw her in Jefferson Park. It was about 7:30 o'clock, and still quite light."

"Why were you in Jefferson Park?" asked Mr. Mills.

"It was in the summer time, and I went up there and sat down to cool,—it was in the cool of the evening. The park is about five blocks from my home. When I went to the park I first went to the band-house and sat down with some friends, where I had probably been ten minutes when I saw Mrs. Stevens. We sat there looking at the fountain playing, and a lady went through the park and bowed to some one in the company where I was, and one of the gentlemen remarked, "There is a lady speaking to some one of us." I looked up and saw who it was and got up and made the remark —"

"Did you recognize," asked Mr. Mills, interrupting him, "Mamie Stevens as an acquaintance?"

"Yes, sir; I walked up to the lady, and we walked through the park up to the southwest corner, and sat down nearest the gate."

"Were you and she there concealed?"

"No, sir; we were not. We sat nearest the park gate,—the walk in front of us. In fact, there were two or three walks that came nearly together, so that everybody could see us entering the park gate."

"You may state whether or not you put your arm around her."

"I did not. I sat with my leg crossed in that way [illustrating the position by crossing the left leg over the right], with my cane in my right hand. She sat next to me on my right."

"What was the topic of your conversation?"

"She told me of the trouble she had had with her husband."

Mr. Storrs objected, unless it was shown that Stevens was present.

"You may state," said Mr. Mills, "whether on that occasion you saw Peter Stevens."

"I did. He was behind the seat on the ground."

"How far from where you and Mamie Stevens were?"

"Directly behind us."

"You may state whether or not anything was then said about gambling."

"She told me," resumed the witness, "that she had spoken to a friend of hers named Charley Sweet about getting a divorce, and told me she intended to get one, as her husband treated her so mean, that she had left him one or two times, and he had come back and made up; but that he treated her mean again, and she intended to get a divorce; that he was a great coward, and wouldn't dare to speak to any one without he had a revolver in his pocket to defend himself. She also said that the Friday before the murder he had come to her house and either told her himself or sent word to her—"

Mr. Storrs—Do you know he was there listening to that identical conversation?

"I am not positive. I cannot say."

Mr. Storrs—Of couse you can't.

Mr. Mills—He was behind you?

"When I noticed him he was."

Mr. Storrs—I didn't think any of this was competent, and it don't appear that any of it was in the presence or hearing of this defendant at all.

The Court—It did appear so to me.

Mr. Storrs—But the extraordinary position in which this gentleman was,—sitting with a man's wife in her husband's presence and talking about getting a divorce. I should like to know if this conversation about the divorce was had in the presence of Stevens.

"I can't tell the exact time," said the witness.

Mr. Storrs—I move to strike out every word.

Mr. Mills—Wait a minute. When (to the witness) did you first notice Peter Stevens on the bench?

"I looked behind me, and saw him there on the ground."

Mr. Storrs—That is giving the place, not the time—where, not when.

"When you first saw him," continued Mr. Mills, "in what position was he?"

"He was in a half-sitting position. I think he had his hat off. He had his face right close to the seat. His head and ear were right between us. That was near the end of the seat. She sat right next to the gate, and then myself. I didn't see Peter Stevens when he came up, or hear him. I couldn't say how long he had been there. Nothing was said about gambling. There was no reference between us to my being a gambler. I never gambled in my life; never was in a gambling house."

"You may state whether or not, on that bench, in the brief talk you have spoken of, anything was said about meeting Mamie Stevens, or making an assignation with her."

"No, sir. There was not one word."

"How long did your conversation on this bench continue?"

"Probably very nearly an hour."

"When you discovered Peter Stevens, as you have described him, what did you do?"

"I looked behind me, and he sat upon the ground, and he rose up and came around us in front of the seat."

"At the moment you turned and saw him in the position you describe, of what subject were you talking?"

"None at that time."

"After he came around and confronted you, what was said?"

"He put his hand in his vest-pocket first, and said, 'You are a gambler, aren't you?' I replied, 'No, sir.' Says he, 'What are you doing with my wife?' He put his hand on my shoulder. I was sitting down, and I raised up, and says I, 'Is she your wife?' He made me no answer, but went and sat down beside her. She made the remark, 'I guess not,' and got up, and walked out towards the park gate. He said, 'The best thing you can do is to get out if you want to avoid trouble.' He ran against me, pushed me, and said, 'The best thing you can do is to get out of here and avoid trouble.' I said, 'Hold on. This is a public place and I think I ought to do just as I want to.' Mamie Stevens was at the entrance of the park, at the corner of Loomis and Adams, alone, and I walked up to her. As we were walking down the street, and had just crossed Adams, some one came running up behind us. She looked and said "—

"How close was Stevens?" asked Mr. Mills.

"Very near me."

"In what tone of voice did she speak?"

"Very frightened."

"Loud or low?"

"I suppose in a moderate tone of voice. He was running, and was probably fifteen or twenty feet away. He ran up behind me and struck at me. As he did so I turned around, and he struck me on the chin, and says, 'I thought I told you to let my wife alone. Get out of here,' and he pushed me between the sidewalk and the curbstone, and out into the street."

"Why did you accompany her from the park?"

"She said—"

Mr. Storrs—You needn't state what she said.

"Because she was frightened."

"Why was it, when Stevens struck you on the face, that you made no resistance?"

"Because I thought of what she had told me —that he was a coward: that he wouldn't dare to strike me without he had a revolver to defend himself."

"What did you then do?"

"Walked into and through the park, and went straight home."

"That is all," said Mr. Mills.

STORRS SAILS IN.

Mr. Storrs cut off an extra chunk of John Ritchie's "plug," put it in his cheek, took the floor, and sailed into the cross-examination. Everybody looked for something unusual, and everybody was gratified—except, perhaps, the counsel for the prosecution.

"How long before the 30th of June," he began, "had you known Peter Stevens?"

"I had never known him to speak to him."

"How long before the 30th of June had you known him by sight?"

"About a year or more."

"Did you know that he was the husband of Mamie Stevens?"

"I had heard that he was."

"You had every reason to believe that he was, hadn't you?"

"I supposed he was."

"You supposed he was when you first met Mamie Stevens and sat down on that bench with her that evening?"

"Yes, sir."

"I understand you to say that you sat there in conversation with her about an hour?"

"About an hour."

"How long before you left that seat was it that you first saw Peter Stevens?"

"Right after I saw him and the conversation took place between us. Then I left."

"You don't know when he came there?"

"No, sir."

"And you won't undertake to say to the jury or Court that he heard a single word of this conversation that passed between yourself and his wife?"

"I won't say positively."

"Was your talk so animated with Mrs. Stevens that you would have been apt pretty readily to discover the presence of any one next to you?"

"No, sir, we didn't talk animated."

"Was it a slow and deliberate talk, or one in which she was very much interested?"

"She was interested, and I was listening."

"You certainly wouldn't have carried on a conversation of that character if you had supposed the husband had been listening to it?"

"I couldn't say to that."

"How well were you acquainted with Mamie Stevens?"

"I had known her ever since I was very small."

"How frequently had you seen her?"

"Every day when I went to school with her."

"How frequently before this interview had you seen her?"

"Hadn't seen her for—well, probably a month."

"Had she been in the habit of making you her confidant?"

"No, sir. I had never spoken to her but very little after her marriage."

"Was that the first case in which she ever made you her confidant?"

"Yes, sir."

"This time did you invite her to sit, or she you?"

"I couldn't say."

"And this subject was broached by herself, I presume?"

"I asked her how she was getting along."

"And then, in answer to that inquiry, this conversation occurred?"

"Yes, sir."

"I think," said Mr. Storrs, "if the Court please, it is time for a portion of this testimony to be stricken out."

"I think not, sir," replied the Court. "This defendant was there, and was discovered by the witness."

"Was there any conversation between Mrs. Stevens and you about gambling?" asked Mr. Storrs, taking a new tack.

"No, sir."

"None about gambling on 'Change?"

"No, sir."

"None about gambling on the Board of Trade?"

"No, sir."

"Didn't you say you had lost money on the Board of Trade?"

"Don't remember that I did."

"Will you testify that you did not say you had lost money in transactions on 'Change?"

"No, sir, not positively."

"I understand you to say that when Stevens informed you that Mamie Stevens was his wife, you said you didn't know how that was?"

"I said that."

"Didn't you state that?"

"No, sir."

"What did you say when he said Mamie Stevens was his wife?"

"I asked him if she was his wife."

"Had you any doubts on the subject?"

"All that I heard that he was her husband was hearsay."

"You wanted a verification of his statement, did you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Will you explain why, when Stevens, whom you had supposed was the husband of Mamie Stevens, confronted you that night—how it was you desired further proof on the subject of his being her husband? What interest had you in the question; what business was it to you?"

"I don't know as it was any of my personal business."

"Was it any of your general business?"

"No, sir; but she was an old acquaintance of mine, and I suppose I asked the question."

"Didn't you know that Peter Stevens was her husband?"

"Not positively?"

"Hadn't she just been telling you that he was, and that she intended to get a divorce from him?"

"I don't know that the name Stevens was mentioned."

"She didn't tell you what her husband's name was?"

"I think she remarked of him always as 'her husband.'"

"But you have already stated that you understood Peter Stevens was her husband, and you knew him by sight, and that, when he confronted you, you identified him as the individual. Now why was it, after having had an hour's discussion with the wife on the subject of procuring a divorce from this man, that you confronted him with the inquiry that you didn't know he was her husband?"

"Couldn't say."

"Did you really want proof of the fact?"

"I couldn't say."

"Was that one of the reasons that you declined leaving, and remarked that the park was a public place, because you had a doubt about the question of the marital relation?"

"No, sir."

"You didn't pretend to put forth any claims of this kind, did you, superior to Stevens'?"

"No, sir." [Laughter.]

"Repeat what it was you said to him about that. I want to get that graven here."

"I asked him if she was his wife. She didn't make any remark."

"Were you in any doubt on the subject?"

"I can't say whether I was or not."

"You can't go back to your frame of mind at that time. Was any doubt that you had in your mind as to the existence of the marriage relation between them one of the reasons why you were slow in withdrawing when he requested you to withdraw?"

"No, sir. I think it was because he had treated her so mean that he might attempt to abuse her again."

"What did you know about that?"

"What she had told me about it."

"Did she ask you to champion her cause?"

"No, sir."

"You were a sort of volunteer in the business, weren't you?" [Laughter.]

The Court frowned. "I will say now," he began, "that demonstration made increases in volume if I do not check it. I cannot permit anything of the sort. Those who laugh, or give any signs of that sort to the disturbance of the court, will be put out by the bailiffs. I want you to understand that now. Proceed, Mr. Storrs."

The crowd understood, and were henceforth silent, doing their chuckling to themselves whenever they felt that occasion demanded it.

"Who made you her champion, Mr. Adams, or were you self-appointed?"

"Neither way."

"How long after the first interview, when he pretty peremptorily told you that you had better go, how long was it after that that you met Mrs. Stevens again? Didn't you say upon your separation, 'I'll see you later, Mamie'?"

"I don't remember that I made any such remark."

"Did you make a statement of that kind to a *Times* reporter in an interview with him?"

"I never had an interview with a *Times* reporter."

"What reporter did you have an interview with?"

"A reporter of THE TRIBUNE."

"Didn't you tell that reporter, shortly after this occurrence, that you said to Mrs. Stevens, when you first left her, 'Will see you later, Mamie'?"

"No, sir."

"And you didn't say that to Mrs. Stevens?"

"I don't remember that I did."

"Did you state that that night to anybody?"

"I don't remember that I did."

"Have you read the report in THE TRIBUNE of the interview with you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Is it correct?"

"Well, nearly so; I don't remember just exactly now."

"How old were you on the 30th of last June?"

"I was 19 years, a month, and a few days."

"A young gentleman, 19 years of age, suddenly confronted by Mr. Stevens, after having had an hour's interview with his wife, running up to half-past 8 o'clock at night, in a public park, desires to know whether the lady whom he claimed to be his wife was his wife. That was your age, and those the conditions at the time, were they not?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did he touch you when he first met you?"

"Yes, sir; put his hand on my shoulder."

"Pretty violently?"

"No, sir."

"Gently?"

"He laid his hand on my shoulder."

"Was his language complaisant, polite, and decorous, or a little vehement?"

"Well, his language was vehement."

"You didn't misunderstand him at all, did you, in what he said to you?"

"No, sir."

"You knew exactly what he meant, didn't you, and that was to get out?"

"I didn't think I was to be scared by him."

"Oh, no; you wasn't scared; you were brave. But you knew what he meant. He told you in very positive terms to leave his wife, didn't he?"

"He told me to 'Get out of here' if I wanted to avoid trouble."

"Betrayed some excitement, didn't it?"

"I don't know as it did."

"Was he cool and collected?"

"He seemed to be very cool, and he had his hands in his vest pockets."

"Did you at once leave?"

"No, not at once."

"What did you say to him when he told you to go home?"

"I told him it was a public park, and I thought I had a right to remain there."

"You withdrew, didn't you?"

"I went out to where his wife was standing."

"Had she left you during this conversation?"

"Yes, sir."

"Didn't you say, as she was leaving, 'Hold on, Mamie; I'll rejoin you'?"

"No, sir."

"How far did she stand away from you when this conversation occurred?"

"Probably thirty or forty feet."

"Then you went and rejoined her?"

"I went and met her."

"Did you walk along with her?"

"Just crossed the street."

"He grew more excited, didn't he, as this thing went on?"

"I don't remember his looks now."

"Didn't he strike you?"

"He struck at me."

"That betrayed some excitement. Did he hit you?"

"He did."

"Did he inflict any bodily harm on you anywhere?"

"No, sir."

"Did he push you into the street?"

"Yes, sir."

"And then you left?"

"Yes, sir."

"When he struck you, you didn't renew your inquiries as to whether he was her husband?"

"No, sir."

"You let Stevens go his way, Mrs. Stevens her way, and then you finally went home?"

"Yes, sir."

"Didn't you, in the street, as you left her, say 'I'll see you again, Mamie'?"

"I don't remember that I did."

"Did you ever meet her in the park before?"

"I don't remember that I did."

"Had any public or private conversation before?"

"No, sir."

"Ever walk with her?"

"No, sir."

"That is all."

"That is all," said Mr. Mills.

Mr. Adams was told, however, that he would be needed again by the defense before the trial closed.

KITTIE LEONARD'S STORY.

Miss Kittie Leonard was the next witness for the prosecution. She testified substantially as follows:

I live at No. 362 West Harrison street, and assist my mother in making dresses. I saw Mamie Stevens once before June 30, and Stevens twice. That evening I left home about 7 o'clock (it was then light) and met Miss Sadie Cox on Congress street. We went to Jefferson Park,—to rest and see the place,—and there we saw Mamie Stevens in the park, near the corner of Loomis and Adams, with young Adams; we passed them three or four times. Adams did not have his arm around her, but they were sitting side by side, like most everybody would be. Passing the second time, I looked towards Adams street and saw Stevens sneaking-like behind the trees. I looked at him and he said, "Keep still, I see her." I said, "Is that your wife?" and he said, "Yes." "Keep still; I'll fix him and her, too." We then passed out, came back again, and Stevens, Mrs. Stevens, and Adams were gone. Leaving the park, Mamie Stevens caught up with us and spoke to us. We all started down Throop street then, Mamie in the middle.

We walked on, and met Stevens on the north side of Congress street, between Throop and Centre avenue, about four houses west of Mamie's home. He had come from the east, and we all met face to face. He was walking. On meeting, he said to Mamie: "I want to speak to you." She said: "No, not to-night," and attempted to pass. He pushed her back, without saying anything. He then drew a handkerchief with his right hand out of his hip-pocket, put it in his left, and then took the revolver out with his right. She said: "Are you going to shoot me?" He said: Yes, and fired. Mamie fell, and then he fired another shot. The first struck her in the shoulder, the second in her face below her left eye. She said nothing after being shot, and Stevens ran away to the west. Miss Cox and I were frightened, and went home.

Cross-examination: I saw Mrs. Stevens that night before I saw him. I saw him the second time I passed Mrs. Stevens. I heard none of the conversation between Adams and Mrs. Stevens, either on the bench, when they separated, or when they were on the street together. I wasn't around there then. I did not testify at the inquest that Adams said to Mrs. S. in the street, "I'll see you later, Mamie." I was excited at the inquest, and didn't know why I then said that "Keep still" was all that Stevens said.

At the inquest I was allowed to state my conversation with Mamie Stevens as we stood there near the corner of Throop and Adams.

SADIE COX'S RECOLLECTIONS.

Miss Sadie Cox, of No. 323 West Congress street, was the next witness, and her testimony was as follows:

Before June 30, 1878, I had never seen either Mr. or Mrs. Stevens. I left my brother's house (323) between 6 and 7 that Sunday evening. met Miss Leonard, and we started for Centenary Church. It was early, and we went into Jefferson Park. Passing through the park, Miss Leonard called my attention to Mrs. Stevens. I said, "What a beautiful girl." We passed on, sat down on a seat near Mrs. Stevens, and were there until after 8, when it was too late to go to church, and Miss Leonard and I went out. Near the corner of Throop and Adams Mrs. Stevens came up, very much excited, and we walked toward her home with her. We were about three or four houses from her mother's home when Stevens came up, laid his hand on her shoulder, and said, "Mamie, I want to speak to you." She said, "You cannot," and he put his hand in his hip-pocket, and pulled out his revolver. She said, "Are you going to shoot me?" He said, "Yes, I am," and fired. The ball passed through her left shoulder. She fell, threw up her arms, and he started off. When he saw her throw up her arms he turned back, and, while she was still on the ground, fired the second time, then running away to the west.

One of the jurors asked witness if she saw Stevens, while in the park, skulking around the bushes.

"I did," was the reply.

Mr. Trude conducted the cross-examination, and witness testified as follows:

I was not there in the park that night to meet any one. I have met a Mr. William Robinson in the park; it was once last summer. But this evening we didn't go there expecting to meet anybody. I didn't hear Stevens tell Kittie Leonard that his wife was in the park, and to "keep still"; Kittie Leonard had stepped out of the path and into the grass. I didn't notice particularly how close Adams and Mrs. Stevens were, nor did I notice that his left leg was crossed over and on her person. I cannot tell, either, that his arm encircled her waist. He had a cane in one hand, but I couldn't tell where the other hand was. I have talked with Mrs. Young during the past day or two, but nothing was said as what I should swear to. I do not know who the lady is whose picture you [Mr. Trude] now show me. [A young creature with banged hair and a generally pert look. Trude afterwards told the reporter it was "Sammy's" girl.] The bench referred to was not an arbor, I think, although there were trees back of it. I was not in a position to hear what Stevens said to Kittie Leonard, because Kittie stepped out of the path, and I didn't take any notice of Stevens.

There were trees around the edge of the park, and they were pretty much all the trees there was in the park. Kittie Leonard, when she stepped out of the path, walked off some three or four feet from me.

SAW THE SHOT.

Fred F. Kraus, a boy living at No. 360 West Congress, testified as follows: I reached home that evening from a visit to a friend at about 10 o'clock. I was sitting on the balcony, second story, when three young ladies passed by. Soon I heard a shot, and, looking around, I saw a man fire a second shot at a woman, and then run away. When I got down-stairs the woman was being carried into her house on the opposite side of the street. The man ran away through the alley running from Harrison to Congress.

Mr. Storrs cross-examined the witness, trying to corner him on his previous testimony. The witness testified as follows: Don't remember swearing that the woman was standing up when the second shot was fired, but I may have done so. It was rather dark, and I couldn't see distinctly. I was towards the west end of the balcony, with my back against the house. I heard the first shot. It immediately attracted my attention, and I turned and saw the second.

WATCHING FOR HIS VICTIM.

Mr. John A. Crouch, living on the 30th of June last at No. 312 West Congress street, nearly a block east of Mrs. Young's house, testified as follows:

I might have seen Mrs. Stevens before the murder, but am quite sure I had seen Stevens. The latter, on the Friday preceding the murder, passed and repassed my house several times. Saturday afternoon he went up and down as before, and I thought he had some one with him at one of those times. Sunday afternoon he was in the same place, walking up and down, but I don't know whether he went above Centre avenue or not. This latter occurrence was about 4 or 5 o'clock that Sunday afternoon. That was the last time I saw him.

I was looking for robbers about that time, and I sort of got my eye on Stevens.

"And kept it there, too," put in Mr. Mills.

The witness continued: Stevens looked as if he wanted, perhaps, to see some one.

Mr. Mills asked if he was sauntering.

"That might be it. Anyway, the man was walking along leisurely enough."

"As if he was waiting to see his wife," said Mr. Storrs, "if she came out, and didn't want to miss her?"

"Well," said the witness, "I was never placed in that situation, and couldn't say." [Laughter.]

THE ARREST.

Officer James Ray, Star 220, one of the officers who arrested Stevens, testified: Officer McMahon ran up, on hearing the shots fired, to the place whence they proceeded. McMahon was going off. I saw somebody running along the side of the fence, on Harrison street, between Throop and Loomis. The man was on the north side of Harrison, between McMahon and me,—perhaps 100 feet distant from me. I ran across the street, and caught him about midway in the block. Stevens was running at the time, and had a cane in his hand. I asked him what he was running for, and he said, "Oh, nothing." I then searched him; found a loaded revolver—seven-shooter, five chambers loaded—in his hip pocket (here witness produced the revolver). Stevens said a friend and he had had a little difficulty. I said, "We'll go and see what it was." On the way over Stevens said he had shot his wife. McMahon came up about this time and Stevens said he had shot his wife, and it would create quite a sensation in the papers in the morning. I asked him what he had shot her for, and he said he would rather shoot her than have her live the life of a prostitute. Then he started to tell me about her living with a man by the name of Adams, and that she had been at Andrews' restaurant and some other places. On the way to the station he said he would tell me the whole story when we got there. When we arrived there, however, he said he guessed he'd better not say anything until he had the advice of an attorney.

At Mr. Storrs' suggestion, Officer Ray's cross-examination went over, and the Court adjourned until this morning. It was now 5 o'clock, and everybody was apparently glad to get out.

As Stevens passed Officer Ray on his way back to his cell, Stevens said: "You were mistaken in some of your statements."

"Sorry for it," said the officer; "I'd be the last man in the world to willingly misstate anything."

"Well, you'll see in the morning," said Stevens.

SCANDAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 10.—Newspapers here give currency to a rumor that Elihu Reichelderfer, one of the Democratic Representatives from this county in the last Legislature, lived in a hotel in Indianapolis with a woman whom he falsely represented as his wife, and that his real wife has been at his home in Maysville, in a back township of this county, during the entire session. These charges have produced a profound sensation, and are the general topic of conversation. The *Sentinel* prints an interview with Mr. Reichelderfer, who pronounces the charges entirely false. He says he can prove his innocence, and that he will make trouble for the authors of the calumny when he returns from Cincinnati, to which he was called on pressing business.

THEATRE SOLD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 10.—The one-half interest in the leasehold and fixtures and the interior property of the Grand Opera-House in this city, owned by the estate of Ben De Bar, was sold this noon under a deed of trust for $8,000 by John G. Priest, administrator of the estate. The property was bid in by Charles Green for Fred R. Priest for $5,100. There are debts against the concern amounting to $18,000. It is understood that the purchaser will join interests with Charles P. Choteau, who owns one-sixth of the leasehold, and that the theatre will be leased to the highest bidder.

PRECAUTIONARY.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 10.—Twenty days' quarantine will be established May 1 against all vessels from or touching at West Indis, Gulf of Mexico, south of Texas, or South American ports as far as Buenos Ayres.

CRIMINAL N

Final Suspension of
Five Years of Su

The Whole of New E
tensely Excited
Affair.

Stoical Bearing of the Alle
While on the Gal

The Great Trial of Ma
in Nebraska--Oth
egrams.

PHAIR.

Special Dispatch to The

WINDSOR, Vt., April 10.—P
o'clock this afternoon, within
Vermont State Prison, John P
demned murderer of Mrs. Ann
land, June 9, 1874, paid the pen
for which he was convicted by b
By arriving trains and priv
Windsor began filling up with
out the entire forenoon. At 1
began seeking admission to
those having tickets gaining ent
Phair's last night on eart
voted to religious consolation
Chaplain. Phair, at midnight,
by the Hon. Charles B. Eddy,
who informed him that all hop
prieve had vanished. Phair
reconciled to meet his fate, fir
innocence. He fell asleep at 3
until 7 this morning.
The gallows were erected in
tion where Gravelin's recent
pired.
Everything being in readiness
patch from Gov. Proctor's Sec
Sheriff Stinson that "no
be given"; to go ahead
then assigned the press repr
respective positions, after w
spectators were admitted.
Precisely at 2 o'clock Supt. F
Stinson walked from the conde
in the west corridor, followed
two clergymen, the Revs. Mick
either side, with the officers fol
Phair marched up the scaff
firm, intrepid step, to all appe
tated than those accompany
clergyman offered a brief and
Phair, being asked if he had
spoke as follows: "I have
Am sorry that it has come to th
feel,as I would if I had cau
which I am to suffer. I am
crime for which I am to die
leave a statement which I ha
Sheriff Stinson to give Mr.
counsel, to dispose of as he se
The Sheriff then read the
embraced the two clergymen, h
to be pinioned, and stepped qui
the trap. The black cap was
face, and he spoke calmly but di
remember me in the great day
The Sheriff touched the spring,
seven feet, breaking his neck,
a struggle. Eleven and three-
thereafter the heart was pulsele
The body was taken down a
neat casket. Phair's body goes
panied by several friends, to hi
Vergennes.
Admiration is expressed her
heroism with which Phair met
the composure and fortitude di
Phair's execution has caused
ment in Boston, as well as Ver
England.

EMBEZZLEME

Special Dispatch to The

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 10
tion was created in this city th
arrest of Charley Gasper,
Mr. Meiswinkel as Clerk of the
on a charge of embezzlement
filling that position, and of Pe
and Henry G. Phillips, assis
and until recently of
also, on a charge of
feasance in tampering wi
of the office to cover Casper'
The complaint against Casper
having on one occasion approp
of a fine for keeping a house
and at different other times
unpaid and uncalled for as w
amount of a trifle over $10
and Phillips are charged with
paid that in reality were not
been paid. The parties appe
morning and secured a pos
preliminary examinations u
14th insts. Casper's bail was
that of Bellinghausen and Ph
The necessary bonds have b
parties are at large.

ABSCONDE

Special Dispatch to Th

VINCENNES, Ind., April 10.
tion has been caused by the s
Hardwick, proprietor of the C
Shops. Hardwick's absence
numerous flock of creditors.
chine shop and foundry on
about a month ago, since w
managed to keep off cred
from friends in sums vary
$300, aggregating over $2,000
night he went to Cincinnat
(silent) and while in the city
his companion, since which
been heard from. He has
cago, Cincinnati, and St. Lou
supplies amounting to over
of which has, however, been
He leaves his wife and
having appropriated every d
before leaving.

MILWAUK

Special Dispatch to T

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 1
iff of Racine County passed
noon to-day with one John
convicted of rape at Racine a
years' imprisonment at Wau
Yesterday Deputy Unite
Nowell sold the personal
McDonald, on Sunnyside Far
County, which was covered b
gage executed by Mrs. Lam
to cover a lien of $9,000
property was sold to satisfy
Isaac Cook, of St. Louis, a
over $1,600.
Among the prisoners sen
Correction to-day for non-p
drunkenness imposed in th
was one A. C. Gunderson, w
A. C. Arveson, City Clerk o
of the *Independent*, publish
has been missing from Rac
evening, and his friends are
concerning his safety. Th
identity of Gunderson and
of the merest chance, as,
even sentenced, he refused
The man is, no doubt, insan

THE MAN-BURNE

HASTINGS, Neb., April 10
Olive and Fisher for murd
Mitchell and Ketchum in Cu
cember last, the prosecution
with Gillen was in charge
Mitchell and Ketchum, on th
nized Olive, Brown, Domini
the men who took the pris
Gillen and himself, drove ba
were traveling with the pris
hour returned the team wi
The prisoners the next af
about the same place, hang
burned. Dufrand did not
parties with those named, n
as to the number of lynche

DRUGGE

Special Dispatch to T

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 10.
of eminent respectability fr
this State, on his way to visi
at Yankton, while waiting
city Wednesday, entered a s
glass of whisky, which he cl

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Final Suspension of Phair After Five Years of Suspense.

The Whole of New England Intensely Excited by the Affair.

Stoical Bearing of the Alleged Murderer While on the Gallows.

The Great Trial of Man-Burners in Nebraska—Other Telegrams.

PHAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WINDSOR, Vt., April 10.—Precisely at 2:10 o'clock this afternoon, within the walls of the Vermont State Prison, John P. Phair, the condemned murderer of Mrs. Anna Freeze, of Rutland, June 9, 1874, paid the penalty of the crime for which he was convicted by being hanged.

By arriving trains and private conveyances Windsor began filling up with people throughout the entire forenoon. At 1 o'clock the crowd began seeking admission to the prison, only those having tickets gaining entrance.

Phair's last night on earth was mostly devoted to religious consolation by the Prison Chaplain. Phair, at midnight, was called upon by the Hon. Charles B. Eddy, of his counsel, who informed him that all hope for further reprieve had vanished. Phair seemed perfectly reconciled to meet his fate, firmly asserting his innocence. He fell asleep at 3 o'clock and slept until 7 this morning.

The gallows were erected in the same position where Gravelin's recent execution transpired.

Everything being in readiness, at 1:30 a dispatch from Gov. Proctor's Secretary informed Sheriff Stinson that "no reprieve would be given"; to go ahead. Supt. Rice then assigned the press representatives their respective positions, after which about fifty spectators were admitted.

Precisely at 2 o'clock Supt. Rice and Sheriff Stinson walked from the condemned man's cell in the west corridor, followed by Phair, with two clergymen, the Revs. Mick and Pratt, on either side, with the officers following.

Phair marched up the scaffold-steps with a firm, intrepid step, to all appearances less agitated than those accompanying him. Each clergyman offered a brief and fervent prayer. Phair, being asked if he had anything to say, spoke as follows: "I have but little to say. Am sorry that it has come to this, but I do not feel as I would if I had caused the deed for which I am to suffer. I am innocent of the crime for which I am to die here to-day. I leave a statement which I have written with Sheriff Stinson to give Mr. Eddy, one of my counsel, to dispose of as he sees fit."

The Sheriff then read the warrant. Phair embraced the two clergymen, held up his arms to be pinioned, and stepped quietly back upon the trap. The black cap was drawn over his face, and he spoke calmly but distinctly: "Lord, remember me in the great day of judgment." The Sheriff touched the spring, and Phair fell seven feet, breaking his neck, and dying without a struggle. Eleven and three-quarter minutes thereafter the heart was pulseless.

The body was taken down and placed in a neat casket. Phair's body goes to-night, accompanied by several friends, to his former home in Vergennes.

Admiration is expressed hereabouts for the heroism with which Phair met his death, and the composure and fortitude displayed.

Phair's execution has caused intense excitement in Boston, as well as Vermont and New England.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 10.—Quite a sensation was created in this city this morning by the arrest of Charley Gasper, the predecessor of Mr. Meiswinkel as Clerk of the Municipal Court, on a charge of embezzlement of moneys while filling that position, and of Peter Bellinghausen and Henry G. Phillips, assistants of Casper, and until recently of Mr. Meiswinkel also, on a charge of official malfeasance in tampering with the records of the office to cover Casper's embezzlements. The complaint against Casper charges him with having on one occasion appropriated the amount of a fine for keeping a house of ill-repute, $100, and at different other times moneys remaining unpaid and uncalled for as witness fees to the amount of a trifle over $100. Bellinghausen and Phillips are charged with recording fees as paid that in reality were not and never have been paid. The parties appeared in court this morning and secured a postponement of the preliminary examinations until the 11th and 14th insts. Casper's bail was fixed at $400, and that of Bellinghausen and Phillips at $250 each. The necessary bonds have been filed, and the parties are at large.

ABSCONDED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., April 10.—Quite a commotion has been caused by the skipping of William Hardwick, proprietor of the Centennial Machine Shops. Hardwick's absence is sorely felt by a numerous flock of creditors. He opened a machine shop and foundry on an extensive scale about a month ago, since which time he has managed to keep off creditors and borrow from friends in sums varying from $25 to $300, aggregating over $2,000. Last Tuesday night he went to Cincinnati with his partner (silent) and while in the city slipped away from his companion, since which time he has not been heard from. He has ordered from Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis machinery and supplies amounting to over $4,000, very little of which has, however, been shipped.

He leaves his wife and children penniless, having appropriated every dollar in the house before leaving.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 10.—A Deputy Sheriff of Racine County passed through here at noon to-day with one John Conners, who was convicted of rape at Racine and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at Waupun.

Yesterday Deputy United States Marshal Nowell sold the personal property of Gen. McDonald, on Sunnyside Farm, in Green Lake County, which was covered by a chattel mortgage executed by Mrs. Lamotte to McDonald, to cover a lien of $9,000 made to him. The property was sold to satisfy the judgment of Isaac Cook, of St. Louis, and brought a trifle over $1,600.

Among the prisoners sent to the House of Correction to-day for non-payment of fine for drunkenness imposed in the Municipal Court was one A. C. Gunderson, who turns out to be A. C. Arveson, City Clerk of Racine, and owner of the *Independent*, published there. Averson has been missing from Racine since Saturday evening, and his friends are said to be alarmed concerning his safety. The discovery of the identity of Gunderson and Arveson is the result of the merest chance, as, when arrested, and even sentenced, he refused to tell who he is. The man is, no doubt, insane.

THE MAN-BURNERS' TRIAL.

HASTINGS, Neb., April 10.—In the trial of Olive and Fisher for murdering and burning Mitchell and Ketchum in Custer County in December last, the prosecution put Dufrand, who with Gillen was in charge of the prisoners, Mitchell and Ketchum, on the stand. He recognized Olive, Brown, Dominicus, and Gortrell as the men who took the prisoners from Sheriff Gillen and himself, drove back on the road they were traveling with the prisoners, and in half an hour returned the team without the prisoners. The prisoners the next afternoon were found about the same place, hanging to a tree half-burned. Dufrand did not recognize the other parties with those named, nor could he testify as to the number of lynchers.

DRUGGED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 10.—An old gentleman of eminent respectability from Hardin County, this State, on his way to visit a married daughter at Yankton, while waiting for a train in this city Wednesday, entered a saloon and drank a glass of whisky, which he claims was drugged. He remained unconscious until yesterday, when he awoke in a low tavern, and found he had been robbed of all his money and a valuable watch and chain. The old gentleman was so ashamed he would make no effort to apprehend the guilty parties.

NOT YET UNRAVELED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 10.—The mystery surrounding the murder of Benjamin Young, whose body was found beyond the city on Tuesday, is still unrevealed. Deceased is known to have had nearly $300 in his possession, and was seen with a man named Cunningham, who has disappeared. Another man, Conway, also seen with deceased Saturday night, was held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

SHORT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 10.—To-day the Finance Committee of the County Court reported W. A. Knight, County Trustee, over $190,000 behind. Knight and his friends assert positively that the report was actuated by malice, and that the accounts are all right. The Committee also reported Capt. Samuel Donelson, ex-Criminal Court Clerk, about $19,000 short.

RESISTED AN OFFICER.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—An *Enquirer* special says John Borum, a farmer living near Sabina, O., had a difficulty with a hired hand named Weaver, yesterday, during which the latter threatened to shoot. Borum swore out a warrant for the arrest of Weaver for assault. Constable J. L. Johnson attempted to arrest Weaver, when the latter fired at the officer. Johnson returned the fire, the ball penetrating Weaver's abdomen, fatally wounding him.

HARRINGTON—GORDON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 10.—There are no new developments in the Harrington-Gordon affair. Maj. Gordon gives it out that he is preparing to substantiate both of his statements, and is hunting evidence. Both men formerly lived in Madison, and there Harrington got his divorce and married his present wife. His attorneys were Maj. Hendricks, now of this city, and the Hon. W. McKee Dunn, now Judge-Advocate-General.

DEADWOOD COACH GETTING TIRED.

SIOUX FALLS, April 10.—An attempt was made to rob the Yankton coach on Saddle Creek, Dak., to-day by John S. Parsons, of Finlay, Dak., who was arrested by special agents from Chicago who had been warned of the projected attempt, and were on the coach and provided with arms.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

SHOHOLA, Pa., April 10.—George Hass yesterday cut his wife's throat, and then drowned himself.

RELIGIOUS.

INDIANA METHODISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GOSHEN, Ind., April 10.—The second day's proceedings of the North Indiana Methodist Episcopal Conference was opened this morning at 8:30, Bishop Andrews presiding. The opening services were very impressive, after which the Rev. M. H. Smith, late of the St. Louis Conference, and the Rev. W. E. McCarty, of the Austin Conference, were received into this.

Dr. Alexander Martin, President of the Indiana Asbury University; the Rev. W. C. Dandy, of the Rock River Conference; the Rev. Burington, of the Southeast Indiana Conference; and the Rev. N. S. Brakeman, of the Northwest Indiana Conference, were introduced to the Conference.

Several districts were called, and the characters of the Presiding Elders were passed, and the ministers belonging to them also.

The Preachers' Aid Society then met and Greenman, Meck, and Campbell were appointed the Nominating Committee. The report of the Secretary was then read and ordered upon file.

The Committee nominated the following officers: President, E. Holdstock; Vice-President, E. F. Harty; Treasurer, John March; Secretary, W. S. Birch; Managers, Loyd Wilcox, N. H. Phillips, J. F. Nickey, Dr. C. W. H. Kimper.

Dr. Martin, President of the Asbury University, addressed the Conference in reference to the institution over which he presides. Subscriptions were then taken by a committee appointed for this purpose, the sum of the collection being $119.50. The canvassers continued, and were requested, if they fail of raising the amount, to propose a plan for raising it.

The Revs. H. Buddenbaum, H. L. Vannuis, and W. H. Zeigler were introduced in the course of the morning.

R. D. Spellinand was superannuated at his own request, after having performed twenty-five years' service in this Conference.

A paper from the Sunday-School Union was referred to the proper Committee. Some other business was transacted, when the Conference adjourned at 12 m. until 8 a. m. to-morrow.

The members of the Conference held a temperance meeting this afternoon, which was addressed by several speakers, and much enthusiasm prevailed and great good will result to the temperance cause through the Conference. Chaplain McCabe addressed a large and attentive audience to-night in favor of and in aid of the Church Extension Society, and never was an audience better pleased with a speaker than this was, many times breaking out in the most rapturous applause. When your reporter left the meeting $1,000 had been subscribed, and still more names were being added to the list.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., April 10.—The Springfield Presbytery closed two days' session to-day, transacting all regular business. The Rev. W. N. Steel, of Pisgah, was elected Moderator, and the Rev. J. I. Gulick, of Virginia, Secretary. Williamsville was selected as the place of holding the Presbytery next fall.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., April 10.—The mystery surrounding the identity of the man who committed suicide by shooting himself through at Adam Werner's boarding-house in this city Monday afternoon, has been cleared up. Two gentlemen came down from Chicago last night and repaired to Werner's to learn what particulars they could, as from the description of the man in the dispatch to THE TRIBUNE they were led to believe he was a friend, named Schmidt, residing at No. 176 West Twelfth street. Such proved to be the case. Schmidt was married, but had no children. He was in comfortable circumstances up to within a few months ago. He met with reverses, losing nearly everything, and not being able to obtain work he became disheartened, and expressed to his wife on several occasions that he couldn't stand such trouble, and he would yet take his life if he didn't succeed in obtaining work.

Last Monday morning he left home, apparently feeling all right, but it seems he took the noon train on the C., R. I. & P. Railroad and, reaching Blue Island, he addressed a letter to his wife, stating he had purchased a revolver, and would go to some point unknown to him and would take his life. He came direct to Joliet, wandered around the city until late in the evening, when he finally brought up at Werner's, where he remained all night. The body of the man was exhumed Thursday afternoon, and it was found to be covered with dirt and blood. The parties burying the remains had not sufficient thought to wash the blood from the face and hands before burial. Though the man was unknown at the time, yet he had the appearance of respectability, and was deserving of better attention.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., April 10.—Otto Barre, aged 19, committed suicide by taking a dose of strychnine at his father's house to-day. He went to his room shortly before dinner, and piteous groans from the room attracted the household. He was found writhing in agony, but resisted the efforts made to save his life, and died in two hours. The young man was so broken down by dissipation that he had become a burden.

Hendricks.

From New York World Interview with the Indiana Democrat.

Q.—What is your information, Mr. Hendricks, if you have any, as to the physical stamina of Mr. Tilden? I mean as to his fitness to undergo a new Presidential contest? And, by the way, Mr. Hendricks, when do you first remember hearing of Mr. Tilden in public life? And from your observation of the Presidential office in your long experience do you believe that a man in the state of health in which Mr. Tilden is said to be, or in fact any man not in very sound health, could endure the strain of office-seekers and the hard work of the necessary Democratic reforms at Washington?

Gov. Hendricks sat thoughtfully for a moment or two, quietly smiled as if to himself, and then politely but absolutely refused to answer, nor could my most persistent efforts elicit anything beyond the repeated and emphatic words, "I assure you I will not say anything whatever about Mr. Tilden."

I read to him from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE a statement that a prominent and well-informed Democrat was heard to say not many days ago that Mr. Hendricks himself will come out boldly for Tilden within a short time, and I asked: "Is that so, Gov. Hendricks?" "No, sir," he replied, "that is not so, and I may say to you that my attention has been called to that before, and I have written a letter to a friend at Washington to say that this statement is unqualifiedly false. I have not talked with any one about Mr. Tilden, but have uniformly refused to do so, as I have to you to-day. I can say also that I have said in that letter, which may or may not have been published, that I did not feel under any obligations to again accept a second place upon the ticket. I was beaten in the last Convention, and I accepted my defeat and became a candidate for an office which I did not desire. I don't think that I am called upon to do this again."

STATE AFFAIRS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 10.—It is the opinion among well-informed persons here that the Riot bill, which was temporarily, not indefinitely, postponed in the Legislature, is as good as killed for this session. An attempt will be made next Wednesday to call it up for further action, but without much hope of success. Collector Rutan says there are several reasons for its apparent defeat, one of them being a bill laying a tax on petroleum to raise money to pay the riot losses. This influenced the oil-country members to oppose the bill. Another reason is, the bill was badly managed. Rutan thinks that, if a strong delegation of our business men had gone to Harrisburg and remained there working for the bill, the result would have been different. All that is now left is to fight the matter out in the courts.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, April 10.—The House rejected the bill to secure women the right to vote on municipal affairs in cities and towns.

The bill to give women the right to vote for members of school committees passed.

MADAME BONAPARTE.

What Her Doctor Says of Her Last Days.

Baltimore Correspondence New York Herald.

Having concluded his assiduous labors, while those of the undertaker began, the physician sat down with your correspondent and said:

"It is true Mme. Bonaparte passed through remarkable events, but her own extraordinary physical strength was to me a study up to the very moment of her death. She had been confined to the house for a number of years, but last February, just after she had entered her 94th year, she became unwell, having been taken with bronchitis; but her mind remained as vigorous and youthful as ever. Her powers of locomotion began to fail her, but with the aid of a cane she managed to get down-stairs. At that time, however, she had to take to her bed. She recovered from the attack of bronchitis, and would have got up but for the decay which had set in. She then said to me, 'Well, Doctor, I have got old age, and that you can't cure.' Still her mind remained vigorous, notwithstanding the fact that her left side was paralyzed. One day she asked me, 'Doctor, can I live till my grandson returns? I should like to see him once more, and kiss him.' Jerome came on Wednesday of last week. She knew him well, and appeared to be comfortable, but from that day she failed. Gradually she fell into a stupor, not profound, but partial, and died at last from the gradual decay of the powers of nature.

"It was on Friday last that she asked those surrounding to pray for her. Her attendants at once went to the Rev. Dr. Leyburn, of the First Presbyterian Church, as all were pleased that Madame desired to end her life amid the blessings of religion. And here," remarked the Doctor, "I desire to correct an impression which has gone abroad, that she was an Atheist. She believed in a Supreme Being, but was skeptical as to the future life. She said to me many a time, 'Doctor, I was baptized a Presbyterian and shall die a Presbyterian.' She had been a great reader of the Bible, knew almost every passage by heart, because, she said, it gave her a better knowledge of human nature. To say that others caused the ministers to call upon and pray for her is not true. They all well knew her imperious will, and would not have dared to do aught without her command. It was of her own free will that while on her death-bed she sought the comforts of religion.

"She was not like her father, William Patterson, who called a lady to his bedside to see how an infidel could die. On the contrary, not only did she kindly receive Dr. Leyburn, but also Dr. Leftwich, another Presbyterian minister. And while all knew that she simply believed in the Great Being, she would stand no cant, and had often denied that anybody on earth knew anything about the hereafter. She nevertheless often asserted in her sickness that she now adhered to the Presbyterian faith. When the minister had said, 'The blood of Christ washes away all sins,' she readily assented and said, 'This is in the Bible,' and then asked Mrs. Clark to read the Scriptures to her. The minister quoting from the hymn, 'Just as I am, without one plea,' she once more assented, and, turning to Mrs. Gwinn, said, "Yes, Christ's blood cleanses all our sins.' And, as in her lucid moments she enjoyed the Scriptural readings, she appeared to have regained that stately look, that piercing intelligence which made her motions of assent to this or that passage exceedingly instructing to an observer.

"While yet in the early stages of her sickness she kept up her talkative habits. She was a wonderful talker. She used to refer to her looks, her size, her profile. She was a lady of five feet one, and once said to me, 'No doubt my petite figure enlisted sympathy for me while in France, which I would not have obtained had I a manly figure;' and then she used to object to brandy and water, which I was bound to give her. She disliked brandy, and demanded ice-water, and even when decay had already partially set in and I gave her brandy and water she remarked, 'This is not ice-water.' Often, also, used we to talk about our Civil War, and she always took pride that she had been on the Union side. 'Aye,' she said, 'the Pattersons were bad, Doctor, but they never were traitors.' And, though she never showed a particular fondness for Americans, she used to tell me with pride how she had often defended them when abroad, frequently repeating the *contretemps* she had with an English nobleman, who asked her if she had ever read Hall's Travels, describing the low manners of Americans, etc. She has gone now," concluded the Doctor, "but she certainly was the most remarkable patient I ever had. I am glad to have had the opportunity to dispel the idea about her reported atheism, and her own minister will tell you I am correct."

The Rev. Dr. J. T. Leftwich, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, has since confirmed to your correspondent the fact that when Mme. Bonaparte was called upon by him last, and was asked if she desired prayers to be read, remarked "Yes." When asked if the prayers comforted her, she said "Yes." During the following night Miss Gwinn heard her distinctly say, "The blood of Jesus, His Son, cleanseth us from all sin; that is in the Bible." Those were her last intelligible words.

Baltimoreans remember having seen her last on the street wearing an old plaid shawl, a worsted dress and a Dolly Varden apron, she never making use of the costly dresses she possessed. She was a wonderful woman for accounts, attending to all her own investments, carefully guarding every cent she possessed and placing it to advantage, so that in the course of years she succeeded in possessing at least $1,000,000 worth of real estate in Baltimore, and another $1,000,000 in bonds and cash, a large amount of which she always kept at hand. Yet she never paid more than $25 a week for her board, and always taking a receipt therefor whenever Miss Gwinn received the cash from her. It is believed that in her will she has left her entire property, amounting in all to over $2,000,000, to her grandsons.

During the past year she has been exceedingly chary of visitors, and whenever she thought some one came out of curiosity she most positively refused to be seen. It was not long ago that a prominent Baltimore lady called on the Madame in company with a lady recently arrived from Europe. The lady sent her card to the Madame, and the servant said Mme. Bonaparte was indisposed. The servant was sent back with the message that there was a lady from Europe very anxious to see the Madame, when the servant returned and said, "Mme. Bonaparte instructs me to tell the ladies that to-day is not show day."

Holding Their Hair On.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican, April 4.

The men on top of Mount Washington are having a hard time of it. An almost unprecedented gale has been blowing since Tuesday night, when the wind was blowing at the rate of 132 miles an hour. Yesterday the velocity ranged from 148 to 144 miles, a really frightful rate, as it is estimated that in the worst of the East Indian cyclones the speed is but about 100 miles an hour.

MARCUS KRONBERG.

Systematic Plundering of His Jewelry Store.

Depredations which Have Been Carried on for a Number of Weeks.

Confession of One of the Plundering Clerks.

It is somewhat singular that jewelry stores in this city should require every now and then a platoon of police and a score of lawyers to run them. There is the Marchisi affair, the details of which are still fresh in the minds of the newspaper readers, and the case still stands upon the criminal docket of Cook County. In the meanwhile the oily Italian has procured a new and better situation, and has actually been advertised as an attraction by one of the firms on State street which desired to succeed to the business of the N. Matson Company, which caused Marchisi's arrest. And now the concern of Marcus Kronberg, at No. 167 State street, in the Palmer House, notwithstanding that an Assignee has been in the place for upwards of two months, requires a squad of police and a half dozen of the first lawyers of the city to wind up the business of the defunct concern. How this was necessitated is the burden of the ensuing story.

MARCUS KRONBERG, JEWELER,

was supposed to be doing a flourishing trade, not in first-class goods, but in goods that are always in demand in the market. But along in last January it was whispered about that Marcus was hard up financially, and must have cash loaned him, or he would go under. This was looked upon as suspicious, and no one volunteered to help him out; indeed all to whom he applied for loans sturdily refused him. Then he went to New York, hoping that by representing his troubles in their true light that he could induce the creditors at that end of the route to compromise with him upon, say, 30 cents upon the dollar. The creditors would not do anything of the kind, and, acting in conjunction with creditors in the West, were instrumental in putting Mr. Kronberg into bankruptcy. The last day of January in the Cook County Court saw Bradford Hancock sworn in as Assignee. The books of the establishment at this time showed the assets to be $72,292, of which the stock represented $32,175. The liabilities were roughly estimated at about $200,000, which is the outside figure. Creditors have since claimed that, before his visit to New York, Mr. Kronberg placed $30,000 worth of goods in the vaults of the First National Bank, which he had secreted from the Assignee and his creditors. Be that as it may, Mr. Kronberg represented to his creditors that he had been robbed into poverty by thievish clerks and by swindling customers, and in this way accounted for his depleted stock.

The Assignee took charge the day after his appointment, and, not needing as much help as had been employed, discharged several, retaining only the bookkeeper and Frank Murphy and L. B. Harkins, clerks. One of those discharged was

STIFT, THE TRAVELING AGENT,

who is married to a niece of Mr. Kronberg. He was, however, given the privilege of filling from the stock what are known as "time orders" at cost prices. The goods thus taken out of stock he calculated to sell to his customers and upon the same routes over which he had traveled while in the employ of Mr. Kronberg. The stock has been steadily diminishing ever since that date, and the Assignee was easily able to see that all the goods were not being sold in the proper way. The lawyers of the most prominent creditors were consulted, and private detectives were put at work upon the case, but nothing came out of it. Wednesday afternoon it was reported at the Armory that a room upon the second floor of the Singer building at the southeast corner of State and Jackson streets had been pried open with a jimmy, and that two pairs of pants had been stolen. The woman who rents out furnished rooms in the building also visited the Armory, and reported that she suspected of the theft two young men who had been rooming at No. 29 in the building, as they had at all times acted in a suspicious manner, and had kept all help, such as chambermaids, from their apartment. And what was still more suspicious, they had made up their minds to move shortly after hearing that one of the rooms had been broken into. Detectives Patrick Ryan and Londergan of Central Station were given charge of the case. They went at once to the room, searched it, and found in a couple of trunks

A QUANTITY OF JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

In the evening, when Frank Murphy and Dalton, the occupants of the room, came home, they were placed under arrest, and were taken for safekeeping to the Armory. They made all sorts of excuses for the possession of the goods, and also for a number of watches, rings, and other goods found in their pockets, when searched at the station. Yesterday the police crossed the trail of the private detectives at work upon the Kronberg affair, and by inquiry soon ascertained exactly how the prisoners were mixed up in the affair. It proved no difficult matter to induce Frank Murphy to own up, when he saw that his identity had been discovered; in fact, he made a most complete squeal to the police and lawyers. In his revelation he implicated various other persons. The first arrest made upon this was at 1 o'clock in a room at the Delavan House, corner of North Clark and Ontario streets, and Charles Stift was taken into custody. The room was searched, and a trunk partially filled with jewelry, table-ware, and a clothes-basket filled with plated silverware of all descriptions, were found, and carried off to the police-station as evidence. Stift was locked up at the Armory along with the other two.

THE NEXT ARREST

was that of L. B. Harkins, the other clerk in the store. A small quantity of goods were found in his room at No. 322 State street. Then followed the arrest of Bernard, alias "Spider," Murphy, brother to Frank, whom the police say is a notorious rascal and thief, who has frequently been under arrest. He was robbed at Bensinger's saloon, No. 340 State street, where he is employed. His mistress, a woman styling herself Birdie Murphy, and her companion, Lizzie Lynch, were also arrested upon suspicion. The former's real name is Kittie Donovan, and she lived, until she was seduced away from home by "Spider," at the corner of Thirty-ninth street and South Park avenue. "Spider" and his family were found to possess only a few articles of jewelry, and those not of much value, but it is known that he has disposed of a number of articles given him by his brother Frank.

By the time that all these arrests had been made

MR. KRONBERG TURNED UP

with Mr. Tenney, his lawyer, and swore out before Justice Haines warrants for the arrest of Stift and all the others. What this move upon his part meant is not known. Next he procured a bond from the same Justice offering $3,000 bail for Stift, and to this bond A. Goldsmid, the pawnbroker, affixed his signature, which is also considered curious. But Stift was not released upon the bond until the police got through with him, and then his attorneys, O'Brien and Ketelle, succeeded in effecting his release. This was at 9 o'clock in the evening. The remaining prisoners had no lawyers, and so were obliged to remain in jail. Immediately upon his release Mr Stift met the reporter, and assured him that there was

NOTHING AT ALL IN THE CHARGES

against him. He had a character for honesty and integrity in business which he intended to defend. Since Kronberg's place was closed up he had done business upon his own account, and had seen fit to purchase jewelry from different dealers. The goods found in his room, he stated, were consigned to him last Tuesday by a Mr. Lyons, traveling agent for the firm of Frankell, Folkard & Co., of New York, whom he met in this city some weeks ago. He has also made purchases from the Elgin Watch Company, Joseph Fay, from whom he made purchases no later than the day before yesterday, the Duebel Watch-Case Company, Louis Lachat, Howard Bros., and others, and for every purchase he had the receipts of these firms. He likewise protested that he had not $100 worth of jewelry all told in his possession outside of these purchases.

THE REVELATION, OR "SQUEAL,"

as it is termed by the police, is being kept secret. Murphy, although he talks freely enough to police and lawyers, had been prohibited from talking to the reporters. Nevertheless, the main portion of the story was ascertained. He implicates directly in the robberies Stift, Harkins, himself, and possibly one or two others, and exempts as completely above suspicion one of Mr. Hancock's clerks and the bookkeeper, neither of whom was arrested. All of the guilty ones have been carrying on a series of peculations ever since the 15th of last January, and since that date he estimates that they have gotten away with about $8,000 to $10,000 worth of goods out of the stock. Small articles, such as rings, were carried off in the evening by the handful, and smaller stuff was sneaked out whenever an opportunity presented itself. A favorite scheme with the conspirators he states was this: Stift made frequent visits to the store and made small purchases. Whenever he came in, he (Murphy) or Harkins would wait upon him, knowing that Stift had permission from Mr. Hancock to fill time orders from the stock. He made purchases nearly always under $10, and while he was being waited upon the clerks would hand over to him whatever desirable article they wished to steal. In this way most all the really valuable silverware was gotten off. Who the arch-conspirator was, or how the plunder was divided or disposed of, are secrets which the police and lawyers are keeping in order to further work up the case. Several persons are yet to be arrested, and traces have to be found as to the way in which some of the goods have been disposed of.

The only persons directly implicated thus far are Stift, Harkins, and Murphy. Dalton is simply the room-mate of the latter, and the "Spider" Murphy family are simply to be used as witnesses. The woman Lynch was set at liberty in the evening. The goods recovered thus far from all sources are worth about $1,000.

MR. KRONBERG SPEAKS.

A reporter called at the residence of Mr. Kronberg last evening to learn what he had to say about the robbery of his store. Mr. Kronberg was not at home when the reporter got there, but by patiently waiting until 12 o'clock he caught him on the fly. The reporter, after stating the object of his visit, asked Mr. Kronberg what he knew regarding the robbery of his store by some of the clerks. He made the following statement:

I was not aware at all that anything wrong had been going on until I learned of it yesterday. At the time of my assignment I turned over the store to Mr. Bradford Hancock, together with all the books and accounts. Two of my clerks and the bookkeeper were retained by Mr. Hancock to help him wind up the affairs of the concern, and while they were in my employ I considered them perfectly honest and reliable. I was as much surprised as any one when I heard of the peculations that they are accused of. Since the assignment was made I had nothing to do with the affairs of the store, nor had I any connection or communication with the clerks. This is all I know about the matter.

THE ASSIGNEE'S STORY.

Mr. Bradford Hancock, Kronberg's Assignee, was seen at his residence, corner Pine and Indiana streets, last night, and stated the facts of the case as follows: When he took charge of the store he discharged several clerks whose services were not needed. Two of the old clerks, Frank Murphy and a man named Harkins, were retained. Among the discharged employes was Stift, a nephew of Kronberg. He proposed to the Assignee to fill what are known as "time orders," buying the goods from the Assignee out of Kronberg's stock at cost price, and selling them to the country buyers on his own responsibility. This proposition was acceded to. Mr. Hancock's man would check off all goods sold to Stift, and see that they corresponded with the bill. Mr. Hancock alleges, however, that Harkins and Frank Murphy, when filling these orders, would hand Stift articles of jewelry not accounted for in the bill, which he would secrete about his person. Consequently, warrants were issued for Frank and James Murphy, Harkins, Richter, and Moore, the last two being also discharged clerks. The Murphy brothers and Harkins were arrested yesterday, and the rest will be to-day. Portions of the missing goods were recovered at the residences of Harkins and the Murphy boys, the amount thus secured being valued at about $2,000.

These were all the facts as far as Mr. Hancock knew, but further developments are expected to-day.

THE AMERICAN TEA-CUP.

Amount of Tea and Coffee Drunk Per Capita in the United States.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—If the giant intellects of the Statistical Bureau are not at fault, the patrons of the American tea-table and of the American coffee-cup are rapidly increasing. Taking the range of years from 1830 to 1878, it appears that the consumption per capita of tea has increased from 0.53 of a pound in 1830 to 1.36 in 1878. A similar increase is noted in respect of coffee. The consumption per capita of population of coffee in 1830 was 3.0 pounds, and has increased in 1878 to 6.5 pounds. This estimate covers the years 1830, 1840, and from 1875 to 1878 inclusive, and is shown in progressive order in the following table:

Year ended—	Consumption tea per capita of population, pounds.	Consumption coffee per capita of population, pounds.
Sept. 30.		
1830	0.53	3.0
1840	0.99	5.05
June 30.		
1850	1.22	5.55
1851	0.57	6.2
1852	1.03	7.3
1853	0.75	7.3
1854	0.73	5.7
1855	0.72	6.4
1856	0.64	7.9
1857	0.57	7.5
1858	0.97	5.9
1859	0.76	8.1
1860	0.84	5.8
1861	0.66	5.5
1862	0.71	3.4
1863	0.80	2.2
1864	1.04	3.7
1865	0.49	2.4
1866	1.17	5.0
1867	0.94	4.8
1868	1.02	5.8
1869	1.04	6.1
1870	1.06	6.6
1871	1.19	7.5
1872	0.84	5.9
1873	2.55	9.6
1874	1.27	6.7
1875	1.47	7.2
1876	1.38	7.5
1877	1.26	7.1
1878	1.36	6.6

NOTE.—The consumption of tea and of coffee in the United States for each year, from 1830 to 1866, inclusive, is estimated by subtracting the amount imported. For the years 1867 to 1878, inclusive, the amounts of the respective articles entered for consumption at the custom-houses is taken as the consumption. The population is estimated for years other than the census years 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, and 1870.

A Colorado Snake-Story.

Two old hunters and guides met the other day in Denver, Col., and one of them told the following story in the hearing of a *News* reporter: "Jim and I started out in the mountains early one morning after black-tailed deer. We had no luck up to noon, and then found ourselves on the side of a precipitous mountain. The trail was wide and plain, and we soon came to a spring that had burst out of the solid rock. Here we both stopped to get a drink. I used the cup first, and then handed it to Jim. He drank, and stepped aside to take a look down the side of the mountain and in the valley. As he stood thus his shoulders reached to a level with a shelf of the rock which projected forward some little distance over the trail. As I rose up from the spring something attracted my attention to this rocky shelf, which was on only a few inches from Jim's neck and exactly on a level therewith. To my horror I saw thereon an immense rattlesnake. The horrible reptile was coiled, his eyes were snapping, his forked tongue protruding, and everything indicating an immediate spring. Jim stood perfectly stolid and utterly unconscious of the slightest danger. Any motion on his part, even the slightest, I knew would be instantly fatal. What to do I could not think. I dared not call nor shoot. Everything depended on his remaining perfectly still. After a second's further reflection I dropped softly down so as to be out of sight of the reptile. I then moved toward my unconscious friend. Breathlessly I watched him from fear every second he would make some slight movement of the head or body, and any motion I knew meant death. Soon I was near enough to feel that I could get a firm hold. Without another thought or the slightest word or warning I then grasped Jim by the arm and side and brought him heavily down with a crash upon the trail and among the flinty rocks. As I did this I saw what seemed a flash of light dart out from the rocky shelf, which I knew to be the stroke of the reptile. But my friend's neck was not where the snake had hoped, and Jim was safe.

"And what did Jim say when you slung him down in that style?" asked one of the auditors.

"He commenced cursing me in the meanest sort of way," replied the Major, "till I made him stand up and look at that shelf in the rock. When he saw that, and the snake as well, and saw too how near he had been to a horrible death, he turned around and took my hand, but he didn't say anything more, because he couldn't speak. But then we understood each other."

What Distracted a Kentucky Husband.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

HARRODSBURG, Ky., March 28.—Mrs. John Horine, of Washington, a county bordering on Mercer, gave birth to five children a few nights since. At her first confinement she became the mother of twins. Eighteen months later she surprised her neighbors by giving birth to three living children, and the other day she became the mother of five additional children, only half an hour intervening between the birth of each. It is reported that her husband is nearly distracted, and has been advised to apply to the Kentucky Legislature instead of the courts for relief. All the children are doing well.

CITY AFFAIRS.

The Strife Over the Organization of the Council.

Disaffection Among the Democrats—Harrison's First Appointment.

THE COUNCIL.

In city politics there was the usual stir yesterday, but, so far as could be learned, there were no new developments calculated to upset the world. The wrangle among the Democracy incident to the fight among themselves for place and power was greater than it had been the day before, or any day since the election. The Lawler faction were particularly uneasy, and really making all the noise. They saw the handwriting on the wall, as it were, decreasing their defeat and showing that while they have been conspiring to get away with the important Committees of the new Council, the other faction had been arranging to to do the same thing, and, worse than all, were backed by Mr. Harrison and the party lights outside. Though frightened, they were not entirely disconcerted or forlorn, and headed by Lawler they at once set about doing what they could to prevent the more respectable element of both parties in the Council co-operating, as they did a year ago, to defeat the rabble, or, as they call themselves, the party toilers. The first step Lawler took was to rush over to the City Clerk's office, look through the directory for the addresses of the newly-elected Democrats, and make a requisition upon the Clerk for a pad of writing paper, a pack of envelopes, and a supply of postage stamps. From thence he rushed back to his grocery and wrote letters to those he had gotten the addresses of inviting them to attend a caucus, etc. He told the reporters substantially that he had called the caucus for Sunday evening, and expects to have them rummaging the city upon that occasion looking him up to the neglect of their religious duties. Just how those whom he addressed will respond is not known, but he evidently does not expect much at their hands, for he intimated during the day that if it became necessary he would throw his net around the Socialists and draw them in, and also a few Republicans. It is sure that some of them will refuse to attend a caucus of his calling, and highly improbable that he can get enough together of all possible political faiths to adopt a set of Committees of his making.

While this faction was so active the other was by no means idle or indifferent in themselves, and further, being urged by the party leaders upon the outside to make a coalition with the Republicans to the end that Mr. Harrison might be properly surrounded, and as the best means of building up the Democratic party. But just here comes the rub, for the Republicans, as much as they love good government, will not tamely submit to Democratic dictation, nor yet to being used by the Democrats to tear down their own party. As far as could be learned, however, Mr. Harrison was willing to make them proper concessions, and so were the Democrats generally, and there is no good reason on the whole for believing that the Council will be organized as a strictly partisan body. If it is, with the present condition of affairs, the Republicans have equal chances with the Democrats of getting control, for it is asserted that there are quite a number of Democrats who will co-operate with them rather than go into a caucus with the riff-raff of their own party.

WAR IN THE CAMP.

All was not peace with Mr. Harrison, either, for it appears that the wave of discontent and symptoms of party disintegration have reached him. Some of the members of the Democratic Campaign Committee are mortally offended at his course, and say of him that if he does not manage in some way to put a stop to the enlargement of his head there will be trouble, and he will injure himself and party. They claim that he is openly attributing his election to his popularity and the labors of his partner, thus reflecting upon the wisdom and political sagacity of the Committee, which they say they will not stand, and the probabilities are that if he keeps on stirring up the jealousies of those in the faith he will come short of his mark of greatness. Some of his faith point to the convention which nominated him, and say if it had not been for them he would never have been elected. Miles Kehoe does not say as much as this, but he is one of the many who point to the Convention, and who place particular stress upon the strange coincidence that the same men who nominated Harrison for Mayor nominated him for Congress last fall. All told, then, the Democracy is not the happy family it seems to be, and, if the secret of it were known, it would, no doubt, be found in the fact that Mr. Harrison appears inclined to take all the glory to himself, and to confide in and advise with a select few, who, like him, are so laden with ambition as to be a burden to themselves and just a little vain in the eyes of the semi-respectable.

APPOINTMENTS.

The question of who will be the Mayor's appointees continues uppermost in the minds of many, and others who are not seeking anything themselves at his hands think they are making capital in signing petitions. Ald. Tuley, for instance, who is bending all his energy toward being elected to a Judgeship in June, certifies to the Democracy of every one he knows to profess that creed, and signs all the petitions brought him, and thus supposes he gains the lasting friendship of hundreds. Others are in the same business, but, knowing full well that petitions will amount to naught, many are beginning to think of the hereafter, and to philosophize as to whether or not their tactics will not react against them in the final day, and make more enemies than friends for them. As an evidence of the uselessness of petitions, about the only person wanting a place who has not circulated one is the first to get an appointment, which was announced yesterday. That individual is Harvey T. Weeks, who has been offered the position of Sealer of Weights and Measures, and he will no doubt accept it. Beyond this, as far as could be learned, no other appointment has been agreed upon,—certainly none has been announced. It is given out, however, from semi-official circles, that those most hopeful in the race a few days ago are not near so hopeful now, nor are their chances of success so great. Among these is Supt. Seavey, who, it is believed, will be cut off at no later day than July 1. If he is not, the signs of the times are deceptive, for opposition is piling up against him every day, and the dragnet is bringing up strange things and inspiring him with anything else than hope.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The coterie of Democrats bent upon inquiring into the conduct of the officers of the West Division Railway Company toward their employes at the late election were busy again yesterday looking up facts. They claim to have had several conductors come before them and vouchsafe the information that they had been bulldozed into voting the Republican ticket, etc., and are liable to forward a petition to Springfield at any time. What a field for them the South will afford, afer their fellows in Congress have effectually done away with the Supervisors of Election!

The canvass of the votes cast for West Town officers has at last been finished. The last of the negligent judges and clerks amended their returns yesterday, and the Returning Board figured the result as follows: For Supervisor—J. H. Ward, 12,643; Thomas Parker, 10,765; Martin Baumrucker, 5,931; Ward's plurality, 1,878; Assessor—Joseph Sokup, 11,877; Pleasant Amick, 11,524; O. A. Bishop, 5,868; Sokup's plurality, 353; Collector—J. M. Dunphy, 13,146; Jens Olsen, 10,446; Daniel Sullivan, 5,831; Dunphy's plurality, 2,700; Town Clerk—A. B. Chladek, 12,566; John Meyer, 11,062; Jacob Dilg, 5,695; Chladek's plurality, 1,554. Certificates will be made out and given to Messrs. Ward, Sokup, Dunphy, and Chladek.

Several interviews were had yesterday with lawyers on the subject of the coming judicial elections in June. Nearly all were in favor of discarding politics in making the nominations, but all were likewise confident that such a scheme would be Utopian in view of the Democratic victory at the late election. One suggested that a combination ticket should be made up, part Republicans and part Democrats. Another said that he thought there would be a general scramble for office, and it was not likely that many of the present incumbents would be retained. The opinion seems to be that Judge Rogers only will be retained, and all the others will have to give way. The prospect does not seem to be very favorable for getting the best men, as the lawyers think the contest will be unusually governed by party lines, and both sides will be inclined to put out those candidates who will run best. A call has been made, headed by Judge Lawrence, for the renomination of Judge Dickey as Judge of the Supreme Court, as his term expires this year. On his fitness the members of the Bar are by no means agreed, as they think he is governed far too much by the question of what people will think of his decision, but the question is, Who else can be selected? The position is one which attracts no eminent lawyer by the pay it offers, and but few are so wealthy as to desire it simply for the honor. Gen. G. W. Smith has been mentioned, and he would be an excellent candidate, but he peremptorily declines to run. Mr. H. B. Hurd's name is also again mentioned in the same connection.

OGLER'S DISCOVERY.

A Stone Head, Carved Before the Days of the Mound-Builders, Found at Dayton, O.

Dayton Journal.

One of the most curious relics probably that have ever been found in the Miami Valley was discovered one day last week at the residence of Mr. Julius Ogler, on Buckeye street. It is a small sculptured stone head about the size of a cocoanut. The work is roughly done, and bears appearance of very ancient date. The material is a piece of white sandstone, the surface black with age, weighing in all six to eight pounds. The features have a half Mongolian, half Egyptian cast, the nose is partly broken, and one side of the head has been destroyed, though not so as to affect the face. The lips are open or so cut as to show the lines of the teeth. Last spring a year ago Mr. Ogler was digging a cellar on the lot on which his house stands, and the earth was thrown up on one side, where it has remained since. A few days ago his son, while playing in this earth, picked up a round stone incrusted with clay, and on cleaning it found the head, which he showed to his father. Mr. Ogler related the circumstances to Mr. John F. Sinks, and showed him the stone. Mr. Sinks became interested in the subject, and left the stone at Pretzinger's drug store for the examination of Mr. Adolph Pretzinger, who has paid considerable attention to American antiquities. Mr. Ogler says there is a slight hollow at that portion of the lot where the cellar was dug, but none of the land is made ground, it never having been filled in.

During the last few days the stone has been examined by a number of gentlemen who are interested in the subject of American antiquities, and it is regarded as a very curious and anomalous relic. Dr. Jewett, who is familiar with all the works that have been published on the subject, said after looking at the stone, that it was entirely different from anything that he had ever seen in the way of Indian sculpture, and that it was not of Indian origin was further evident from the cast of the features and the beard at the chin. It might be, he thought, nothing but the crude work of some stone-cutter, and had been thrown aside in the lot, but the evidence as to its age was against this supposition. For, if there had been no filling on the lot on which it was found, it must have been buried for an incalculable period of time. The head was evidently attached to some block or pedestal, from which it has been broken off. At the back of the head there is a small portion of this pedestal as smooth as sawn stone, and if it were a piece of sawn stone its recent date were established at once. The evidence as to its being a genuine relic, however, is so strong as to overrun any supposition that the stone was sawn, and the method among all primitive nations of rubbing the work smooth by grinding would readily account for this. No such stone as this, Dr. Jewett says, is found south of Berea in this State.

Mr. Pretzinger thinks the features differ from the purely Egyptian, and resemble some specimens of ancient American sculpture that were illustrated in the *Popular Science Monthly* not long ago. He pointed to the fact that while the work is crude it has a completeness in connection with its evident antiquity that precludes the idea that it is of recent date. It represents a certain type of face that the artist must have been acquainted with, and not the chance expression that might have occupied the mind of an apprentice. Both Mr. Pretzinger and Dr. Jewett agree that in Indian sculpture, or in the relics found of the mound builders, there is no sculpture of adults among which this specimen can be classed. If it is genuine its origin extends back untold ages previous to the existence of the Indians, and their predecessors, the mound builders. A theory suggested by Mr. Pretzinger is that it may belong to the period when the Miami River formed an outlet of the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Geologists state that an examination of the river bottom of the Miami shows that it must have been at one period a stream of greater volume even than the Mississippi, and to this period Mr. Pretzinger suggests that the relic may belong.

No further search has been made as yet to ascertain if any other portion of this stone can be found. Mr. Pretzinger, however, who is thoroughly interested in obtaining what further evidence he can showing its genuineness or otherwise, will make what efforts he can to bring about the result.

Don Juan Foster's Farm.

Don Juan Foster is alluded to in a casual way by a correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* as among the larger real-estate holders of California. His snug little property is in San Diego County, and has an ocean frontage of some twenty-seven miles and extends for fifteen miles or so toward the interior of the continent. Not long ago Don Juan determined to live on more neighborly terms with his fellow creatures and he invited colonists to walk in and possess at the rate of $10 per acre. About thirty-families at once accepted and have begun to till one of the fertile valleys of the farm, while a town has been laid out by the great proprietor in a charming well-watered and well-wooded spot at the mouth of the valley, where docks are built to establish this as a shipping point. Of course the farm isn't crowded yet, for 1,600 families could find 160 acres apiece without going outside of Don Juan's line fence. But fortunately any farmer who chooses can have all the land he will "put in" for five years, with the privilege of purchasing his 160 acres at the end of that period. These are the conditions of the lease: The first year the land is free. The second year a rental of $1 an acre is asked, or one-sixth of the crop. The three years following $2.25 is charged per acre, or one-fifth of the crop. Other princely proprietors, as it seems, are dividing up their lands on similar terms, and notably another Forster, who owns the Dennison Ranche, on Half-Moon Bay.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
R. M. HOOLEY....Sole Proprietor and Manager.

FRIDAY LAST DAY BUT ONE OF
EMMA ABBOTT
AND THE
HESS GRAND OPERA
Company. Special Matinee To-day. Only performance of Balfe's charming romantic opera,
THE ROSE OF CASTILE,
Miss Montague, Miss Randall, Mr. Turner, Mr. Ryse, Mr. Seguin, Mr. Warren, etc., appearing. Prices for this Matinee, 25c, 50c, and 75c. To-night, last evening performance of Victor Masse's great work, PAUL AND VIRGINIA, the hit of the season, with Emma Abbott, Mrs. Seguin, Miss Randall, Messrs. Castle, Ryse, Hall, etc., in the cast. Saturday Matinee, PAUL AND VIRGINIA. Saturday Night, CHIMES OF NORMANDY. Prices—50c, 75c, $1, and $1.50.
Monday, April 14, ROBSON AND CRANE as the Two Dromios in the "Comedy of Errors."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS AND MATINEE OF
H. M. S. PINAFORE
MONDAY, April 14, Engagement of
EDWIN BOOTH,
Supported by a notably strong list of favorite artists.
Monday, Tuesday, and Friday Evenings—HAMLET.
Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings—RICHARD III.
Seats may be secured now. NO MATINEES.

NATATORIUM.
An Institute for Physical Culture, on Michigan-av. corner of Jackson-st.
SATURDAY, April 12,
GRAND AQUATIC MEDLEY
BY THE FARRAGUT BOAT CLUB.
MONDAY, April 14—Regular Opening of the Swimming Season.

M'CORMICK HALL.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK Tour Through INDIA
TO-NIGHT—Old London, Old Tower, Windsor Castle.
SATURDAY—Lakes of Killarney, Last Excursion.
TO-MORROW, 2:30—Farewell Matinee for the benefit of THE PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN.
Special tickets, children, 15c; adults, 25c. Tickets for other entertainments, 25 and 50 cents. At Root & Sons' and box office. Geo. B. Carpenter, Manager.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY........Proprietor and Manager
LAST NIGHTS THIS SEASON OF
DENMAN THOMPSON,
AS
JOSHUA WHITCOMB,
With the same Company that supported him thirteen weeks in New York City, eight weeks in San Francisco, four weeks in Boston. New Scenery by Strong.
Monday—RICE'S EVANGELINE COMBINATION.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.
87 Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
Mr. GEORGE C. BONIFACE
In the Great Emotional Play of
THE SOLDIER'S TRUST!
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Capt. G. E. Ford, U. S. A., is at the Pacific.

Gen. and Mrs. Hoffman, U. S. A., are at the Pacific.

F. T. Lane, of the Toledo *Blade*, is a guest of the Pacific.

Gov. George T. Anthony, of Kansas, is a guest of the Pacific.

Gen. James Craig, Missouri, is among the guests of the Pacific.

Max Strakosch and Miss Annie Louise Cary are domiciled at the Pacific.

C. C. McMillan, Aukland, New Zealand, is one of the guests of the Palmer.

The Hon. J. M. Reynolds, Lafayette, Ind., is one of the guests of the Tremont.

The Hon. Columbus Delano, ex-Secretary of the Interior, is stopping at the Pacific.

The General Secretary's report of the Y. M. C. A. for the year ending April 1 shows a growing interest in the work.

THE TRIBUNE Home Club met at the Tremont House yesterday afternoon. The ladies have decided to hold their Fair the first week in June.

Dr. Horace Wardner, President, Dr. A. L. Clark, Secretary, and the Hon. J. M. Gregory, of the State Board of Health, are guests of the Tremont.

The Board of Directors of the Newsboys' Home held a meeting at the Grand Pacific last evening, but transacted nothing but unimportant routine business.

The West Division Railway Company will run the Madison-street cars through to the railroad track, and probably to Central Park (without transfer), after May 1.

R. R. Cable, President of the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad; J. D. Layng, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad; and A. A. Talmage, General Manager of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, are at the Pacific.

Gen. Crook has received orders from the War Department to appear at Omaha in the case of the Ponca Indians arrested by him, and for whom a writ of habeas corpus has been sued out by certain inhabitants of Omaha.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 45 degrees; 10 a. m., 46; 12 m., 49; 3 p. m., 46; 8 p. m., 41. Barometer at 8 a. m., 28.81; 8 p. m., 29.25.

The black bass have begun biting at St. Joe, and Saturday night the first steamer of the season will leave for that point with a large number of devoted fishermen, who catch eagerly at this opportunity to grapple with one of the best species of the finy tribe.

The $2,000 bond which accompanied the bid of William McNeil for the rotunda was found yesterday by the Committee Clerk, it having been stowed away with the bids in his drawer. So if "Uncle Billy" backs out the county will be in a position to recover from his sureties.

Eddie Casey, 13 years of age, living with his mother at No. 27 Kinzie street, accidentally fell off an old scow in the river near Kinzie street bridge at 1:40 yesterday afternoon, and was drowned before help could be rendered him. The body was recovered a short time after the accident, and was taken home.

Several of the Justices of the Peace are more than ever exercised about their reappointments. Very little news concerning their prospects, excepting that which is published in the daily papers, can be learned. Justices Summerfield, Morrison, Meech, and Scully, and Mr. Walsh, prospective Justices, are in Springfield in their own interests.

This is Good Friday, and it is observed by the churches on the North Side as a day of fasting and prayer for God's blessing on the labors of Messrs. Pentecost and Stebbins. The Rev. Dr. Goodwin will preach a sermon suitable to the occasion at 11 o'clock this morning, at the Grace M. E. Church, corner of White and LaSalle streets.

Thomas McGowan, 24 years of age, living at No. 45 North Ashland avenue, while washing windows in the house at 4:30 yesterday afternoon, fell a distance of about sixteen feet, and striking his head upon the door-steps, cutting a deep gash in the temple. Dr. Earle, who was called in, thinks the injury will not prove serious.

A meeting of journeymen harness-makers was held at No. 72 West Lake street last evening for the purpose of organizing a protective union, and a temporary organization was effected and a Committee appointed to obtain the signatures of the 300 or 400 harness-makers in this city to an agreement to join the union. The Committee will report at a meeting to be announced by the Chairman.

The employes and a number of the friends of Treasurer-elect Seipp called upon him at his house last evening, accompanied by a brass band and a large number of torches, and gave him a serenade. Mr. Steiger made a speech congratulating Mr. Seipp on his election, at so young an age, to as important a position as that of City Treasurer, and also congratulating the father upon the honor which had been indirectly conferred upon him. The party then adjourned to Binge's Hall, where there was much beer, many speeches, and a generally good time.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest upon Charles G. Bausenbach, of No. 598 Canal street, who died of injuries received last Monday night by falling down-stairs. Deceased was a Prussian, 60 years of age, and left a wife and several grown-up children. An inquest was also held upon the body of an unknown man lying at the Morgue, which was found floating in the river near Goose Island, but from lack of evidence the jury were unable to determine how he came to his death. Also upon Thomas Ullrich, who was accidentally thrown off a flat car on the Michigan Southern Railroad, and was run over and killed near the Thirty-eighth street crossing. Deceased was a single man, 23 years of age, a plumber by occupation, and was out of work at the time of his death.

The Young Men's Christian Association have fitted up a fine gymnasium and a neat toilet and bath-room for their members. The gymnasium was formally opened last evening, and was well patronized by the young men of the Association. It contains all of the necessary apparatus, such as turning-pole, rowing-machine, pulley-weights, ladders, swinging rings, etc. The room is in charge of Mr. Otto Miller, a practical gymnast, who will give instructions. The plan is to give all young men who become members of the Association the advantages of the library, lectures, gymnasium, bath-rooms, etc., for $2 per year. Over 100 applications for membership have been received during the past thirty days.

The work in the Post-Office half of the basement of the new Custom-House goes rapidly forward. The platform and chutes for the reception of the mail-bags were finished yesterday. The work of laying the asphalt in the area and approaches is also about concluded. The workmen yesterday commenced putting up the partitions and screen-work, which were taken from the Honore Building. The painters will finish to-day, and the unsightly fence will be torn down this morning. The work of removal begins in part to-day, and Capt. McGrath will commence moving the mails to-morrow at 8 a. m. Letters may be mailed at the Singer Building up to noon, and after that at the new building. The general delivery will be open, probably, at the Singer Building until late in the afternoon. The usual collections and deliveries by the carriers will be made, except that there will be no delivery in the central office district Saturday afternoon. As heretofore announced, the office will be in full swing Sunday, and the usual delivery made that day from 11 to 12 a. m.

SAMUEL DYSART.

The statement in a Washington telegram of March 28 in reference to the report of Samuel Dysart, one of the Assistant-Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, on stock raising—that it was in such a crude and incongruous shape as to be unfit for publication or utilized by revision, and had been returned to him with a request to try again—are totally incorrect, nothing of the kind having been done. It was a story manufactured out of whole cloth by a Washington paper.

THE CITY-HALL.

Four new cases of scarlet fever were reported yesterday.

The Committee on Police is called to meet Monday.

The Police Department pay-roll for March has been made up, amounting to $36,107.

A permit to erect a three-story dwelling at No. 54 Granger street was granted to Henry Buschmeier yesterday.

The Treasurer received $2,637 from the Water Department yesterday, $706 from the Collector, and $621 from the Comptroller. The disbursements were about $7,500.

The pay-rolls of the Water and Sewerage Departments for March were signed yesterday. The former amounts to $7,000, and the latter $5,000. They will be paid early the coming week.

The Health Department has advertised for proposals to remove dead animals, which will be opened the 21st. Instead of the city paying to have them removed, Dr. DeWolf expects to to get offers of a bonus for the privilege of removing them.

It is highly probable that Sergt. Hogan will be restored to the police force, and that Patrick Casey, who was discharged some time ago and who has been reinstated, will be dismissed, etc. An investigation of the charges against both of them will be assigned as the cause, but some folks are unkind enough to believe that a pressure from a certain source may have something to do with it. In any event, it would seem for the good of the force that these investigations should have been made before.

It will be a source of gratification to the denizens of the South Division to learn that the three Stock-Yards firms comprising the Illinois Drying Company have purchased a site at Globe Station, Ind., and are engaged in putting up extensive fertilizing works there, where the offal formerly rendered at the Stock-Yards by them will be taken. If the other firms would make similar combinations, and find it convenient to move their rendering establishments, Chicago would not complain. The Commissioner of Health has recommended the building of a platform at the Stock-Yards, where offal and dead animals are to be left to be transported. It is to be built at once, and ought to be well patronized.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The McArthur case has been set for Monday before Judge Blodgett.

The receipts of the Internal Revenue Collector's office yesterday were $30,079.83.

The Golsen case will be called before Judge Blodgett to-day, after the Quigg counterfeiting case, which is on trial, is concluded.

W. H. Colehour and Jacob Bremer, two of the party arrested for complicity in the match-bond conspiracy, came in yesterday to Commissioner Hoyne and renewed their bail. Their case is set for this morning, but is liable to be continued. The case of Ryne S. Davison and William P. Curtis, charged with a similar offense, came up before the Commissioner yesterday, but was continued until Tuesday morning.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SALE.

About forty persons, including two of the gentler sex, gathered at the Empire Warehouse, corner of Market and Jackson streets, yesterday forenoon, the attraction being the Custom-House sale (by auction) of unclaimed goods, as advertised by Collector Smith. In the crowd were a number of second-hand goods dealers and a few citizens who were desirous of obtaining some of the anticipated "bargains." William Church was the auctioneer, and Special-Agent Keele was on hand with the stuff. Mr. Church took his position on top of a bale of goods, and opened up the business with two cases containing 250 unbound copies of the "History of Nebraska," with covers, plates, and maps for the same; alleged foreign value, $300; imported from Liverpool by Edward A. Curley, in 1876. The lot was reaped in by a man who bid 13½ cents per copy. Five cases of 600 copies of the same work brought 10 cents a volume. Twenty-five cases of "Key" gin, consigned to Chapin & Gore in 1877 were sold for $2 per case. They were imported from Montreal. Eight cases of iron show-cards,—780 in all,—bearing the imprint of a Paris lithographer, and printed for F. W. Haynes & Co., were taken in for $2.85 per case by a man who said he wanted to cover a roof with them, but it was learned that they will be used by a soda-water manufacturer, who will have his name painted on them. A fire-screen was sold for $3.15 without a struggle; a pair of kid gloves and a nice lace tidy, valued at $3.55, for $2.25; a pair of kid gloves and a silk and rubber stocking for $2.30, said to be worth $3.97; a seal-skin cap at $6.45, after a lively contest between two men who got worked up so that they were determined to have it any cost; six silk-thread ties were knocked down at 25 cents each; a package of thirty-two boxes of Cowling's pills were bought by a billious-looking individual for $2; a fine pocket barometer, imported from Belfast, Ireland, and valued at $17.80, was sold for $7.25, and a package of four pairs of kid gloves was struck off at 65 cents per pair. That ended the sale, which was devoid of any excitement and had very little fun.

CRIMINAL.

E. B. Parsons is not satisfied with his escape from that charge of larceny at Bradford, Pa., for which he was arrested a couple of days ago. Yesterday his mistress, Maggie Young, alias "Morphine" Maggie, who accompanied him to this city, was arrested on a charge of obtaining $4 worth of goods from L. Harris, of No. 271 Clark street.

Thomas Burchell, a large, good-looking man, was arrested yesterday by a diminutive Jew, charged with stealing some cloth from E. Abrahams. In the Police Court yesterday he was let go by paying $3 fine. A short hour after his release he was arrested for stealing a bolt of cloth from the State street tailor-shop of C. August Jummrick. The fellow is either insane or drunk.

Yesterday afternoon Officer James Bowler arrested for the West Division "give-away," sometimes called the Boy Detective, Charles Yeager, Joseph Pritchard, and John Hickey, three lads of 16 years, who are wanted upon a charge of burglary. In the possession of the former were found two red Russia-leather pocketbooks, one of which contained several cards bearing the name of Miss H. Butler, a gold button-hook, and some other small articles. Owners are wanted for them at the West Madison Street Station.

At 3:30 yesterday afternoon the West Twelfth Street police arrested two boys named Martin and James Nolan, upon a charge of burglarizing one of the freight cars of the Burlington & Quincy Railroad upon the night of Dec. 30, 1878, stealing therefrom a box of soap and three tubs of butter, valued in all at about $60. A portion of the plunder was recovered the next day at the house of Mrs. Catherine Nolan, No. 568 Morgan street. No arrests were made at the time, for the very good reason that the boys left town, and did not return until a few days ago.

According to a police report, the door of F. M. Parker's cigar store, at No. 82 Washington street, was forced open during the wind and rain storm Wednesday night, and a large plate-glass window in the door smashed into atoms. The proprietor was notified, but found nothing stolen. The pressure of the wind did it. According to Mr. Parker, thieves took advantage of the storm to commit a robbery, and after gaining entrance to the store helped themselves to all the well-filled boxes, taking in all about $50 worth of cigars. Reports of windows broken and doors found open by the police habitually misrepresent the facts.

Arrests: John McKenna, larceny from John Alexander, of No. 15 North Clark street; Robert Rolleston, assault with intent to commit murder, and Alexander Beaton, assault to do bodily injury, upon complaint of James S. Hayes, who was himself arrested a few days ago for offending them; John Gallagher, assault and battery upon complaint of Hannah Collins, of Elm street, and Michael Condon, of No. 25 Chatham street; John Spellacy, attempting to Rob Andrew Ruth, of No. 1442 Oswald street; Kittie Robinson, alias Waters, a domestic formerly in the employ of Philip Weitz, of No. 124 West Madison street, who decamped one night with a quantity of clothing.

House-breakers made calls last evening along Dearborn avenue and other prominent streets in the North Division, but the police report no instance of their success in getting any plunder. At about 9 o'clock in the evening a call was made at the house of John Alston, No. 449 North La Salle street. The burglar entered a vacant house adjoining, threw open an upper window and stepped from thence to a one-story kitchen in the rear, from the roof of which he jumped to the kitchen in rear of Mrs. Alston's house. He then proceeded to open a second-story window, and had just succeeded in doing so when alarmed. The cool, northwest wind, which was blowing at the time, entered the open window, and permeating the house, gave an alarm not to be excelled by any patent burglar-alarm. At about 10 o'clock the same gang visited the residence of Mr. Campbell, No. 593 Dearborn avenue. They had jumped the back fence, and clambering upon the roof of a storm-shed at the back door in order to reach a second-story window, when they made such a racket as to alarm the inmates. Mr. Campbell fired one shot at the retreating burglars, and thinks he wounded one of them.

Justice Salisbury in the West Division Court yesterday held the following: John W. Ryan, larceny upon a State warrant, $300 to the 15th; Allen Clark, drunk and disorderly upon the street-cars, to the 16th; James Carr and Frank Brown, pickpockets, $50 fine; John Keenan, charged with the burglary of the house of Mrs. Usinger, No. 134 North Green street, $2,000 to the 14th; Patrick Tracey, ditto; Mary Mulconnery, an old drunkard, $50 fine. Justice Haines, presiding at the Armory, held Alice Hughes, alias Huston, in $800 to the Criminal Court for obtaining money from a pawnbroker upon goods belonging to her mother; Richard Steinecke, assaulting Harry Knight, $5 fine; John W. Wilson and Charles White, worthless vagabonds, $2 fine for disorderly conduct, and $25 for vagrancy; Albert Stentmacher, milkman, charged with several petty larcenies from customers, $400 to the 14th; James Tracy, bastardy, upon complaint of Mary Sullivan, $1,000 to the 11th; Mary Keating, larceny as bailee, $300 to the 12th; Charles Berry and Charles Metzger, the thieves caught going through the apartments of Mrs. C. Shay, No. 116 Monroe street, $1,200 to the 12th. Justice Kauffmann: John Burns, 10 years of age, charged with stealing about $80 worth of cutlery, discharged, as he was under age.

Just as if the criminal record of the city for the past winter was not black enough, the thieves have begun a revival. At 4:30 yesterday afternoon as Philip Bachenheimer, a German waffle-peddler, was selling his wares on Halsted street, near the Sixteenth street viaduct, he was met by Denis Burns, alias "Swansy," a notorious thief and ruffian, who undertook to hold him up, and rob him of what money he had about him. Officer Humbrock, of the West Twelfth Street Station, who was traveling post in that vicinity, saw the assault, and, after a short chase, captured Burns. While taking his prisoner stationwards two of the thief's pals came up to secure Burns' release, and assaulted the officer, and, in the fight which ensued, Burns wrested the policeman's club away from him, and dealt him a fearful blow with it across the face. All three then ran away, but later in the evening Officer O'Grady arrested Burns and locked him up at the West Twelfth Street Station. The injured officer was attended by Dr. Buckley, who put seven stitches in a severe gash across the right temple. He was thence taken to his home, and it will be some time before he will be able to leave there. The last time "Swansy" was in court he was charged with vagracy, but pleaded his cause so piteously that he was allowed to go.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

H. H. Montgomery, Belf't
P. E. Hall, Cedar Rapids.
J. H. C. Nevins, N. York.
C. A. Broadwater, Mont'a
L. E. Warner, Cincinnati.
G. L. Stuych, Antwerp.
J. Van Deventer, Clinton.
H. K. Cole, Columbus, M'h
H. H. Seaver, Boston.
J. Briggs, St. Louis.

PALMER HOUSE.

W. W. Byington, Newark
H. Sutherland, Winnep'g.
Wm. Rhodes, St. Paul.
O. S. Buell, Denver.
H. W. Phelps, S'g'n'd, M's.
F. Birdsall, Sacramento.
J. R. Jackson, Dakota.
Jno. Burr, Toronto.
F. Wilcox, Philadelphia.
H. A. Walker, St. Louis.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

L. B. Wadleigh, Clinton.
J. F. Bassett, McGregor.
J. Chapman, Dubuque.
J. P. Houghton, Wisc'nsin
H. S. Hetherton, Dubuque
R. E. Turner, St. Jo, Mo.
G. A. Lampkin, Boston.
C. Spoong, Menominee.
W. C. Andrews, Dixon.
A. H. Moffet, Hutchinson

TREMONT HOUSE.

Dr. M. W. Fish, California
L. J. Montfort, St. Paul.
C. H. Deere, Moline.
J. Wyatt, Momence.
C. H. Mathews, R. Island
Dr. J. Parkhurst, Mil'kee
Thos. Kennedy, N. Y.
D. W. Parker, Dubuque.
Buell Lamberson, N. Y.
J. C. Copelin, Arizona.

THE COUNCIL.

TWENTY-SECOND STREET.

The City Council held an adjourned meeting last evening, and, it being anticipated that the vote for Aldermen would be canvassed, there was a large lobby on hand. Ald. Tuley occupied the chair, and the only absentees were Messrs. Pearsons, Cook, Seaton, and Thompson.

An order providing for the paving of Twenty-second street between Morgan street and Centre avenue, which was previously presented by Ald. Lodding, was called up and passed.

The Committee on Fire and Water presented a report recommending that the proposition to lay the fire-alarm telegraph wires underground be placed on file. They also made some recommendations in regard to salaries,—someting late in the day, since the passage of the Appropriation bill,—all of which were temporarily postponed. So was the report unfavorable to the contraction of the fire-limits,—this by a yea and nay vote.

An ordinance providing that certain copies of the annual report of the proceedings of the Board of Education should be furnished to the Public Library and other like institutions was passed.

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.

The Committee on Schools reported in favor of placing on file the resolution of Ald. Stauber in regard to ascertaining the number of school-children debarred from attendance upon the public schools by reason of insufficient accommodations. Ald. Stauber, having achieved his object of appearing as a champion of primary education, agreed with the Committee, and their recommendation was concurred in.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division reported in favor of the repeal of an ordinance for the widening of Farrell street, between Thirty-first street and Archer avenue. The recommendation was concurred in.

An ordinance allowing the feeding of an unlimited number of stock in distillery stables was submitted, discussed at length in a desultory way, and sent back to the Judiciary Committee.

An ordinance providing for the extension of Vernon avenue to Twenty-ninth street was favorably reported on by the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Side, and was passed.

GAS.

The interminable gas question was again brought up, Ald. Wetterer submitting an amendment to the propositions made by the gas companies for lighting the streets and tunnels. The amendment fixed the price at $2 per 1,000 on the West Side and $1.65 for the other divisions. This was practically a new proposition in that it was sought to fix the rates for the current year and up to Dec. 31, 1879. The former offer of the gas companies was $28 per lamp on the West Side and $21.50 on the South and North Sides. After a desultory discussion, bristling with points of order, the amendment was laid on the table by a vote of 24 to 8, the minority consisting of Alds. Lodding, Cullerton, Riordan, Niesen, Wetterer, Janssens, McCaffrey, and Jonas.

The report of the Committee on Gas, which was unfovorable to the propositions made by the gas companies, was then declared to be before the Council, and Ald. Lawler moved to place the report on file and accept the proposed terms.

A division of the questions involved was asked by Ald. Gilbert and accorded by the Chair. The report was placed on file by a vote of 17 to 15. Yeas, Sanders, Tully, Turner, Lodding, Cullerton, Riordan, McNally, Oliver, Lawler, McNurney, Throop, Ryan, Niesen, Wetterer, Janssens, McCaffrey, Jonas; nays, Tuley, Ballard, Cary, Phelps, Gilbert, Mallory, Beidler, Smythe, Eiszner, Rawleigh, Knopf, Stauber, Waldo, Schweisthal, Daly.

The motion to adopt the proposition of the South Side Gas Company was lost by a vote of 15 yeas to 17 nays, and that of the West Side Company met a similar fate by a vote of 13 yeas to 19 nays.

Ald. Daly moved that the Council proceed to canvass the vote for city officers and Aldermen.

Ald. Waldo moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost.

Ald. Gilbert moved to make the canvass the special order for Monday evening at 8 o'clock. This was lost, and so was a motion to adjourn. Then the Chair declared, and the Clerk backed him, utterly in defiance of the facts, that the motion to lay on the table had been carried, and the whole thing went over, the Council having gotten most beautifully mixed up.

The Council then adjourned.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The semi-monthly meeting of the City Board of Education was held last evening, and, in the absence of President Wells, Inspector Hoyne presided.

The School Agent submitted his report, which was referred. It showed that there was on hand at the time of the last report $11,949, and that the receipts since had been $39,187.42. The expenditures had been $45,198, leaving a balance on hand of $5,919, and the total rent due and unpaid for school property was $29,409.85.

The Committee on Building and Grounds reported in favor of buying a school-site 100x168 feet at the northeast corner of Oak and Bremer streets for $11,500, which elicited some discussion, but was finally concurred in.

The same Committee reported asking authority to advertise for a school-site in the vicinity of Ohio street and Western avenue, which was granted.

The same Committee reported recommending that the rooms occupied by the Board at present be leased for another year. Adopted.

The Committee on Text-Books presented their annual report, recommending that no changes be made in the books now in use, "unless the necessity therefor is clearly demonstrated," and asking for further time, and the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board be instructed to address circulars to the various publishers of books used in the grammar and primary schools, inviting them to submit prices at which they will furnish text-books to pupils at a convenient distance from each of the public schools in the city, as also to the various special funds.

The resolution was adopted, and the balance of the report was laid over.

Superintendent Doty reported the entire enrolment in the schools to be 52,759 scholars, the average daily membership 43,609, and the average daily attendance 41,208.

GERMAN.

The old question of German in the schools was again revived by a report from the Committee on German recommending that that study be introduced in the Pickard School.

Inspectors Prussing and English spoke to the report at some length, and finally action upon it was postponed until such time as the Special Committee on Optional Studies had reported, by a vote of 7 to 4.

The Judiciary Committee reported recommending the purchase of the school site on Lime street, near Twenty-seventh, as soon as the owner thereof would give the Board a clear title to it. The report was adopted, and the Finance Committee was ordered to audit the bill when the terms of the purchase had been complied with.

The Board then went into Committee of the whole to consider the report of the Committee on

SALARIES.

The report was read, which fixed the salaries for teachers for the first six months of 1879 the same as they were last year between January and September, and its consideration was exceedingly tedious. The report was finally agreed to, however.

Inspector Vocke, after the teachers' salaries had been fixed, moved that the pay of the attorney of the Board be increased from $1,500 to $1,750, which was lost by a vote of 4 to 5.

The salaries of the other emplyes of the Board were then fixed as they were lost year.

The Committee, contemplating the paying of the teachers and others in city scrip, on motion agreed to pay the amounts in actual cash by adding thereto as the pay-rolls came in enough to make up for the discount on scrip.

The Committee arose after a two-hours' session, reported progress, and asked leave to convene again to consider a supplemental report which the Committee on Salaries has prepared fixing the salaries for the remainder of the year. This report contemplates increasing the salaries somewhat, but since it was not presented, and the rules require the salaries to be fixed for the entire year when fixed, the whole salary question went over, and was made the order for a special meeting of the Board to be held Tuesday evening.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

HAHNEMANN COLLEGE.

The State Board of Health held their regular quarterly meeting yesterday morning in the club-room of the Tremont House.

Dr. Horace Wardner, of Anna, presided, and there were present in addition Dr. R. Ludlam, Chicago; Dr. A. L. Clark, Elgin; Dr. W. M. Chambers, Charleston; John H. Rauch, M. D., Chicago; and J. M. Gregory, LL.D., Champaign.

Dr. Clark, the Secretary, read the reports of previous meetings and examinations, which were adopted.

Dr. Wardner stated that the first business to be brought before the Board was the consideration of the charges brought before them in regard to

A CERTAIN MEDICAL COLLEGE,

—the Hahnemann. Inasmuch as the parties were present, he suggested that a time should be fixed for the trial, which would not interfere with the other business of the Board.

Dr. Rauch stated that the serious nature of the charges necessitated that no steps be taken except in a legal way, and that all testimony be under oath. He suggested that affidavits be procured and submitted to the Board for consideration. At the same time he was aware of the great difficulty of obtaining sworn testimony.

Dr. Chambers, who had not heard of the case, asked for the reading of the charges.

In response to this request the Secretary read the charges relative to granting diplomas, etc., which have already been published in THE TRIBUNE.

Dr. Rauch moved that a committee of three be appointed to take the evidence on both sides. After having taken the testimony the Committee should report the testimony to the Board for consideration.

Dr. Chambers opposed this method of procedure, as it would interfere with the working of the full Board. He accordingly moved to fix the time for the trial at 10 a. m. to-day.

Mr. Pratt, one of the attorneys for the complainant, stated that his side could not appear to-day. Dr. F. S. Whitman, the complainant, was present but could not attend the following day. He was willing that the trial should come off at once, but he desired to know in what way the matter would be proceeded with.

Mr. Pratt said that he understood that there were no precedents by which they could be guided, and he asked the Board to fix some plan which should be satisfactory to all concerned, by which they could be governed in their action. He called the attention of the Board to the fact that they had no power to compel witnesses to be present, and must determine what evidence would be considered. They might be able to collect certain statements which would force the Board to the conclusion that the authorities of Hahnemann College had allowed certain practices which were unprofessional. In case these charges were proved, the Board must decide that the institution had forfeited its right of good standing.

Mr. S. Corning Judd also appeared for the complainant, Dr. Whitman, and stated that he wished to have a definite programme laid out which should govern their action in the case.

On motion of Dr. Rauch, it was decided to fix upon some programme, and inform both of the parties to the case to-day. The counsel on both sides were requested to meet with the Board in the evening and decide the method of procedure.

On motion of the same gentleman, the case was postponed until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

The case of the charges made against Dr. Pelton by Dr. McNair, charging the former physician with unprofessional conduct, was postponed until 2 p. m.

The case of Dr. Pagan, who was arrested at Paxton, was dismissed, the Board having no jurisdiction.

The bill of M. F. Tuley of $600 for legal services was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Board then took a recess until 2 p. m.

At the afternoon session the first order of business was the trial of the

CHARGES AGAINST DR. O. L. PELTON, OF PAXTON.

Messrs. F. G. Garfield and J. C. Moore, attorneys for the complainants, Dr. McNair and others, appeared before the Board, and the charges were read.

The general charge is of unprofessional conduct and disgracing and dishonoring the profession. It is alleged that he committed abortions on various persons, seduced certain servants, boasted that he could have improper relations with certain women, and attempted to take improper liberties with one of his patients.

Dr. J. C. Augustine appeared for the defendant, and demanded that the Board refuse to consider the case until the charges were made more specific.

A long and rambling discussion followed as to the propriety of reading the affidavits on which the charges are based. It was decided, in view of the somewhat sensational character of these papers, that the Board should consider them in private and decide at the evening session whether or not they had jurisdiction.

After transacting a large amount of routine business, the Board adjourned until 8 p. m.

AT THE EVENING SESSION,

the Board, after arranging the preliminaries for the trial of the charges against the Hahnemann College for selling diplomas, decided to consider no charges against Dr. Pelton or any one else which relate to matters previous to the organization of the Board. It was finally decided to postpone the whole matter until the June meeting, and that Dr. McNair be requested to present whatever charges he may have of a date later than the granting of the certificate to Dr. Pelton, which is Dec. 21, 1877. The remainder of the evening was devoted to routine business, including the continuation of the examination for certificates, for which there were nine applicants. Dr. John H. Rauch was selected as a delegate to the convention called by the Board of Health of Tennessee, to be held at Memphis April 30, for the purpose of consultation in regard to co-operation in fighting the yellow fever. The Board then adjourned until 10 a. m. to-day.

MATRIMONIAL.

SHELDON—RICE.

The marriage of Miss Florence C. Rice and Mr. Harry J. Sheldon took place at the Second Universalist Church, corner of West Washington and Sangamon streets, of the choir of which the bride is the contralto singer, at half past 6 o'clock last evening, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Ellis officiating. The church was filled with spectators. The ushers were Messrs. Charles Woodard, Charles Kehl, John Quinn, and William Robertson.

The bride and groom entered the church together and marched up the aisle preceded by two little girls, Misses Lyda Maud and Gracie May Huyck, while a double quartette of friends of the bride sang the Lohengrin Wedding March, a novelty in itself in church weddings.

The bride was tastily attired in a toilet of white satin and tulle cut princesse, with shell drapery; ornaments of lilies-of-the-valley and diamonds.

After the ceremony the bridal party and invited guests went to the residence of Mrs. J. H. Huyck, No. 638 West Adams street, where the newly-married couple received the congratulations of their friends, and a reception was given. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon took the evening train for the North, intending to be absent several days. They will be at home to their friends on and after the 20th at No. 45 Forest avenue.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Rice, Mr. M. B. Rice, of Adrian, Mich., father of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hogan, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Huyck, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Gillett, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brace, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cross, sister of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Paine, Mrs. F. S. Cudebeck, Dr. and Mrs. E. F. Ingalls, Mrs. E. E. Gaffney, Mrs. Isabel McClead, Mrs. H. A. Kimball, Misses Millie I. Reed, Julia A. Curtis, Lucy Morris, Susie and Gracie Cross; Messrs. Thomas Coggswell, William McCleod, Dr. Sumner Ellis, M. True, Charles Kehl, William Robertson, E. P. Rice (brother of the bride), Charles Woodard, John Quinn, Ed Decell, and others.

The presents were elegant, comprising, among other useful articles, a set of very fine lace lambrequins, from Mrs. J. H. Huyck; crystal and silver cake basket, Mr. and Mrs. James Cross; silver bouquet-holder, Mr. and Mrs. A. Morse; crystal and silver cake-basket, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Gillett; jardinier, Mr. and Mrs. George Higgins; silver card-receiver, Mr. E. P. Rice; majolica water-pitcher, the Misses Cross; fruit knife, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Rice; Bohemian glass and silver bouquet holder, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Wallace; gold thimble, Miss Florence Sheldon, Blissfield, Mich.; silver-mounted toilet mirror, Misses Lydia and Gracie Huyck; silver jewel casket, J. H. Quinn; set majolica fruit plates, the Misses Cross; silver card receiver, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Rice; pair cut-glass vases, Mrs. E. D. Paine and Mrs. F. F. Cudebeck; two volumes of Southey's poems, W. A. Robertson; Russia leather handkerchief and glove boxes, Miss Lucy Morris; large family Bible, from the father and mother of the bride; casket of flowers, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Clark; pair of pannel pictures and brackets, Charles Kehl; embroidered satin pincushion, Miss Nellie S. Reid; an elegant worked chair tidy, Mrs. H. M. McCarder; the same, from Miss Laura B. Palmer; toilet set of three pieces, Mr. W. M. Smith; flower vase, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Seaver.

MINOR MEETINGS.

SOUTH-TOWN BOARD.

An adjourned meeting of the South-Town Board was held at their office yesterday afternoon. There were present Justices Foote (in the chair), D'Wolf, Wallace, Supervisor Jackson, and Clerk Schoreck. Mr. Frank Drake, the newly-elected Assessor, was invited to sit with the Board. Supervisor Jackson presented his report, which was approved by the Committee of Audit, showing a balance on hand of $12,674.65. The bill of Town-Clerk Schoreck for $167 was allowed on motion of the Supervisor. Justice Wallace reported on two outlawed claims which had been referred to him, recommending that they be disallowed, and that such a minute be made on the books, that they may never be allowed in the future. His report was adopted. The question of paying the judges and clerks in the late election was brought up for discussion, the question being as to whether the city or town should pay them. The matter was deferred, and the Committee to whom the matter was referred was granted further time. Supervisor Jackson announced that the Supervisor-elect had filed his bond and would receive the checks and books to-day. Mr. Rees was added to the Committee to secure new offices for the Board. The rent is not to exceed $1,200 per annum. The Board then adjourned to Wednesday at 4 p. m.

AUTHORS' CARNIVAL.

The ladies in charge of the various booths of the Authors' Carnival met yesterday morning at the Exposition Building, inspected the booths, which are nearly completed, talked with Mr. Pease as to what decoration should be made and characters introduced, consulted with each other about minor arrangements, tried in vain to settle the much mooted question of tickets for the participating characters, and adjourned. Mrs. Marsh, the Chairman of the Booth Chairmen, announces that all persons who are to assume characters in the Carnival are requested to meet the Chairmen of their respective booths at the Exposition Building Saturday promptly at noon; and that all those who are to represent "Mrs. Jarley's Wax-Works" are earnestly requested to meet at Parlor A Palmer House this evening at 8 o'clock sharp. The work at the scene of the Carnival goes on very rapidly and very satisfactorily. The array of beautiful scenery, the number and the size of the booths, and the dimensions of the enormous stage in process of erection, hold out promises of the magnificence and great scope of the entertainment.

THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

held their regular monthly meeting yesterday morning at No. 751 Wabash avenue, Mrs. E. G. Clark presiding. The Treasurer, Mrs. C. H. Blakely, submitted her report for the month of March, which shows that the receipts were $478, and the expenditures $386, leaving on hand March 31 $91.

The Employment Bureau's report shows that 113 persons were given work during the month, of whom 41 were Irish, 36 Americans, 16 Germans, 11 Scandinavian, 4 English, 4 Scotch, and 1 Bohemian. Two women with children, and two with husbands, were sent to work in the country. One little 5-year-old child was placed in a family for adoption. Many other charitable deeds were performed by the Bureau.

The boarding-house report shows that twenty persons have been received during the month, and the family now numbers twenty-eight permanent boarders. The report of the Women's Christian Union Dispensary states that the usual interest has been maintained in the dispensary during the month; 128 patients have received treatment; 224 visits have been made. There have been no donations during the month, as none have been solicited, yet there is great need in that direction, which naught but liberal contributions can relieve. The question of securing a more convenient and centrally-located place of meeting was then discussed at some length. Farwell Hall was proposed, but found some objection on account of not having the necessary light and ventilation. It was finally decided to rent a room in that building at $17 a month.

Mrs. Hurlbut and Mrs. Dr. Bickford were chosen delegates to the National Convention of the Woman's Christian Association at Cleveland.

It was decided to continue the Employment Bureau on the same plan as heretofore.

An adjournment was then had.

THE SOUTH PARKS.

THOSE BONDS MUST BE TAKEN CARE OF.

The following letter was sent yesterday by the South Park Board to Springfield. It explains itself:

CHICAGO, April 8.—*The Hon. Moses Wentworth*—DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of the 7th inst. we wish to say that the Board of South Park Commissioners has not been consulted with reference to the proposed legislation relating to the parks. A hearing before the Committee to which the bill for the extension of time of payment of the seventh and eighth installments of the South Park special assessment was referred was earnestly desired by the Commission, and with a view to that end members of that Committee were asked to secure such a hearing.

The passage of this act will so seriously affect its finances as to render it impossible for the Commission to meet its obligations for the following reasons: $266,000 of South Park bonds become due July 1, 1879, and $672,000 of South Park bonds become due Jan. 1, 1880, making a total of $938,000, and capitalists will refuse to exchange for or to purchase a like amount of new bonds if that bill becomes a law. They will say, if the taxpayers are unwilling to pay after having had eight years' time, why will they be willing after a further extension of five or seven years; and contend that the balance of those two installments will never be paid.

Besides, there is now a verdict against the Commission of $122,000 for forty acres of land condemned, which it may be called upon to pay at any moment. And the Circuit Court of the United States has ordered that a jury shall now fix the amount that the Commission shall pay for about 140 acres more land, which will require from $200,000 to $500,000; and the Commission is bound in law to acquire the balance of the Park land without further delay. The Commission had expended for land on the 1st of December, 1875, $255,736.45 more than the net proceeds from the special assessment to pay for the same, the collection from the assessment being $545,535.50 in arrears already.

Where is all the necessary money to come from if the collection of these installments be put off? For the Commission has no power to issue new bonds to pay for the land, but only to exchange for outstanding bonds.

Already $84,595.30 has been collected on the seventh installment, and the balance has been returned delinquent to the County Treasurer for collection, and $35,804.48 has already been collected on the eighth installment. Therefore the passage of the act would be a great injustice toward those who have paid, especially as the proposed extension will probably defeat the collection of those two installments, for it conflicts with the judgment of the Court confirming the assessment, and regulating the time of payment of the several installments under the South Park acts, and so interferes with the law and machinery by which the installments are to be collected that it will involve the Commission in endless expense and litigation, resulting in a failure to collect the same; which case the deficiency would have to be made in up by general taxation upon the property of the three towns, levied according to valuation instead of according to special benefits as these installments are. That is to say, it would shift most of the burden from the property in Hyde Park and Lake fronting on the parks and boulevards to the property in the Town of South Chicago, and so result in a double taxation upon those who have paid to make up for the loss.

If there is any other information that you desire, we shall be most happy to furnish the same at any time. Yours most respectfully,

JAMES MORGAN,
JOHN B. SHERMAN,
JOHN R. WALSH,
CORNELIUS PRICE,
PAUL CORNELL,
South Park Commissioners.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

The Board of Trustees held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Englewood Hose-House, to accommodate Mr. Muirhead, who has been confined to his home for several weeks by sickness. All the members present.

After the old Board adjourned, the new Board answered to roll-call, there being present Supervisor Muirhead, Assessor Redfield, Collector Murphy, Trustees Biester and Nolan, and Clerk Byrne. Mr. Murphy was elected Temporary Chairman, when the Board commenced balloting for President. After several ballots, Mr. Biester was elected, and the Board adjourned until next Friday.

There will be an election Saturday to elect one School Trustee for Town 38, N. R. 14, comprising the Town of Lake and north half of Hyde Park. The poll will be at Englewood, and will be open from 2 to 5 o'clock p.m.

The remains of the man who was killed Wednesday near Thirty-eighth street, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, were identified as those of a Mr. Edwards, who was formerley employed at Hutchings' packing-house.

EVANSTON.

The other evening, at a meeting of the Republican Club of Evanston, it was decided to put up a straight Republican ticket, contrary to custom. Last night a citizens' meeting was held, at which the report of the Trustees for the last year was read, and the following citizens' ticket was put in nomination: City Clerk, W. L. McGeary, 110 votes,—no opposition. Trustees of the Library, S. T. Gridley, Charles Rogers, 107 votes each. Trustees, John M. Williams, 158 votes; J. J. Parkhurst, 152; J. H. Stewart, of North Evanston, 148; Dr. N. S. Davis, 123; W. H. Crocker, 86; O. A. Crain, 80.

The straight Republican ticket was unsuccessful last night, and the impression seems to be that it will be unsuccessful at the polls election-day.

HYDE PARK.

The Trustees of Hyde Park had a caucus at the Pacific yesterday, at which they decided to elect George Willard Treasurer, S. W. Wheeler Oil Inspector, and Stimson Leads Comptroller. The office of Tapper will be abolished. Mr. McLennan will most likely be retained as Engineer of the Water-Works.

SEED-TIME.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DWIGHT, April 10.—Sowing oats and flax was commenced here in earnest yesterday. Heavy rain-storm from the southeast prevailed all the afternoon. More rain fell than at any one period for six months. Of course we cannot get into the fields again for two or three days. Cold and stormy to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SANDOVAL, Marion Co., April 10.—Ground on flat land too wet to work. Winter wheat doing well. We have sown but a small amount of oats. Very little old wheat on hand.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CHESTERFIELD, Macoupin Co., April 10.—Winter wheat looks fair. Frost has injured it within the last ten days. Considerable killed on the highest ground and ridges. Oats all sown. Area slightly increased. Ground plows up like a garden. Very little old wheat on hand.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BENTON, Franklin Co., April 10.—Still freezing some. Oats just going in. Ground in fine order. Winter wheat looks well.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CORINTH, Williamson Co., April 10.—Before this last freeze winter wheat was doing finely. Oats sown. Area largely diminished. Very little wheat on band.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLYLE, Clinton Co., April 10.—Oats all sown. Acreage increased very slightly. Winter wheat coming out a good average. Very little wheat to sell.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MINERAL, Bureau Co., April 10.—Small grain now all sown. Ground very dry. Commenced plowing for corn.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BAXTER SPRINGS, Cherokee Co., April 10.—We have had thirty-five days of good plowing weather. Farmers were never so far advanced with their work at this season of the year. Winter wheat needing rain. Great scarcity of flax for seed. Corn crop sold short. Winter wheat about all gone. Early apples, cherries, and peaches all killed.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKY HILL, Lincoln Co., April 10.—On account of fall wheat to some extent being winter-killed, the acreage of spring grains has been increased. Winter wheat is looking badly.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SEDAN, Chautauqua Co., April 10.—Winter wheat needs rain. Oats all sown; more than usual. Ten per cent of the old wheat on hand.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

AVINGTON, Atchison Co., April 10.—Winter wheat in splendid order, but needs rain. We are sowing oats. Flax crop will be increased. Most of the old corn sold.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BENTON, Butler Co., April 10.—Owing to the protracted dry weather there is a very general complaint as to the condition of winter wheat. Many pieces drying out. Oats sown, but will not come up without rain. The late frosty nights have destroyed all tender fruit-buds.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GIRARD, Crawford Co., April 10.—The shower of Sunday will help the winter wheat greatly. The ground has been very dry and cold. Farmers have commenced planting corn.

MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT LYON, Benton Co., April 10.—One-half of the winter wheat froze out and was killed. Oats all sown, and coming up well. Ground for corn nearly all plowed, and some planted. Early fruit in bloom.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 10.—The reports presented to the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at their quarterly meeting on Wednesday show that there are 318 inmates in that institution, and that for the quarter ending April 1 the cost per capita for feeding and clothing them was 35 cents per diem. During the past few months the girls of the Home have been instructed in needle-work, and have made great progress. The Board recommended that this instruction be continued, and that hereafter all the clothing used by the inmates be manfactured in the Home. The Board were highly pleased with the management of the institution. A resolution was passed forbidding the purchase of all supplies of any kind not needed in the actual maintenance of the Home without first having the requisitions audited by the Board.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 10.—The proceedings of the Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society this forenoon embraced the reading of minutes, reports of the Committee on Enrollment, and the election of officers. The latter are: President, Mrs. I. R. Hill, of Evanston; Secretary, Mrs. Willing, of Chicago; Treasurer, Mrs. G. H. Horton, of Chicago; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Thomas A. Hill, of Chicago.

The afternoon and evening sessions were fully occupied with the reading and discussion of reports of Secretaries of Michigan and Wisconsin Conferences, Committees on Mission Work in India, Europe, South America, and Japan, the annual report of the Branch Corresponding Secretary, papers, addresses, etc.

The sessions will conclude to-morrow.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Simon Hartman, of Hartman Bros., of this city, left Tuesday for Colorado. Mr. Hartman was chosen General Western Manager of the Big Giant Silver Mining Company, whose mines are located in San Juan County, Col. This Company has entered into extensive operations for tunneling and shafting at the mines, and we predict that with Mr. Hartman's well-known push and energy we shall hear of substantial results. Mr. Hartman will establish a mercantile business at Lake City, near the Big Giant mines, and will be in daily supervision of them.

HANDSOME AS OIL-PAINTINGS.

Yesterday a representative of this paper stepped into 204 Wabash avenue, Hilger's (one of Chicago's oldest house-decorators), where he was shown the new styles for spring paper-hangings. They vie with oil-paintings in every respect—save price.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

DEATHS.

CASEY—At his residence, 27 East Kinzie-st., Edward Casey, aged 15 years and 4 months, youngest child of Mary and Edward Casey.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Buffalo (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BLISS—At 1168 Prairie-av., April 10, at 1 p. m., Perrin Bliss, of bronchial consumption, aged 69 years, beloved father of George H. Bliss and Mrs. George E. Church.

Funeral Saturday at 2 p. m.

☞ Worcester (Mass.) papers please copy.

SUTTER—April 9, at a quarter past 6, of epilepsy, Catherine Sutter, beloved daughter of George J. Sutter, aged 44 years, at her late residence, No. 185 East Van Buren-st.

Funeral at 2 o'clock p. m., Friday, April 11. Friends and relatives are requested to attend.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

PORTER—April 10, Mrs. Lucretia Porter, aged 81 years.

Funeral services will be held at No. 267 East Indiana-st., Friday morning at 8 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Wisconsin for interment.

REID—April 10, Florence Belle, twin daughter of William A. and Lizzie S. Reid, aged 3 months and 9 days.

Funeral Friday, 11th inst., at 1 p. m., at No. 1118 Prairie-av.

☞ Worcester (Mass.) papers please copy.

GALLAGHER—April 9, James Gallagher, son of Thomas Gallagher, aged 9 years.

Funeral Friday from No. 201 Ewing-st., by carriages to Calvary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DR. T. C. DUNCAN WILL GIVE THE OPENING address to a course of lectures on the diseases of children this evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Medical students and the profession are invited. Subject: "Infant Mortality and Dentition."

THE SUBJECT OF THE NOONDAY PRAYER-meeting to-day is "Gospel Temperance." W. R. Jacobs will conduct the meeting.

THE REV. DR. H. W. THOMAS WILL LECTURE on "Books" to-night at 381 West Madison-st.

THE REV. HENRY G. PERRY WILL OFFICIATE in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Johnson-st., between Taylor and Twelfth, this Good Friday morning at 11 o'clock, and at 7:30 in the evening, with sermon appropriate to the day.

THERE WILL BE GOOD FRIDAY SERVICES AT Christ's Reformed Episcopal Church, corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-fourth-st., at 10:45 a. m.

OPENING.

OPENING

Continued during TO-DAY (Friday) to give all an opportunity to see the grandest exhibit of Millinery Goods ever displayed in Chicago.

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.,
137 & 139 State-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.,

Friday Morning, April 11, at 10 o'clock,
AT OUR ROOMS,

We will sell without reserve a large and desirable lay-out of elegant

NEW FURNITURE

Parlor and Chamber Suits, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Washstands. A splendid line of New and Used Brussels, Moquet, Wool, and Hemp Carpets, Mattresses, Bedding, General Merchandise, Crockery and Glassware, &c.

The entire outfit from two dwellings will be sold, including everything usually found in a first-class residence.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

The balance of the wholesale stock of
LOUIS LOCHBIHLER,
232 & 234 Randolph-st., up stairs,
Consisting in part of
Perfumery, Soaps, Extracts,
Tailors' Trimmings, White Goods,
Blank Books, &c., &c.,
Will be continued this morning at 10 a. m., and on
SATURDAY, at 1:30 p. m. sharp,
Will be sold the
Fixtures, Furniture, Safes, &c.
Sale positive, without reserve.
JOHN HOFFMANN, Sheriff.
By BEN H. SELIGMAN, Deputy.

BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., General Auctioneers, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

FOR SATURDAY'S SALE
April 12, at 9:30 a. m.,
We have the LARGEST STOCKS
New Chamber Suits,
New Parlor Sets,
A Full Line Carpets,
General Household Goods,
Chromos, Oil Paintings, &c., &c.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.

WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,
General Auctioneers and Appraisers,
85 and 87 Randolph-st.

This day, April 11, at 9:30 a. m.,
The Saloon Fixtures, 13 Cottage Grove-av.,
CONSISTING OF
1 Fine Pool Table, Bar, and Fixtures,
Ale and Beer Refrigerators; also Household Furniture, Oil Paintings, Crockery, Plated Ware, 2 Heating Stoves, 1 Range.
WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 173 and 175 Randolph-st.

BUTTERS' REGULAR SATURDAY SALE
(Established 23 years.)
FURNITURE, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at their salesrooms, 175 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HUNT'S REMEDY.

DELAY IS

Dangerous. Persons suffering from Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Bladder, Urinary, or Liver Diseases, should at once take HUNT'S REMEDY. Diabetes, Gravel, General Debility, Retention or Incontinence of Urine, and Pains in the Back, Loins, and Side, Disturbed Sleep and Loss of Appetite are cured by HUNT'S REMEDY. TRY HUNT'S REMEDY. Sold by all Druggists. Sold at wholesale by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., Chicago.

TO RENT.

To Physicians.

Five Offices to rent, cheap, southwest corner State and Adams-sts. Inquire in the Drug Store.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR

SWITCHES, PUFFS, WIGS, Waves, Braids, Combs, Ornaments, sent C. O. D. on approval. BEST AND CHEAPEST in the city.
THOMPSON'S,
210 Wabash-av.

EASTER EGGS.

Easter Eggs.

A Grand Exhibition of Parisian, German, and American novelties for Easter. Eggs from 1c to a dollar. Exquisite Satin, Silk, &c., from 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 to $20 each. GUNTHER'S CONFECTIONERY, 78 Madison-st.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

The Royal Baking Powder is a pure Cream of Tartar Powder.

Indorsed and recommended for its wholesomeness by such eminent chemists as Dr. Mott, New York; Dr. Hayes, Boston; Professor Genth, Philadelphia, etc. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.

☞ Beware of the injurious Alum Powders. Manufacturers and dealers urge you to buy them, because they can afford to sell them at 20 cts. a pound and double their money.

Do not buy Baking Powder loose, as it is almost sure to contain alum. The continued use of Alum produces griping, constipation, indigestion, headache, and dyspepsia; affects the blood, causes pimples on the face, and

ecorators), where he was shown his
spring paper-hangings. They vie
ngs in every respect—save price.

yspepsia, nervous prostration, and
eneral debility relieved by taking
ptonized Beef Tonic, the only
beef containing its entire nutritious
is not a mere stimulant like the ex-
but contains blood-making, force-
l life-sustaining properties; is in-
enfeebled conditions, whether the
ustion, nervous prostration, over-
-disease; particularly if resulting
ry complaints. Caswell, Hazard &
s, New York. For sale by drug-

DEATHS.
is residence, 27 East Kinzie-st., Ed-
d 15 years and 4 months, youngest
d Edward Casey.
eral hereafter.
Y.) papers please copy.
66 Prairie-av., April 10, at 1 p. m.,
bronchial consumption, aged 69 years,
of George H. Bliss and Mrs. George E.
day at 2 p. m.
(Mass.) papers please copy.
il 9, at a quarter past 6, of epilepsy,
r, beloved daughter of George J. Sut-
rs, at her late residence, No. 185 East
'clock p. m., Friday, April 11. Friends
re requested to attend.
papers please copy.
il 10, Mrs. Lucretia Porter, aged 81
es will be held at No. 367 East Indiana-
rning at 8 o'clock. Remains will be
sin for interment.
0, Florence Belle, twin daughter of
Lizzie S. Reid, aged 8 months and 9
ay, 11th inst., at 1 p. m., at No. 1118
r (Mass.) papers please copy.
R—April 9, James Gallagher, son of
her, aged 9 years.
y from No. 201 Ewing-st., by carriages

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
UNCAN WILL GIVE THE OPENING
a course of lectures on the diseases of
vening at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Med-
d the profession are invited. Subject:
ality and Dentition."
CT OF THE NOONDAY PRAYER-
to-day is "Gospel Temperance." W. B.
nduct the meeting.
DR. H. W. THOMAS WILL LECTURE
" to-night at 381 West Madison-st.
HENRY G. PERRY WILL OFFICIATE
hen's Episcopal Church, Johnson-st., be-
and Twelfth, this Good Friday morning
and at 7:30 in the evening, with sermon
the day.
LL BE GOOD FRIDAY SERVICES AT
eformed Episcopal Church, corner of
and Twenty-fourth-st., at 10:45 a. m.

OPENING.
PENING
ued during TO-DAY
y) to give all an op-
ity to see the grand-
xhibit of Millinery
ever displayed in
go.
KIN, PALMER & CO.,
7 & 139 State-st.

AUCTION SALES.
N. POMEROY & CO.,
tioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.,
rning, April 11, at 10 o'clock,
T-OUR ROOMS,
ithout reserve a large and desirable lay-
out of elegant
VFURNITURE
amber Suits, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Wash-
endid line of New and Used Brussels, Mo-
and Hemp Carpets, Mattresses, Bedding,
handise, Crockery and Glassware, &c.
outfit from two dwellings will be sold, in-
thing usually found in a first-class resi-
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

FF'S SALE,
alance of the wholesale stock of
S LOCHBIHLER,
234 Randolph-st., up stairs,
Consisting in part of
Soaps, Extracts,
ors' Trimmings, White Goods,
Blank Books, &c., &c.,
nued this morning at 10 a. m., and on
AY, at 1:30 p. m. sharp,
Will be sold the
es, Furniture, Safes, &c.
without reserve.
JOHN HOFFMANN, Sheriff,
ELIGMAN, Deputy.

RSHEIM, BARKER &
eral Auctioneers, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.
ATURDAY'S SALE
pril 12, at 9:30 a. m.,
ve the LARGEST STOCKS
ber Suits,
New Parlor Sets,
e Carpets,
eneral Household Goods,
Oil Paintings, &c., &c.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.

OOREHOUSE & CO.,
l Auctioneers and Appraisers,
85 and 87 Randolph-st.
day, April 11, at 9:30 a. m.,
xtures, 13 Cottage Grove-av.,
CONSISTING OF
l Table, Bar, and Fixtures,
rigerators; also Household Furniture,
Crockery, Plated Ware, 2 Heating
OOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.,
eers, 173 and 175 Randolph-st.
EGULAR SATURDAY SALE
Established 23 years.)
TURE, &c., &c.,
ATURDAY, APRIL 12, at 9:30 o'clk
srooms, 175 Randolph-st.
A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NT'S REMEDY.
Y
Dangerous. Persons suffering
from Dropsy, Bright's Disease,
Kidney, Bladder, Urinary, or
Liver Diseases, should at once
take
HUNT'S REMEDY.
Diabetes, Gravel, General De-
bility, Retention or Inconti-
nence of Urine, and Pains in
the Back, Loins, and Side, Dis-
turbed Sleep and Loss of Appe-
tite are cured by HUNT'S
REMEDY. TRY HUNT'S
REMEDY. Sold by all
at wholesale by Van Schaack, Ste-
ago.

TO RENT.
ysicians.
nt, cheap, southwest corner State
uire in the Drug Store.

AIR GOODS.
WITCHES, PUFFS, WIGS, Waves,
raids, Combs, Ornaments, sent C.
D. on approval. BEST AND
HEAPEST in the city.
THOMPSON'S,
210 Wabash-av.

TER EGGS.
rand Exhibition of Parisian, Ger-
and American novelties for Easter.
from 1c to a dollar. Exquisite Sat-
ks, &c., from 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 to $10
GUNTHER'S CONFECTION-
78 Madison-st.

KING
WDER
ists as Dr. Mott, New York; Dr.
rocers.
ge you to buy them, because they
continued use of Alum produces
causes pimples on the face, etc.

ARIZONA.

The Real versus the Ideal Territory.

Topography of the Country—The Navajo Indians, and Their Characteristics.

Remnants of a Prehistoric Race—A Visit to the Moquis Villages.

The Grand Canon of the Colorado—Mormon Settlements—Former Perils from Savages.

The Two Great Silver Belts—Newly-Awakened Interest in the Mines of the Southern Division.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

TUCSON, Ari. Ter., March 26.—Arizona has a double existence,—the ideal and real. As it exists in the minds of those who have never been within its borders, it stands grim, gaunt, and ghostly, a neglected foster-child on the outskirts of the bright circle of sister States and Territories,—a skeleton at the festal board, shunned, avoided, and despised. Uninviting in physical aspect, her vast expanse apparently but the lumber-room for piling away the rugged mountains and sterile deserts for which there is no room elsewhere on our broad domain, she holds out no visible allurements to the restless tide of humanity which sweeps across the Continent. Proud of her isolation, animate and inanimate Nature have here united their forces to resist the onsets of civilization. The hardy frontiersman, to whom the war-whoop of the savage brought no thrill of terror, escapes the scalping-knife to die beneath a scorching, pitiless sun, on treeless, waterless wastes. Nature was in her unkindest mood when she created

THIS IDEAL ARIZONA.

She stripped the mountains of their robe of verdure, and denied a drop of moisture to the vast plains and valleys; the stunted trees and shrubs she robbed of leaf, and supplied its place with spiteful thorn; the note of the song-bird is not heard, but ominous, ungainly ravens float through the sultry air in search of prey; horned toads wage unavailing war on countless species of venomous insects, and snakes, scorpions, centipedes, and tarantulas are ever ready with poisonous fang to resist any encroachment upon their immemorial possessions; and the human forms to whom she gave this dreadful land as a heritage she divested of all the kindlier attributes of humanity. The dreariness of utter desolation reigns on every hand, and death lurks on every trail and highway.

Such is the picture presented to the Eastern reader by

THE INACCURATE PORTRAITURE

of those writers who are sensational or nothing, and have a constant itching to "make one's flesh creep." Their eyes have never gloated upon the rich seams of metal which interlace themselves on every mountain-side; they have never feasted on the luscious maguey, or quaffed the nectar distilled from its juicy heart; have shuddered at the prickles on the giant cactus, instead of admiring its strange but symmetrical beauty, tasting its delicate fruit, or wondering at the uses to which it is applied; have shrunk in horror from the "Turk's Head,"—another species,—ignorant of the cool, life-preserving juices concealed in its ungainly bulk; have not noted the hardy but nutritious grasses that flourish even upon the driest deserts; have never pondered over the abundant relics of a prehistoric civilization, or gloried in a manhood rejuvenated by our matchless climate.

Time was, and that not long ago, that many of the evil things said of Arizona were but too true. But the past five years have worked

WONDROUS CHANGES.

The feeble remnant of the once powerful and ferocious tribes of savages are gathered upon reservations, where the vices, if not the virtues, of civilization are rapidly accomplishing the results which the strong arm of military force so long failed to produce. There is scarcely a rugged canon or mountain-range which may not now be as safely traversed as the streets of Chicago; and where not long since was heard the crack of an Apache rifle is now heard the sharp ring of the prospector's pick. The springs and water-tanks which then were guarded by a foe who found an easy victim in the choking traveler who sought their brink, are now known and open to all. The arid deserts have been pierced by deep wells, which penetrate to subterranean water-courses. The traditions of wonderful veins of precious ores have at last been demonstrated to be veritable facts. The weary stretches of desert-road will soon be traversed by railroads, and to reach the outer world, once a perilous undertaking, will then be but a pleasure-trip.

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF ARIZONA

is easily understood, consisting of three divisions: the broad valleys and broken plateaus of the north, the mountain system which traverses the central portion of the Territory from east to west, and the vast deserts of the south, covered with innumerable lofty but isolated peaks and ranges. Each division has its own peculiarities of formation, product, and population, and possesses a distinctive interest. Neither has a counterpart elsewhere upon the Continent, and it is not merely an imaginary line which divides Arizona from bordering States and Territories. The northern is the least known, but not the most uninteresting portion. Its remoteness has effectually barred the entrance of the agriculturist and grazier, and but little has yet been found to tempt the cupidity of the adventurous miner. It is still held by its aboriginal population, and the rich pasture-lands are the unmolested grazing-grounds of vast bands of sheep and herds of horses, the possessions of the numerous and wealthy

NAVAJO INDIANS.

This tribe, ranking among the most powerful now in existence, occupy by right of title a small reservation in the extreme northeastern portion of the Territory, and by sufferance the vast area extending westward from their reservation to the Colorado River, and from the northern boundary south to the Little Colorado. This country is but scantily watered,—there being no running streams of considerable size, and few springs. The main dependence for a sufficient supply is on the vast natural reservoirs, or tanks, on many of the mesas, in which the water collects during the rainy season. The Navajo Agency is at Fort Defiance,—a fort only in name; but the tribe is held in peaceable subjection by a wholesome fear of the strong force stationed at Fort Wingate, in New Mexico, only forty miles distant from their Agency. They are a brave, thrifty, and handsome people, numbering several thousand warriors, and were once a terror to the surrounding tribes and the settlements of Northern New Mexico. Flying from the troops which were sent from time to time to quell their outbreaks, to the almost inaccessible canons which cut across their country, they could bid defiance to any force sent against them, until gallant Kit Carson showed how to besiege them in Canon de Chesly, and, after

KILLING SEVEN HUNDRED WARRIORS,

starved the remainder into subjection. They were then removed to the reservation at Fort Sumner, in Eastern New Mexico, the western border of the Staked Plains, whither they journeyed with their flocks and herds,—their exodus being not unlike the exodus of the Children of Israel, only that the latter traveled toward, and the former away from, their homes. Disease and pestilence soon decimated the tribe, until, homesick and dispirited, they prayed to be allowed to return to their mountain-land. This they were permitted to do ten years ago, under promise of remaining at peace,—a promise which has thus far been faithfully complied with. Many of them are wealthy in flocks of sheep, first obtained by incursions against the Mexicans; and they are fully aware of the value of their wool-product. They are expert in the working of metals; and the squaws manufacture blankets which are marvels of deftness in weaving. These blankets are of strange and brilliant patterns,—the gaudier dyes being obtained by unraveling and retwisting the fibres of the cotton cloths received as a part of their annuity-goods. They are impervious to water, and are highly valued,—the finer ones being worth from one to five ponies, or, in our money, $20 to $100. They are keen traders, and inveterate but wonderfully lucky gamblers, as many a frontier "sport" has learned to his sorrow. Chastity is not a highly-prized virtue, but the males resent any attention to the females of their family by other tribes and races. The customs and manners of their ancestors are preserved intact, and they are probably

THE PUREST TYPE

of the American aborigine now in existence. How long they will remain at peace, should any occasion of an outbreak occur, cannot be told. They view with distrust the entrance into their country of whites, and small parties penetrating into the remoter regions occupied by them are not entirely free from danger.

The region set apart as their reservation is well wooded and watered, and is one of the finest in the West; but to the westward the country changes from pine-covered ranges to sandstone mesas, covered with thin soil, and supporting only scrubby cedars and stunted pinon pines. Old frontiersmen have traditions of wonderful gold-deposits somewhere in this region, but the search of numerous prospectors has discovered nothing. The writer, in company with a large party, spent a considerable portion of last summer in this pursuit, but returned richer only in experience and knowledge of this unexplored section.

West of the Navajo country the valleys become broader and more open, but the water-supply does not increase, and it is only in the rainy season—the summer months—that the inexperienced traveler can expect to pass through the land without danger of perishing of thirst. The only inhabitants of this district are renegades from various tribes,—

VERITABLE ISHMAELITES.

They visit no Agencies and draw no annuities, subsisting upon the fruits of the chase, and supplying their small need of articles of civilized manufacture by trading with their more peaceful neighbors. Robbing is with them a legitimate pursuit, and murder a cheerful recreation. Before penetrating into the region occupied by them, we were warned by scouts at the posts previously visited to guard against surprise and ambush,—an injunction strictly followed. Their attitude was by no means friendly, but their dissatisfaction was exhibited by no overt act. A deputation of their leaders visited us with orders to retire; but, as we numbered twenty-eight fully armed and equipped resolute men, lured on by the hope of rich discovery, a prompt refusal was returned, and received without a resort to force.

All through this northern section are found evidences of the existence of

A PREHISTORIC RACE.

The canons of the extreme north are lined with ancient cliff-houses, while the plateaus farther south and west are covered with the ruins of what once were populous cities. From the similarity of structure in the fragments of pottery found in great abundance around both cliff-houses and ruins, it is fair to judge that the inhabitants of each were of the same race, or were at least coexistent. These relics of ancient times, interesting as the sole remnant of a people whose fate and history must forever remain clouded in mystery, and supposed long since to have become extinct, have given rise to much romantic but unfounded conjecture. The imagination loves to picture these unknown wilds as once peopled with a strange race, coming no one knows whence, dwelling in towered and pillared cities, endowed with many of the arts of present civilization, and possessing others forever lost, and finally passing away as mysteriously as they came. A pretty fabric can be reared upon the slight foundation of a fragment of glazed pottery, or the ruins of a stone building; but it tumbles into the dust when it is known that the race of builders is not extinct, nor the art of making such pottery lost. A feeble remnant of this people, numbering but a few hundred souls, are found in

THE MOQUIS INDIANS,

inhabiting seven villages situated about 100 miles southwest of the Navajo Reservation. They are in two clusters, four occupying one plateau and three another, the latter of which we visited. For days we had traveled over the hot, dry valleys and canons, finding no water except the dirty, stagnant pools left by the rains of a few weeks before. Even these had begun to fail us, and the only alternative seemingly left us was to strike across a desert of seventy-five miles to the Little Colorado,—a task to which neither man nor beast was equal,—when the Moquis villages at the top of a precipitous cliff, and sharply outlined against the brazen sky, with green fields and terraced gardens lying below, burst upon our vision like a revelation of Heaven.

THE TUSAYAN VILLAGES,

so called to distinguish them from the Oraiba villages, lying a few miles farther west, occupy a narrow tongue of a high mesa, or plateau, which projects far out into the plain, and are accessible only by a narrow trail which runs up the almost perpendicular cliffs. At the base of these a number of springs issue, affording a supply of water sufficient for the wants of the villagers and their flocks, but very little to spare for irrigation. In the rocky clefts near the springs peach trees were planted, and the steep slopes below terraced and planted with various kinds of vegetables, which, nourished by a scant supply of moisture, flourished and produced abundantly. In the rich soil of the valley below lay their fields, where a hardy species of corn matured without irrigation, the occasional rains furnishing the only moisture. As we wound along the rocky path to gain the villages, it was a strange sight to see the natives gazing at us from the precipices high above, and we were thankful that they were peaceably disposed; for a few of the immense stones placed along the edge of the cliff, to be used as a defense in case of need, and which a child could start upon their work of destruction, would, if rolled down upon us,

HAVE SWEPT US TO INEVITABLE DEATH.

The situation, if held by a handful of men equipped with modern implements of warfare, would be absolutely impregnable, for the cliffs are hundreds of feet in hight, and along the narrow path to reach the top but one can pass at a time. But these simple "dwellers on the rock" have no though of evil, and are proud and happy to welcome visitors to their strange abodes.

In appearance they have but little resemblance to any other tribe. Rather below the medium stature, they have intelligent countenances and finer features than are usually seen among Indians, their eyes especially being remarkably large, mild, and expressive. Their hair is worn long and loose, cut straight across the forehead. Their apparel is fashioned of the calico bought at the store at their Agency, shaped into shirts and trousers for the men, and by no means unbecoming gowns for the women. This garb is added to in colder weather by knit socks and leggings, in the manufacture of which men and women, young and old, are equally expert, and upon which they spend their leisure moments; for they are an industrious people, and labor faithfully in the care of their crops and herds.

But the most interesting feature connected with this singular people is

THEIR HABITATIONS.

One would scarcely expect to find in this remote region a race with no written history and few traditions to cast any light upon their past, and yet dwelling in stone buildings five, six, and even seven stories in hight. But such is the case, and curious structures they are. The material used is blocks of the sandstone which abounds, cemented with mud, and with no attempt at display or ornamentation. The stone is not cut, but can easily be broken into a shape suitable for their rude masonry. The lower story is inclosed by a thick, heavy wall, and is not occupied as a residence, but intended as a granary in times of peace, and as a secure refuge for their flocks in case of attack by an enemy. The roof of this forms the floor and dooryard of the next story, of somewhat similar dimensions, and reached by ladders placed against the outer wall, which can be drawn up if so desired. This system is carried out till the pile reaches several stories in hight, each terrace connecting with the one above and below by movable ladders. There is but little regularity in their architecture, as each entire village is supported by a continuous lower wall, and the structures above being added as their necessities demand. The inner walls of the houses, or rooms, are plastered and whitewashed, and the floors kept reasonably clean, which, with the neat cotton garments of these dwellers on the rock, draws a broad line of demarcation between them and other Indians.

They appeared to be

DELIGHTED WITH OUR VISIT,

and showed great hospitality. Many of them donned their newest and brightest garments in honor of the event, and invited us into their homes, where refreshments were offered in the shape of a roll, or ball, of thin, flaky bread, made of their blue-grained corn,—in shape, color, and texture, resembling a last year's hornet's nest. Courtesy rather than desire led us to partake; but a mouthful apiece sufficed for most of us. But what attracted our attention most, as supplying a "missing link," was the earthen vessels, or ollas, which they used to bring water from the springs below. They were identical in material and glazing with the fragments found around the old mines previously visited. All these are made by the Moquis Indians, and, with the apparent similarity of the buildings, seemed to demonstrate conclusively that they are a relic of the lost tribes. The country was undoubtedly in former times much more densely populated than at present, but that their customs and modes of living are generally the same is beyond a doubt. Their seven villages are probably the

"SEVEN CITIES OF CIBOLA"

that the Spanish leader, Coronado, attempted to reach in 1565 with an expedition from Mexico.

By reason of our ignorance of their language we were unable to learn much of their traditions or religion, further than that they are fire-worshipers; and we were told at their Agency that in some secret chamber of their village a sacred fire is kept burning. In disposition they are remarkably gentle,—a harsh word spoken to adult or child causing tears to flow. Of their marriage-relation we learned little more than that the ties of consanguinity are not a bar to wedlock, and brother and sister not infrequently occupy the closer relation of husband and wife. It was with considerable regret that we parted with these "gentle savages" without obtaining fuller knowledge of their customs and traditions.

Somewhere in Northern or Northwestern Arizona is said to exist a small tribe of Indians who inhabit a secluded valley that can only be reached by a trail leading down almost perpendicular mountains, and known only to themselves. Here, free from the cares and turmoils of the outside world, they dwell in primitive purity, in a region which well corresponds with the fabled gardens of Hesperus. Diligent inquiry of the tribes encountered failed to elicit any knowledge of such a place or tribe, and they are undoubtedly to be placed among the Arizona myths, belonging in the same category as the diamonds and gold-beds. But there is in this region to be found the most sublime objects of natural scenery in the Territory, if not on the Continent,—

THE GRAND CANON OF THE COLORADO,

where the great river has cut through rocks and cliffs, and finds its way for 200 miles between walls over a mile in perpendicular hight, and yet so narrow is the passage that a stone may almost be thrown across. Looking down upon the vast volume of water from these overhanging walls, its deafening roar as it chafes its rocky bed is softened to a gentle murmur, and it appears in size but a tiny brook. But it has been so often described that it would be but mere repetition to attempt the task. None but a magic pen or pencil could do justice to the scene. But this much may be said: several parties claim that they have gone through the canon on rafts or in boats,—Maj. Powell, of the Government Survey, among the number. Without expressing my own opinion, I can truthfully say that I have never met a person familiar with that place who believes that any one ever went through there alive.

The only running streams which drain Northern Arizona are the

COLORADO AND LITTLE COLORADO RIVERS.

The former crosses the northern boundary-line about midway between its eastern and western extremities, flows southwest, and cuts the western boundary about 300 miles above its southern point, and thence flows south to the Gulf of California. The Little Colorado flows northwest through the region north of the Mogollon Mountains, and unites with the main river just above the Grand Canon. But few settlers have found a home upon its banks, except a few Mormons who have come down from Utah and established colonies along its course. The soil is productive under irrigation, but the volume of water is not sufficient to support continuous settlements. The "peculiar people," as Brigham Young was pleased to denominate his followers, are eminently qualified to reclaim such waste places as these,—each community being self-sustaining in a great degree, and holding those Communistic principles which can only be successfully carried out by a people animated by religious enthusiasm. Their greatest peculiarity, polygamy, is not practiced here,—the many-wived members of the colony leaving all but one spouse behind, lest the laws of Gentile Arizona should interfere with their private but pet arrangement. They also have colonies in other portions of the Territory; and, as their attention is directed entirely to agriculture, their presence is a valuable acquisition. Those who are so unkind as to look beyond present actions for an ulterior motive affect to believe that this colonization of Arizona by Mormons is part of a deep-laid political scheme to promote legislation favorable to their institutions, by holding the balance of power in the States and Territories adjoining Utah.

THE BELTS OF MOUNTAINS

which cross the central portion of the Territory are all parts of one system, though designated by different names. They occupy all that section of country between the Little Colorado and Salt Rivers, and present, outside of some notable volcanic formations, few features distinctively Arizonian. Some of the ranges, especially the Mogollon and the mountains around Prescott, are covered with magnificent pine forests,—a source of wealth, when judiciously handled, scarcely less valuable than the rich mines found in the more barren ranges. In this mountain system are found most of the mines which have hitherto attracted attention to Arizona, though their fame is rapidly falling before the more recent discoveries in Southern Arizona. The beautiful valleys and well-watered pasture-land interspersed among the mountains, together with the salubrity of climate, have attracted until quite recently the greater portion of immigrants. But to reach them required constant warfare with the savages; and, to hold their ground, settlers had to turn their homes into fortifications.

STIRRING TALES

are told of the dangers and privations of early times by old pioneers, and not a few in Arizona's dark days gave up hopes of a fortune to secure a safer home. The founders of Prescott, the beautiful Capital of the Territory, when they chopped the logs for their rude cabins, not infrequently had to drop the ax to seize the rifle, and hold their hair with one hand while they drove the plow with the other. What is known as the Governor's House—the first building erected and constructed of logs—is said to have cost a human life at the hands of the savages for every log which helps to form its walls. This was a dozen years ago, and Prescott to-day is the peer in refinement and culture of any town of its size in the United States. But it is a much shorter period since first the settler in the lovely valleys around it could lie down at night without the momentary dread of the blood-chilling war-whoop calling him to the defense of his home and family.

The principal portion of this mountain region, after Prescott and the mining districts that surround it, is the

VALLEY OF THE RIO VERDE,

a tributary of Salt River. It is thickly populated with thrifty farmers, who find the generous soil ever ready to yield a liberal return for their labors. But, alas! the saffron-hued faces of the inhabitants tell the story of their woes. The ague holds high carnival here, and lays hold of its victims and shakes them as long as there is anything left to shake. During the hot summer months, the only safety is found in seeking the balmy odors of the pine forests which clothe the surrounding mountains. If it were not for this, a more peaceful, happy home could not be found than in the Verde Valley.

On the top of the Mogollow Mountains, on the road from Santa Fe to Prescott, is a remarkable volcanic formation,—the crater of an extinct volcano, three or four miles in circumference, forming a beautiful valley, in the centre of which is Stoneman's Lake, one of the few lakes to be found in Arizona. The sides of this valley are almost perpendicular, forming a perfect circle, and having no break or natural outlet. It is one of the most perfect extinct craters known on the Continent, only equaled by one in Northeastern New Mexico.

It is in the central portion of Arizona that

MINING OPERATIONS

have heretofore been principally carried on. Gold, in quartz and placers, first attracted attention, and, as usual in case of discoveries in such distant and almost inaccessible localities, the plain truth was enlarged upon until fact was swallowed in fiction. To such an extent were these occasional discoveries magnified that even old residents of the Territory were misled, and hoped that, when the subjugation of the Indians left the country open to prospectors, deposits of the yellow metal would be found beside which the gulches of California and the gold-fields of Australia would be but fair "prospects." No one but had seen, or knew some one else that had, these wonderful placers where the gold nuggets could be picked up; or had been chased through gold-paved canons by pursuing redskins. Scores and scores of expeditions have gone out, even from adjoining States, enduring unheard-of hardships, to follow the lead of some crack-brained or knavish guide; but never yet has the Eldorado been reached. A few rich, but small, deposits have been found from time to time; and, in one or two places in the Territory, placer-mining has been carried on continuously, but the miners realize no more than fair wages. It is quite possible that there are many places where gold-washing would pay well if water were obtainable; but this lack will ever remain

AN INSURMOUNTABLE BAR

to extensive placer-mining in Arizona. Scores of "dry-washing" inventions have been tried; but, whether it is because they were insufficient to the work, or that gold does not exist, it remains undisputed that more money has been spent in hunting for fabulous gold-fields than the total amount taken out of all the placers yet discovered. And it may further be set down as a fact, that, although gold-bearing veins have been found where the rock would well repay milling, Arizona's prospects of prosperity cannot be based upon her production of this metal. This is the conclusion arrived at by every intelligent prospector who has traversed and carefully examined the country. The same may also be said of its richness in precious stones. Though many varieties of these have been found, and in some places mining for turquoises, if not for others, was carried on in ancient times, they are found at such rare intervals and in such widely-distant localities that a systematic search for them would probably be profitless. The wealth of Arizona

CONSISTS IN HER SILVER;

and in this she may boldly challenge the world, for rich veins of it are found in nearly every mountain-range. Copper and iron also abound,—extensive mines of the former being worked at Clifton, in the eastern end of the mountain system mentioned before; and again it is found in the southwestern portion of the Territory, in the unexplored region known as the Popago country. But the distance of these points from railroad-transportation renders the mines valueless at present, though the day is rapidly drawing near when they will prove sources of great wealth to their owners. Coal, too, is found in several portions of the Territory,—notably in the northern portion, where a vast bed has been in process of combustion since the first exploration of the country, and has given rise to the rumor that there is a volcano in active eruption. This coal is said to be of the finest quality, containing a very large percentage of fixed carbon, and is near the line of the proposed Thirty-fifth Parallel Railroad.

The silver-deposits are found mainly

IN TWO GREAT BELTS,—

the one running through the central mountain system, and the other following the broken ranges of the extreme southern portion of the Territory. The most extensively-worked and widest-known are those of the former belt, as that section was first occupied by Americans and wrested from the savages. The number of paying mines that have been discovered is almost beyond comprehension when the scant prospecting and great cost of ore extraction and reduction are considered. Mines which in localities more favored as to transportation-facilities would pay far larger dividends than many of the noted mines of Colorado and Nevada, now lie idle upon the hands of their owners. The Territory may be said to be almost without mills and smelters,—capitalists having hitherto feared to make investments in a region so remote, and fraught with so many dangers. It is only from a few mines, carrying ore running almost to the grade of refined silver, that there has been any output of mineral. When ore will pay for mining, transportation over mountain and desert roads for hundreds of miles to railroad-points, and shipment thence to San Francisco for reduction, still leaving an almost fabulous profit to the miner, it can scarcely be computed what will be the profits when these expenses are all lessened, and the greatest entirely avoided.

After an interval of many years, perhaps centuries,

THE MINES OF SOUTHERN ARIZONA

are again all acting attention, and bid fair to bear out the traditions of wonderful richness handed down from the Mexicans, who first worked them under the direction of the priests who came here to plant the Cross in the hearts of the heathen. It is here that was the home of the fiercest savages, and they soon swept away these feeble outposts of civilization, and eradicated the germs planted by priestly pioneers. That mining was extensively carried on by these first occupants of the country, is beyond question. Tradition is plentiful upon the subject, and the occasional finding of an abandoned tunnel or shaft is proof. The remains of their rude furnaces are also frequently encountered; and it is said that, many years after one of the old missions was abandoned, a priest came from Spain and unearthed a large amount of silver bullion from where it had been secreted under the altar. It is unkind to suggest the thought, but it is nevertheless possible, that the old padres devoted more attention to their mining-enterprises than to their legitimate vocation, and had the less time to teach the arts of peace to the American Ishmaelites.

After these missionaries were driven from the country,

IT WAS ENTIRELY ABANDONED,

save by those whom necessity compelled to hurry along the few highways,—even these compelled frequently to fight their way,—and the knowledge of the localities of the old mines was entirely lost. Shortly after the cession in 1854 of that portion of Arizona lying south of the Gila River, under the Gadsden Purchase, interest in mining enterprises was revived, and some attempts were made to reopen old mines in the neighborhood of Tubac, and further south toward the Sonora line; but the Apaches were too strong, and drove out the American miners, as their forefathers had the Spanish monks generations before. It has not been long—the time can be counted by months—since the power of the Apaches was completely broken, and small parties, as prospectors must necessarily travel, may with safety push out from the protection of military posts. Only a few districts so far have received careful attention, but the discoveries made have

SURPASSED THE MOST SANGUINE HOPES.

One year ago no mines of this region were heard of outside the Territory; within that time the fame of the marvelous richness of Tombstone and other districts has penetrated to every city of the Nation, mills and other reduction-works are projected on every hand, and the American population of Southern Arizona has more than doubled. Neither is the excitement and enthusiasm confined to individuals. Two great railroad-corporations—one from the East and the other from the West—are straining every energy to reach and secure the carrying trade of reclaimed Arizona. A new era has dawned, and it requires no skillful reader of the signs of the times to predict the result; '49 marked the beginning of California's prosperity, '59 of Colorado's, '69 of White Pine's, and '79 will date the commencement of Southern Arizona's development.

H. M. W.

A CRAZY SCHEME.

Kentuckians Forming a Society for the Assassination of Grant in the Event of His Re-election to the Presidency.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette.

CARLISLE, Ky., April 8.—In a special dispatch to the *Gazette* last night, I alluded to the fact that a secret order was being organized by prominent Democrats throughout the State looking to the assassination of Gen. Grant in the event of his nomination by the Republicans for President.

To-day I was shown a printed copy of the by-laws of this organization, which is something after the Order of the Ku-Klux Klan, and the signers are pledged to secrecy by oath, under penalty of death. There are a number of signatures to the paper, embracing the names of several prominent, wealthy, and influential Democrats in different portions of Kentucky, and, I am told, the matter has been working quietly for months past. The gentleman to whom this precious statement is sent is requested to "use all diligence in maintaining the utmost secrecy; get all the prominent men of the party in your county to sign the by-laws, and you will be called on in ten days for its return." My informant refused to disclose the names of any parties connected with the affair, but said: "There are a number of good names on the paper."

For several weeks past open boasts have been made that Gen. Grant would never be allowed to take his seat in the event of his election to the Presidency, and the above facts but prove that such boasts were not without some foundation.

THE ANGEL OF THE PASSOVER.

We have all read the simple Biblical narrative relating how the angel passed over the land of Egypt, slaying the first-born in every house whose door-posts were not sprinkled with the sacrificial blood. Each year that dread death angel, consumption, passes over our land, leaving, as the token of his fatal "passing over," thousands of blighted homes, whose first-born have been struck down in their youth and beauty. There is no scene so pitiful, so sad, as that at the death-bed of one of these victims, tenaciously clinging to hope and planning for the future with the last pulse of expiring thought! Would it not be strange if the Creator had afflicted one-third of mankind with a disease for which there was no preventive, no remedy, no sacrificial blood to avert the fatal doom? That consumption is curable has been unquestionably proved by medical science. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured thousands of cases. For a detailed and complete account of its causes, symptoms, and method of treatment, read the article "Consumption" in the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." The Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., affords the best facilities for the proper treatment of this disease. In *climate*, the locality is unsurpassed, as is shown by the Government statistics published under direction of the War Department.

Samuel J. Tilden to a Pittsburg Tilden Club.

PITTSBURG, April 8.—The Hon. James Hopkins lectured to-night before the Iron City Tilden Club indorsing Samuel J. Tilden as the Democratic Presidential candidate for 1880. The following dispatch was read:

To the Lecture Committee of the Iron City Tilden Club, Pittsburg, Pa.: NEW YORK, April 8, 1879.—Please communicate to your Club my thanks for their invitation to attend the lecture of Mr. Hopkins, though my engagements render it impossible to be present. In 1876 the Democracy achieved a victory in the name and for the sake of a reform of the Administration which would restore the Government in spirit and substance, as well as in form, to the benign character in which it was created by our patriotic ancestors. They were defrauded of the fruits of that victory by a false count of the Electoral votes. That wrong casts upon this generation the responsibility of a far greater question. The great duty is to vindicate the right of the people to elective self-government. If the supervision of the elective system proves successful and prosperous, those who are in power will count themselves in at every election and prolong their dominion indefinitely. Such a question ought to be divested of every personal aspect. The wrongs to individuals become insignificant in comparison with the crime against the people, against free government, and all the best hopes of mankind. SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

COMMERCE.

Number and Tonnage of Vessels Documented in the Several States.

The Various Countries from Which We Import Tea, Coffee, and Sugar.

Our Commerce with France—Some Statistics of Immigration.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—Some Congressmen, who think that the United States is bounded on the west by the Hudson River, have no conception of the vast amount of tonnage of documented vessels which exists in the States that do not border upon the Atlantic seaboard. The following table, which has been obtained from authentic sources, shows the number and tonnage of vessels documented in the several States. It ought to give the Eastern States something to think about. In this table Illinois shows a greater tonnage than any of the following seaboard States: New Jersey, Louisiana, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Oregon, Virginia, Florida, Alabama, Texas, Delaware, South Carolina, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Vermont. The exact number and tonnage of vessels documented in the several States is as follows:

States.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
1. New York	5,603	1,261,313.24
2. Maine	2,765	534,902.69
3. Massachusetts	2,525	472,735.67
4. Pennsylvania	1,648	359,940.22
5. California	905	183,285.74
6. Ohio	642	156,924.97
7. Michigan	948	145,877.26
8. Maryland	1,776	129,936.67
9. Missouri	369	129,270.51
10. Illinois	503	102,517.38
11. New Jersey	1,230	94,639.94
12. Louisiana	647	92,154.44
13. Connecticut	840	79,901.20
14. Wisconsin	397	72,392.84
15. West Virginia	407	42,807.25
16. Rhode Island	300	39,123.87
17. Oregon	146	37,079.02
18. Virginia	1,137	35,846.74
19. Washington	108	31,000.89
20. Florida	357	26,624.06
21. Georgia	103	20,505.69
22. Alabama	116	16,838.56
23. Texas	280	16,346.26
24. Delaware	184	15,228.64
25. Kentucky	71	15,010.98
26. South Carolina	228	14,474.48
27. New Hampshire	77	13,351.08
28. Tennessee	91	13,329.98
29. North Carolina	323	11,691.81
30. Mississippi	172	9,429.75
31. District of Columbia	99	8,760.13
32. Indiana	79	8,722.46
33. Minnesota	71	6,428.39
34. Nebraska	27	5,619.27
35. Iowa	48	3,732.36
36. Vermont	23	3,453.02
37. Arizona	8	1,388.66
38. Alaska	11	180.42
Total	25,264	4,212,764.54

WHERE OUR TEA COMES FROM.

From recent investigation by the Bureau of Statistics, it is found that tea stands eighth in the order of value among imports into the United States. The quantity of tea imported during the five years from 1854 to 1858, inclusive, amounted to 126,003,504 pounds, and during the five years from 1874 to 1878, inclusive, to 307,269,473 pounds,—showing an increase of 181,265,969 pounds, or 143.8 per cent. The quantity of tea imported from each foreign country, irrespective of the country of production, during the year ended June 30, 1878, was as follows:

Countries.	Quantities, pounds.	Per cent of total.
1. China, including Hong Kong	38,335,184	58.63
2. Japan	23,938,734	36.62
3. The United Kingdom (England, Scotland, and Ireland)	3,027,624	4.63
4. British East Indies	18.513	0.12
5. Netherlands	14.793	
6. Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island	14.547	
7. Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territory	13,027	
8. Dutch East Indies	4,630	
9. Hawaiian Islands	4,428	
10. Newfoundland and Labrador	1,550	
11. Belgium	1,389	
12. Argentine Republic	1,114	
13. Germany	846	
14. British West Indies and British Honduras	225	
15. France	100	
Total	65,366,704	100.00

Of the total value of imports of tea, there was imported from China 58.63 per cent, and from Japan 36.62 per cent. The value of imports of tea from these tea-producing countries constituted 95.25 per cent of the total value of such imports. The remaining 4.75 per cent, imported from the other countries named in the table, constituted an indirect trade between China and Japan and the United States.

In this connection, it may be of interest to advert to the fact that there is a larger annual importation of tea into the United Kingdom than into any other country, and that there is a larger importation of coffee into the United States than into any other country.

From official statistics, it appears that the consumption of tea in the United Kingdom amounted to 4.56 pounds per capita during the calendar year 1877, and in the United States to 1.36 pounds per capita during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878; while, on the other hand, the consumption of coffee in the United Kingdom amounted to .98 pound per capita during the calendar year 1877, and in the United States to 6.55 pounds per capita during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878.

WHERE OUR COFFEE COMES FROM.

Coffee ranks second in order of value among imports into the United States. There were imported, during the five years from 1854 to 1858, inclusive, 1,019,487,445 pounds of coffee, and during the five years from 1874 to 1878, inclusive, 1,584,453,686 pounds, an increase of 564,966,241 pounds, or 55.42 per cent. The quantity of coffee imported into the United States from each foreign country, during the year ended June 30, 1878, was as follows:

Countries.	Quantities, pounds.	Per cent of total.
1. Brazil	211,654,160	68.30
2. Venezuela	38,623,291	12.46
3. Dutch East Indies	14,573,766	4.70
4. Central American States	13,868,955	4.48
5. Hayti	12,813,113	4.13
6. Mexico	6,337,063	2.04
7. United States of Colombia	5,931,709	1.91
8. British West Indies and British Honduras	2,340,187	0.76
9. England	1,309,785	0.42
10. British East Indies	1,269,557	0.41
11. China	331,893	0.11
12. Netherlands	156,034	0.05
13. Hawaiian Islands	150,194	0.05
14. Liberia	107,500	0.04
15. Chili	106,356	0.04
16. Porto Rico	105,856	0.04
17. Dutch West Indies and Dutch Guiana	44,939	0.01
18. British Possessions in Africa, and adjacent islands	36,794	0.01
19. All other countries and ports in Africa not elsewhere specified	33,452	0.01
20. Spanish Possessions, all other	32,125	0.01
21. Italy	22,400	0.02
22. French Possessions, all other	9,050	
23. Danish West Indies	6,870	
24. Peru	4,594	
25. French Possessions in Africa, and adjacent islands	3,526	
26. Germany	2,388	
27. Cuba	2,044	
28. Belgium	1,593	
29. Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island	1,299	
30. Azore, Madeira, and Cape Verde Islands	674	
31. Turkey in Africa	622	
32. British Guiana	365	
33. Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and Northwest Territory	336	
34. British Columbia	50	
Total	309,882,540	100.00

SUGAR IMPORTATIONS.

During the discussion of the Sugar bill there were a good many different theories as to the quantity of sugar imported into this country from other countries. This question is likely to have an important influence in the sugar legislation which will certainly be attempted during this Congress. The following table, which has recently been prepared, disposes of the question authoritatively:

The value of sugar and molasses imported from each country during the year ended June 30, 1878, was as follows:

Countries.	Values.	Per cent of total.
1. Cuba	$50,087,509	62.75
2. Spanish Possessions, all other*	5,682,826	7.12
3. Porto Rico	4,743,653	5.94
4. British West Indies and British Honduras	3,678,049	4.61
5. Brazil	3,165,384	3.97
6. French West Indies and French Guiana	2,848,867	3.57
7. Hawaiian Islands	2,294,799	2.87
8. British Guiana	2,133,317	2.67
9. Dutch East Indies	1,567,037	1.96
10. Hong Kong	850,657	1.06
11. British East Indies	726,997	0.91
12. China	437,061	0.55
13. Danish West Indies	267,034	0.33
14. Dutch West Indies and Dutch Guiana	236,375	0.30
15. San Domingo	222,959	0.28
16. England	174,512	0.22
17. Mexico	155,699	0.20
18. Belgium	129,117	0.16
19. British North America	117,892	0.15
20. Central American States	114,434	0.14
21. British Possessions in Africa	88,826	0.11
22. United States of Colombia	66,737	0.08
23. Hayti	20,510	0.03
24. Peru	8,626	0.01
25. Germany	6,434	0.01
26. France	1,105	......
27. All other countries	32	
Total	$79,826,448	100.00

*These include the Philippine Islands, in Malaysia, the Ladrone and Caroline Islands, in Polynesia, and all other Spanish Possessions.

It will be observed that, of the total value of sugar imported during the last fiscal year, nearly 63 per cent was imported from Cuba; 7.12 per cent from all other Spanish possessions than Cuba and Porto Rico; 5.94 per cent from Porto Rico; 4.61 per cent from the British West Indies and British Honduras; 3.97 per cent from Brazil; 3.57 per cent from the French West Indies and French Guiana; 2.87 per cent from the Hawaiian Islands; 2.67 per cent from British Guiana; and 6.51 per cent from all other countries.

OUR COMMERCE WITH FRANCE.

The Bureau of Statistics has prepared the following summary of the exports from the United States to France, and the imports from France into the United States, during the past fiscal year:

EXPORTS.

Commodities.	Values.
Cotton, raw	$25,955,493
Provisions	8,622,625
Breadstuffs	7,655,008
Oils, mineral	2,368,608
Tobacco, leaf	2,283,512
Tallow	1,503,502
Wood, manufactures of	657,122
Agricultural implements	641,484
Hides	232,120
Iron and steel, manufactures of	120,973
Drugs	59,675
Hemp	55,838
Naval stores: resin and turpentine	46,550
Animals, living	41,460
Sewing-machines	41,135
All other articles	4,004,813
Merchandise	$54,289,918
Specie and bullion	1,812,081
Total	$56,101,999

IMPORTS.

Commodities.	Values.
Silk, and manufactures of	$11,612,712
Wool, and manufactures of	7,091,713
Leather, and manufactures of	3,770,806
Wines, spirits, and cordials	3,256,503
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, medicines	2,230,399
Cotton, manufactures of	1,881,647
Fancy goods	1,576,518
Precious stones	1,381,886
Buttons of all kinds	1,136,392
Straw and palm-leaf, manufactures of	855,046
Furs and fur-skins	731,150
Fish of all kinds	589,648
Fruits	558,974
Earthen, stone, and china ware	531,383
Flax, manufactures of	451,079
All other articles	5,723,014
Merchandise	$43,378,870
Specie and bullion	654,178
Total	$44,044,048

IMMIGRATION.

A comparison of the statistics showing the number of aliens of each sex who arrived from foreign countries from the year 1820 to 1877 inclusive, shows that the tide of immigration has been very fluctuating. The year 1872 was the year of maximum immigration, the number of arrivals that year amounting to 449,483. Of the total number of immigrants arrived during the year 1877, it appears that 27.24 per cent was from the United Kingdom, 16.95 per cent from British North American Provinces, and 20.01 per cent from Germany. The immigration from the various countries of Europe and the Dominion of Canada amounted to 89.58 per cent of the total immigration into the United States; the immigration from China amounted to 10,379, constituting 7.95 per cent, and the immigration from all other countries amounted to only 3,229, or 2.47 per cent.

The passenger or non-immigrant travel increased from an annual average of 44,221, during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870, to an annual average of 64,543 during the years 1876, 1877, and 1878. The net immigration into the country decreased from an annual average of 340,720, during the former period of three years, to an annual average of 150,104 during the latter period of three years, and during the same periods the computed net emigration from the country increased from an annual average of 30,140 to an annual average of 66,690.

OHIO.

The Recent Municipal Elections, and What Lessons They Teach.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., April 9.—The result of the elections in this State on Monday last cannot be counted a surprise to those who have been the closest and longest observers of Ohio politics. It was an exact transcript of what has been seen in other emergencies and in other campaigns. To be sure, this is only a municipal and township election, and the value of the patronage actually achieved is small; but, as a precedent, an indication, and an inspiring hope, the importance of the result is beyond calculation. A few reflections on this view of the matter at the present time cannot fail to prove of interest.

In the first place, the State is now in the hands of Democrats. Two years ago that party swept everything before it, electing Governor, Legislature, and State officers in general. From the moment of the inauguration of these officials, they have shown themselves selfish, greedy of official patronage, self-seeking, and dishonest. As a result, State institutions have been reorganized, and competent managers, who knew their duty, and did it to the benefit of those under their charge, have been turned out, and political deadbeats of the lowest grades have been put in their places. The terrible damage that has been done to the State institutions by this course would probably not be believed if stated outside of the Commonwealth where it is known to the shame of all.

The Superintendent of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home has been convicted of lechery in seeking to corrupt the morals of the dead soldiers' little daughters who have been placed under his charge. The incompetent and drunken attendants of the building have permitted it to burn to the ground, and some of the orphans barely escaped with their lives.

A Democratic Legislative Committee developed the fact that the Managers of the State Insane Asylums have been resorting to the most barbarous cruelty in the discipline of patients. The ducking-tub, the "cat-o'-nine-tails," the knocking-down process, and every other hellish practice which was condemned a century ago by the highest medical authority in cases of the insane, have been brought forth and secretly used in the freest manner. The horrors of individual cases that have been brought to light by the unwilling testimony of nurses and other attendants, almost surpass belief. At Longview Asylum, for instance, one poor insane colored woman was knocked down a flight of stairs by a fiendish attendant, and her leg broken. She lingered along for a few days, and died,—the surgeon in attendance only discovering what was the difficulty with his patient by means of a post-mortem examination. Another woman at the same institution, being knocked down while in delicate health, was given a terrible hemorrhage, from which she nearly died.

The Ohio voters have considered all these things, and long since repented themselves that they granted the Democratic party a lease of power. But it had been done as an imaginary rebuke to the Administration which had attempted to conciliate the South. In their hatred for the Southern spirit, they had granted power to the friends of that spirit. But the attitude of the Southern chivalry in Congress, the danger to the Nation which is imminent from the continued deadlock in the House, the brave and straightforward course of the leaders of the Republican party in taking a stand against Democratic encroachments,—all these things have had a tendency to stiffen up the Republican backbone in the State, and the voters only await the first opportunity to drive the Democracy from power.

The great value of the result of Monday's work is the fact that the Democrats themselves read the handwriting on the wall. They are discouraged and disheartened, and it will be absolutely impossible for them to rally in the four or five months intervening till the fall election. A week ago they were confident of victory both in the spring and fall contests. Now they will by no possibility say anything on the subject.

A few of the prominent features of the contest should be noted:

In this city a Republican Mayor was elected for the first time in twenty years, and the people are absolutely undecided what to make of it. This is the home of Thurman, and the Democratic stronghold of the State.

The complete sweeping of things by the Republicans in Cincinnati was scarcely less a surprise than in this city. Len Harris, the nominee of the Democrats for Mayor, is a very strong man, and a prominent candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket. The significance of the victory in Cincinnati is, that the people are tired of the attempts of the Democracy to steal power in Hamilton County. It is a direct rebuke of the disreputable attempt to prejudice Congress against Butterworth and Young, the two newly-elected Congressmen from that city.

In Cleveland the first grand effort was made to unite the ragamuffin Nationals and Bohemian Socialist-Communists on the one hand with the Democrats on the other. It was considered a sort of indication of what might be done this fall, and its utter failure has demonstrated that nothing of the kind will be again tried in Northern Ohio. Of course, in order to unite with these disreputable political adventurers, the Democrats were obliged to put a certain number of them on their ticket. But the better class of the Democratic party objected to this, and absolutely refused to prostitute themselves by voting this mongrel ticket. These men were loud in their opposition to anything looking like coalition, and, now that it has turned out disastrously, do not hesitate to say that they told the people so in the beginning.

On the other hand, at least half the National party bolted the coalition arrangement in the beginning, put a full regular ticket in the field, and did everything in their power to defeat the Democracy.

It is safe to say that anything looking like coalition will not be tried in that city again very soon.

The amount of capital that was attempted to be derived from the result of the recent municipal election in Chicago was something absolutely astonishing. Circulars with big headings were circulated all over Cleveland, calling attention to what union had done in Chicago, and exhorting the faithful to all diligence to bring about the same thing there. But it was all in vain.

Now the managers of the State campaign propose to immediately begin operations. The tidal wave is with Republicanism, and there can be no well founded doubt that the State, with anything like judicious management, will be carried by that party by the largest majority known in a dozen years.

BUCKEYE.

CORNEEL AND HORACE.

How the Former Paid the Money He Borrowed from the Latter.

New York Tribune, April 8.

Mr. Greeley began to lend money to Cornelius J. Vanderbilt when the latter was a very young man. He did so out of sympathy with him, because Mr. Greeley believed that Cornelius Vanderbilt, the old Commodore, was needlessly harsh toward his youngest son. Mr. Greeley may have believed the numerous stories of the young man's bad habits; if so, he did not believe that harsh treatment and cruel deprivation of a boy trained to think he had "great expectations" was the right way to cure him of evil courses. Mr. Greeley was a man moved almost as much by sympathy as conviction, and the case of young Vanderbilt excited his pity to such an extent that down to 1864 he had loaned him in various amounts an aggregate of $45,934. In the year named Cornelius J. Vanderbilt was adjudicated a bankrupt, and being discharged as such bankrupt, of course the debt to Mr. Greeley was practically canceled in a legal point of view. But on Dec. 1, 1868, Cornelius J. Vanderbilt sent Mr. Greeley by mail two notes each for $22,962 at 7 per cent interest, and running seven years, to secure him for the moneys advanced at various times, and represented by many notes and drafts for various amounts, all of which were surrendered by Mr. Greeley in the bankruptcy proceedings. Mr. C. J. Vanderbilt claims to have received from Mr. Greeley in reply a letter saying that he (C. J. V.) did not owe him (Mr. G.) anything, but adding that he would retain the notes for his children. Subsequently Mr. Vanderbilt drew upon Mr. Greeley for the following sums, all of which were paid:

1868—Draft from Washington	$ 100
1870—Draft from Washington	625
1870—Draft from Washington	1,000
1870—Draft from Washington	900
Total	$2,625

Of course the latter sums have been outlawed long ago, and C. J. Vanderbilt was not legally bound to pay them, but on being told that they were held by the daughters he at once said they must be paid with interest. An examination of all the claims outlawed and those still legal, with the proper calculation of interest, resulted in establishing that the total sum due from Cornelius J. Vanderbilt to the daughters of Mr. Greeley was $81,187.

To offset this were two claims. The first was a payment of $5,000 each to the two daughters made by Commodore Vanderbilt shortly after Mr. Greeley's death. And as illustrative of the characters of the two men, and to correct erroneous stories, it may be as well to tell in proper form the circumstances of this payment and of a protest by Mr. Vanderbilt to Mr. Greeley against further loans. Commodore Vanderbilt undoubtedly believed that his way of disciplining his son was the correct one. On learning that Mr. Greeley was advancing sums to his wild son, he called at the *Tribune* office, and ascended to Mr. Greeley's room. The editor of the *Tribune* was absorbed in writing an editorial. Commodore Vanderbilt was in a rage. He burst out, on approaching Mr. Greeley, with this emphatic remark: "Mr. Greeley, I want you to understand, sir, by G—d, I won't pay a d—d cent of my son's debts." Without looking up from his manuscript, Mr. Greeley replied: "Who the h—l asked you to?" Mr. Vanderbilt, on leaving the room, said to a friend: "What infernal independent fellows these editors are." Mr. Greeley subsequently said to Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, after relating the circumstance, "I don't want anything to do with these rich fellows; they are too impertinent." After Mr. Greeley's death, Commodore Vanderbilt wrote to the Misses Ida and Gabrielle Greeley a note, in which, after calling their attention to the inclosure of Harlem for $5,000 each, he added that he wished it distinctly understood that he did not pay the sums as any part of the son's debt to their father. Nevertheless, in the recent settlement concluded yesterday, this amount of $10,000, of course without interest, was deducted from the total amount, leaving $71,187 due.

Mr. C. J. Vanderbilt put in a further claim that several years ago he had paid Mr. Greeley $4,000 in cash for which no receipt had been given or asked. Mr. Vanderbilt expected that it would simply be placed to his credit on account, but Mr. Greeley is represented as saying in his grimly humorous way that he would keep it for "Corneel" to borrow from thereafter. Mr. Vanderbilt produced as proof of this payment a written statement of Henri L. Stuart that he had seen the money paid to Mr. Greeley. Scott Lord yesterday stated that other proof of the payment existed, but Mrs. Smith and Miss Gabrielle Greeley declined to dispute the point, and the $4,000 with interest, making altogether $10,000, was allowed, and this was also deducted from the total, leaving the sum to be paid in full, $61,187.

This sum the two daughters of Mr. Greeley have received, and the most of it has already been invested in separate accounts in United States registered bonds. The payments have been made as follows:

April 4—United States bonds	$30,000
April 3—Certified checks	16,000
April 4—Cash	3,187
April 4—Two notes, $6,000 each	12,000
Total	$61,187

The two notes last named the holders expressed to Mr. C. J. Vanderbilt a desire to have cashed. He at once consented, and yesterday at noon, in Scott Lord's office, No. 261 Broadway, the $12,000 was promptly paid, and the whole indebtedness was canceled, and all parties expressed their satisfaction and good will. All stories of any bitter feeling following the settlement are incorrect. The daughters of Mr. Greeley voluntarily tendered the following to C. J. Vanderbilt:

> The money loaned by our father, Horace Greeley, to Mr. C. J. Vanderbilt, amounting in all, principal and interest, to over $81,000, much of which had been outlawed, has been paid in full by Mr. C. J. Vanderbilt, thereby fully justifying the faith our father placed in him.
>
> IDA GREELEY SMITH,
> GABRIELLE GREELEY.

Letter from Tom Paine to Danton.

M. Paine has forwarded to the Paris *Revue Critique* a curious letter addressed in 1793 by Thomas Paine to Danton. Paine declares that, as the only means of preventing a rupture between Paris and the provinces, the Convention should sit at some distance from the capital; and he appeals to the experience of the United States, where Congress had resolved to build a city for itself, because at New York and Philadelphia the municipality and population had always sought to exercise undue influence over it.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Government Bonds Weak—The Foreign Exchange Market.

Local Finances---Sales of 5 Per Cents---The Stock Market.

The Produce Markets Generally Weak—Provisions Active.

A Downward Turn in Wheat---Other Grain Lower in Sympathy.

FINANCIAL.

The 4 per cents were weaker, and the bond market generally showed less firmness. There are now about $75,000,000 of the 4 per cents in the hands of the original subscribers and not yet distributed among investors. Secretary Sherman prefers refunding of the 10-40s, now that the 5-20s are out of the way, and does not see any advantage in the proposed legislation to enable him to go into the market and buy the 6s of 1881. With regard to his plans for refunding the 10-40s, he said, in New York:

> In a short time, as soon as the market settles, I shall offer 4 per cent bonds for sale to refund the 10-40 bonds, but at advanced rates, so as not to allow such heavy commissions. I hope to save double interest. I do not see at present how I can do so, unless Congress shortens the call. The Funding act passed in 1871 provided that ninety days' notice should be given before the 5-20 bonds could be called, involving unnecessary delay. While that law stands I cannot do anything else. I called the attention of Congress to this in my annual report in December, and I strongly recommended that the time for calls should be reduced to thirty days. The House after considerable delay passed such a bill, and the Senate did not take it up. The shortening of the call simply enables us to apply the money we receive sooner.

The 6s of 1881 were steady at 105¾; the 10-40s, under the influence of the call, declined ⅛, to 100¾; the new 5s of 1881 went down ¼, to 104¼. The 4½s were unchanged at 104¾, but the 4s were off ¼, to 99⅞.

Foreign exchange rates were affected by the reduction in the Bank of England rate. This brought the demand and the sixty-day rates for sterling close together. Thers was not a large local supply of bills.

In Chicago sterling grain bills were 484, and French bills were 521⅞. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 486½@488. In New York the actual rates were 486@486½ and 487¾. The posted rates for sterling were 486½ and 488½. French bankers' bills were 517½ and 515.

Consols sold at the extraordinarily high price of 98. The ease in the London money market, and, as well, the dullness of trade and industry in Great Britain, are to be seen in the reduction of the Bank of England rate to 2 per cent. During the week the bank has lost $2,015,000 in bullion. The proportion of its reserve to liabilities is 49 1-16 per cent. The Bank of France gained $600,000 in bullion, while the Bank of Germany lost $2,075,000. The London *Times* said on Monday:

> Prices of all first-class securities are so high that capitalists are at their wits' end to know what to do with their money. The London discount houses are obliged to refuse large deposits offered from the Provinces on account of the impossibility of using them profitably. Three months' bank bills are quoted at 1⅛@1⅜ per centum discount.

At the Chicago banks the business of the day was not active. Bank clearings of $2,800,000 indicated a restricted volume of transactions. Loans were in moderate demand. Rates were 5@7 per cent on call, 7@8 per cent on time, with some small transactions at 8@10 per cent. The flow of currency is now in favor of New York, on account of the strong demand for New York remittances.

There was a sale of Cook County 5 per cents at par and interest.

The North Side City Railway Company yesterday began the payment of a 1½ per cent quarterly dividend.

Stocks were steady, with a slight tendency to rise. The uncertainty about rates in the Southwest keeps the stocks of the roads in the Kansas City business depressed. Alton sold here at 75, and was quoted in the New York market at 75½ and 76. St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern declined from 8⅛ to 7¾, and the preferred sold as low as 30, but recovered to 31. St. Joe common went down to 14¾, the preferred to 43¼ from 43¾. The market was raided during the day by Jay Gould, with a view to buying at an advantage. Michigan Central, under his attacks, fell away from 83⅛ to 81⅛, but closed at 82⅜. There was a gain in the Northwests and St. Pauls. Northwest common opened at 62⅝, and closed at 63⅛; the preferred advanced from 91⅛ to 91½, and St. Paul common from 41⅝ to 41⅜. St. Paul preferred ranged from 82¼ to 81⅛, but opened and closed at 82. The special feature of the day was the rise in Union Pacific from 74¼ to 75½, on the ground that it is entitled to rank as a 6 per cent stock. Erie varied only ⅛, and opened and closed at 25⅜. Wabash continues to droop, under the uncertainty as to whether Cyrus W. Field or Solon Humphrey is to be receiver of the title of President. The stock sold as low as 17⅞, but at the close had got back to 18⅝. The coal stocks were uniform. Delaware & Hudson opened and closed at 40⅛, and Jersey Central at 40½. Lackawanna gained ¼, to 49¼. Western Union was as high as 107½, but closed ¼ lower, at 107¼.

Northwestern gold bonds were 109, St. Paul Sinking Funds 103⅝, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 73⅛, and Alton gold 6s 106¼.

The transactions in railroad bonds in New York on Tuesday were smaller than on Monday, and the course of prices was irregular. The largest dealings were in Erie consolidated seconds, Kansas & Texas consolidated assented, and Canada Southern firsts. The first named fell off from 69¾ to 69, and rallied to 69⅜, the dealings footing up $483,000. Kansas & Texas consolidated assented declined from 60 to 59½, on sales of $131,000. Canada Southern firsts advanced from 80⅛ to 80⅞, on purchases of $178,000; New Jersey Central adjustment rose from 101 to 101⅝; do convertibles sold at 103¼. The last previously reported sale was at 97⅜. St. Louis & San Francisco Class B advanced 1 per cent, to 45; Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis firsts 2½, to 96; Chicago & Alton sinking-funds 2⅜, to 106; Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Eastern Division 2, to 100; New York Central coupon firsts ¼, to 121¾; Ohio & Mississippi seconds ½, to 93½; and C., C., C. & I. C. firsts 1, to 115. Denver & Rio Grande firsts declined ⅛, to 90⅛; Kansas & Texas seconds 1⅛, to 27; Morris & Essex firsts 1, to 120½; Erie funded 5s 1, to 71⅛; do consolidated 7s ¼, to 105⅜; Great Western seconds, ex-coupon, 1⅛, to 80½; Toledo & Wabash seconds, ex-coupon, 1¼, to 80¼; and do consolidated convertible ex-coupon 3, to 60.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas firsts were 58¾@58⅝, and the seconds 26¾.

Pennsylvania on Monday was 35⅛@35⅜; Northern Pacific common 9, and the preferred 28@28¼.

Baltimore & Ohio on Monday was heavy, the common closing at 88 bid, 90½ asked, against 88½ bid, 91 asked on Saturday. The first and second preferred do were nominally steady and unchanged.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe on Monday dropped ¼, to 104⅛, and closed offerred at that figure. Atchison rights declined ⅛, to 1⅝. Pueblo was weaker at 66@67. Burlington & Missouri Railroad was quiet at 118⅛ bid. Atchison land grants were steady at 111½@112. Kansas City & Council Bluffs sevens sold ⅛ lower, at 82½.

Official report for February, 1879, of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company:

Gross earnings	$97,277.13
Operating expenses	65,998.94
Net earnings for February, 1879	$31,278.19
Gross earnings for February, 1878	147,195.70
Operating expenses for February, 1878	96,583.39
Net earnings for February, 1878	$50,607.31
Total gross earnings since July 1, 1878	948,776.62
Total net earnings since July 1, 1878	290,269.08
Total gross earnings same period last year	1,133,839.84
The net earnings same period last year	447,481.43

The following gives the fluctuations of the leading stocks for the day:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
N. Y. Central	115⅝	....	....	116
Michigan Central	83⅛	83⅛	81⅛	82⅜
Lake Shore	71¼	71⅜	70⅞	71¼
C. & N. Western	62⅝	63¼	62	63⅛
Do preferred	91⅛	91⅝	90¾	91½
M. & St. Paul	41⅝	41⅞	41⅛	41⅜
Do preferred	82	82¼	81⅛	82
C., R. I. & Pac.	131	....	....	131
Illinois Central	84⅛	....	....	84⅛
Chicago & Alton	75⅛	....	....	76
Union Pacific	74¼	75⅜	74	75¼
Erie	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜
Wabash Railway	18⅜	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝
Ohio & Miss	11⅛	...	....	11⅞
C., C. & I. C.	5	....	....	5
H. & St. Jo pref.	43¾	43¾	42⅛	43¼
Del. & Hudson	40⅛	....	....	40⅛
D., Lack. & West.	49	49¼	48⅛	49¼
N. J. Central	40⅛	40⅝	39½	40½
W. Union Tel.	107⅛	107½	106⅝	107¼
Can. Southern	61	....	....	61
Kan. & Tex.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝
St. L., K. C. & N.	7⅞	....	....	7¾
Do preferred	30⅛	31	30	31
Kansas Pacific	21⅛	....	....	21⅝
St. Louis & San F.	7¼	....	....	7¼
Do preferred	8⅛	....	....	8¾
Home Stake	32⅛	....	....	32⅛

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s of '81	105¾	106
U. S. 10-40s (ex. int.)	100¾	101
U. S. new 5s of '81 (ex. int.)	104¼	104½
U. S. new 4½s (ex. int.)	104¾	105⅛
U. S. 4 per cent coupons (ex. int.)	99⅞	100
U. S. currency 6s	121	....

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	486½	488½
Belgium	517½	515
France	517½	515
Switzerland	517½	515
Germany	95	95¾
Holland	40	40⅛
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27⅜
Sweden	....	27⅜
Denmark	....	27⅜

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

Sterling	484
France	521⅞

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago Municipal 7s	*110	*111
Chicago Water loan 7s	*110½	*111½
Chicago Municipal 6s	*105⅛	*106½
Chicago Water loan 6s	*106	*107
Chicago Lincoln Park 7s	*103	*104
Chicago South Park 7s	*102½	*103½
Chicago West Park 7s	*103¼	*104¼
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip)	97½	98½
Cook County 7s	*110	*111
Cook County (short) 7s	*101	*102
City Railway (South Side)	170	.....
City Railway (West Side)	175	.....
City Railway (West Side) 7 per cent certificates	*104½	*105½
City Railway (North Side) ex-div.	119	121
City Railway (North Side) 7 per cent bonds	*104½	*105½
Chamber of Commerce	57½	58½

*And interest.

COIN QUOTATIONS.

The following are the Chicago quotations for coins:

Trades	$ 97
Mexican (full weight)	82½
Sovereigns	4.80
Napoleons	3.80
Twenty marks	4.70
Austrian florins (paper)	39
Five francs	85
Prussian thalers	65
Holland guelders	38½@ 39
Kronors (Swedish)	25 @ 25½
Mexican and South American doubloons	15.50
Spanish doubloons	15.60

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The stock market to-day, owing to rain and suspension of business to-morrow (Good Friday), was comparatively quiet, and, with a few exceptions, fluctuations were slight. Union Pacific and Northwestern showed considerable strength; Michigan Central sold down to 81⅛, but closed at 82¾. Transactions were 137,000 shares; 7,000 Erie, 16,000 Lake Shore, 11,000 Wabash, 20,000 Northwestern common, 9,000 preferred, 7,400 St. Pauls, 16,000 Lackawanna, 7,000 New Jersey Central, 15,000 Michigan Central, 7,700 Union Pacific, 2,600 St. Joseph preferred, 6,500 Western Union, 2,700 Kansas & Texas, 2,500 St. Louis & San Francisco, and 2,500 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern.

Money market easy at 4@7 per cent, closing at 4@5. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent.

Sterling exchange quiet at 486¼; sight, 488.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	106	10-40s, reg	101
New 5s	104½	10-40s, coupons	101
New 4½s	105⅛	Currency 6s	121½
New 4s	99⅞		

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	107¼	C., C., C. & I.	41
Quicksilver	12½	N. J. Central	40⅜
Quicksilver, pfd	34	Rock Island	130¾
Pacific Mail	14	St. Paul	41⅜
Mariposa	102½	St. Paul, pfd	81⅞
Mariposa, pfd	103	Wabash	18½
Adams Express	105¾	Fort Wayne	105¼
Wells, Fargo & Co.	100	Terre Haute	3
American Express	48⅜	Terre Haute, pfd	5
U. S. Express	47	Chicago & Alton	75¾
N. Y. Central	115¼	C. & Alton, pfd	108
Erie	25¼	Ohio & Mississippi	11⅝
Erie, pfd	45¼	Del., L. & Western	49
Harlem	155	A. & P. Telegraph	36¾
Michigan Central	82¾	C., B. & Q.	113¾
Panama	134	Hannibal & St. Joe	42¾
Union Pacific	75¼	Canada Southern	61
Lake Shore	71¼	Central Pac. bonds	109¼
Illinois Central	84	Union Pac. bonds	109¾
Cleveland & Pitts	92¼	U. P. Land-Grants	110¾
Northwestern	63⅛	U. P. Sinking-F'ds	113
Northwestern, pfd	91⅜		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	35	Virginia 6s, new	34
Tennessee 6s, new	28	Missouri 6s	104¼
Virginia 6s, old	33¼		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	20½	Julia Consolidated	3⅞
Alta	5	Justice	4⅛
Belcher	6	Mexican	30¾
Best & Belcher	16¼	Northern Belle	9½
Bullion	5⅛	Ophir	22¾
Caledonia	2¼	Overman	9¾
California	5¾	Raymond & Ely	3¾
Chollar and Potosi	6⅛	Savage	10¼
Consolidat'd Virginia	5¾	Sierra Nevada	42
Crown Point	5⅛	Union Consolidated	56½
Exchequer	5	Yellow Jacket	15¼
Gould & Curry	7⅝	Bodie	7¾
Grand Prize	3½	Potosi	4
H. & N	10	Imperial	1⅜

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 10.—Sight exchange on New York, ¼ premium.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 487.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 10.—Consols, 98.

Railroad bonds—Reading, 13½; Erie, 26; preferred, 47⅛.

United States bonds—'67s, 103¾; new 5s, 106⅛; 4½s, 107¾; 4s, 102¾.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £20,000.

PARIS, April 10.—Rentes, 114f 95c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, April 10:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Lake st, s w cor of Stanton st, n f, 23 1-10x100 ft, improved, dated April 9 (F. B. Peabody to Samuel S. Stevens)	$ 2,000
Lincoln av, 267½ ft n w of Franklin st, s w f, undivided ½ of 120x115 ft, dated March 19 (William Dunham to Michael Engelman)	5,000
Homer st, 152 ft w of North Robey st, s f, 48x100 ft, dated April 9 (John T. Dale to George F. Rhoads)	600
Rush st, 37 ft s of Delaware place, w f, 37x150 ft, with 28x123¾ ft on s e cor of Rush and Chestnut sts, dated April 9 (Master in Chancery to Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company)	6,000
North Branch st, 560 ft s of Division st, e f, 40x420 ft to river, dated July 16, 1878 (F. Hathaway et al. to Jane A. Greene)	4,800
Warren av, 100 ft e of Robey st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 31 (Samuel K. Cromwell to H. T. McGilvery)	5,303
Tompkins st, 179 4-10 ft s of West Polk st, w f, 40x125 4-10 ft, dated March 20 (Henry S. Austin to Eliza Baker)	3,400
Jefferson st, n w corner of Barber st, e f, 45x100 ft, improved, dated April 10 (James W. Prindiville to Richard Jones)	2,500
Butterfield st, 48¾ ft n of Thirty-ninth st, e f, 75x97 ft, dated April 10 (Julius Rosenthal to Thomas Braun)	2,100
Peck court, 75¾ ft e of State st, s f, 42¾x40 ft, dated April 9 (George A. Pfershing to Thomas Braun)	3,000
Arnold st, 267 ft s of Twenty-seventh st, e f, 25x120 ft, dated April 10 (William Wrede to Augustus Van Buren)	1,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wentworth av, 775 ft n of Forty-third st, e f, 25x122¼ ft, dated March 17 (S. F. Hall to P. and A. Mathews)	$ 350
Wentworth av, adjoining the above, e f, 25x122¼ ft, dated March 17 (S. F. Hall to Francis O'Neil)	350
Wentworth av, adjoining the above, e f, 24x122¼ ft, dated March 17 (S. F. Hall to Patrick Hastings)	350
Indiana av, 53 ft n of Forty-seventh st, e f, 50x161 ft, dated April 10 (C. Van Schaack to Peter V. S. Pruyn)	1,750
Buddan st, 168 6-10 ft s of Root st, w f, 25x122¼ ft, dated April 10 (T. W. Kennedy to M. Flanagan)	275
Murray st, 100 ft n of Forty-fifth st, w f, 50x124 ft, dated April 8 (Edwin H. Ellett to William W. Shearer)	2,100

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Barry Point road, 56 ft w of Miller st, n f, 50x125 ft, dated April 3 (Elias P. Hall to B. N. Foster)	$ 400

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for April delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Mess pork	$ 10.20	$ 10.15
Lard	6.35	6.15
Shoulders, boxed	3.80	3.75
Short ribs, boxed	5.00	4.92½
Whisky	1.04	1.04
Wheat	87⅞	86
Corn	31	30⅝
Oats	21¼	21
Rye	44½	44
Barley	67	67
Live hogs	3.50 @4.05	3.50 @4.05
Cattle	2.50 @5.35	2.50 @5.35

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, brls	14,319	10,362	12,754	9,753
Wheat, bu	58,835	40,490	104,818	29,743
Corn, bu	127,919	177,076	171,830	114,470
Oats, bu	37,261	39,005	29,124	15,958
Rye, bu	3,650	6,171	892	2,377
Barley, bu	2,830	5,870	10,639	5,713
Grass seed, lbs	61,375	107,290	89,927	175,283
F. seed, lbs	15,120	34,940	11,410	46,985
B. corn, lbs	42,000	12,000	27,223	12,000
C. meats, lbs	865,640	150,226	1,720,870	1,742,685
Beef, tcs	....	....	1	420
Beef, brls	....	....	4	327
Pork, brls	....	....	435	401
Lard, lbs	65,170	57,900	217,920	172,365
Tallow, lbs	14,520	36,210	144,100	8,400
Butter, lbs	125,690	78,697	69,510	53,310
D. hogs, No.	55	150	....	....
Live hogs, No.	18,185	19,310	8,202	6,457
Cattle, No.	3,966	5,091	2,214	3,692
Sheep, No.	2,489	1,521	1,408	546
Hides, lbs	72,440	153,720	256,310	116,310
Highwin's, brls	100	....	....	2
Wool, lbs	18,385	....	48,795	21,975
Potatoes, bu	2,492	890	1,305	6
Coal, tons	3,757	2,215	817	281
Hay, tons	70	88	....	....
Lumber, m ft	320	601	1,316	2,108
Shingles, m	240	320	88	133
Salt, brls	90	1,007	1,888	1,585
Poultry, lbs	180	920	450	....
Eggs, pkgs	1,569	730	584	277
Cheese, bxs	8,058	1,365	6,735	653
G. Apples, brls	457	....	367	....
Beans, bu	300	15	288	82

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 736 bu wheat, 16,183 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 1 car No. 3 do, 16 cars 2 spring, 39 cars No. 3 do, 21 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (80 wheat); 59 cars high-mixed corn, 21 cars new do, 8 cars new mixed, 87 cars No. 2 corn, 14 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (190 corn); 11 cars white oats, 11 cars No. 2 mixed, 4 cars rejected (26 oats); 3 cars No. 1 rye, 4 cars No. 2 do; 2 cars No. 3 barley, 1 car extra do, 1 car no grade barley. Total, 307 cars or 135,000 bu. Inspected out: 63,439 bu wheat, 11,105 bu corn, 38,418 bu oats, 7,123 bu barley.

A motion was made on 'Change yesterday to the effect that the Board of Trade do adjourn over to-day, the same being Good Friday. Like many other good resolutions it was not carried out, being tabled by a small majority.

A gentleman who has just arrived here from a station in Kansas, about 300 miles west of Kansas City, states that the country had been visited by good rains within a day or so of his departure, and the crops were doubtless out of danger, though a considerable reduction in the yield was anticipated in consequence of the drought. The condition of many of the Kansas farmers is said to be such that a failure of the crops would cause great destitution.

It seems that some people in Milwaukee are very much interested just now in the question, Will the wheat come out of the elevators in good condition? We do not know how it is with the wheat in Milwaukee, but the wheat here is all right. The Inspectors are satisfied it is safe and sweet, the warehouse men say it is all right, and some of our leading shippers are buying it freely after a thorough examination of its quality and condition. One of them gave the order to move out over 100,000 bu yesterday. The general testimony among those who know what they are talking about is that the wheat here is first-class. The only exception to the rule that we know of is a man who is believed to be heavily in on the short side of the deal, and therefore interested in seeing the market decline.

Some rather severe remarks were made yesterday about the commercial crime of decrying the value of property owned by other men. There has really been too much of this sort of thing, and unfortunately the ruse is almost always successful. The bear has only to hint darkly that there *may be* some reason to fear that the condition of the property is not all right, and straightway the hint is magnified by Dame Rumor into a fact attested by affidavit, even the more conservative thinking that "there must be something in it," or it would never get out. And so the market goes down on the holder, and the bears are jubilant over the trick, which is as mean and unjust as would be the stealing of two or three bushels out of every car-load while the stuff is on the road towards the seaboard.

These rumors of condition probably had something to do with the weakness in wheat here yesterday, as it was doubtless intended they should. The "points" were telegraphed to New York, and several selling orders were received here, some being for large quantities. The local feeling was also weakened by the damp weather, which was supposed to mean rain in Kansas, and news was received here from interior points indicating that country dealers are anticipating good crops. A few days ago they were mostly buyers; now many of them give orders to sell. Our market was very weak in consequence, declining 1⅝c, but reacted slightly towards the close.

Other markets were tame in sympathy, breadstuffs being generally dull, while provisions were fairly active. Corn was not much lower, though a few buyers tried hard early to force a decline, and oats were steady at the resulting shading in quotations, which amounted to ⅛@¼c. The receipts of grain were rather light.

The St. Louis market has been on the decline for two or three days past on winter wheat flours; but Wednesday afternoon there was a good demand here for the article, and about 800 brls were sold at full previous prices.

The distribution of staple and fancy dry-goods reached large proportions. City and country dealers were ordering generously, and the leading jobbers had all that they could comfortably attend to. Prices remain exceedingly firm. Groceries met with a well-sustained demand, and were held at fully previous prices. At the late decline sugars are moving more freely, and the market is working a trifle firmer. Coffees are active and strong. Molasses, sirups, rice, and teas also show strength. There was no change in the dried fruit market. Domestics were the most active, and displayed the most firmness, though there was a fair movement in most descriptions of foreign fruits, and at very full figures. Fish remained as last quoted, being in fair request at steady prices. No quotable changes took place in the butter and cheese markets. Oils, paints, and colors were reported in liberal demand and unchanged. The coal market remains dull and heavy. An early decline in anthracite is looked for.

Lumber was again fairly active at the current range of prices. The lake receipts were small, and nearly all the cargoes went directly to the yards. The receipts are expected to be a good deal larger next week. The west shore ports are now open, and a small fleet has been ordered out. Wool, hides, and seeds were unchanged. Hay was steady, the best grades of timothy being firm. The sales of green fruits were nearly up to the late daily average, and were not materially changed, apples being the weakest fruit in the list. The offerings of poultry were only fair, and the city trade bought at recent figures. Eggs were steady.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The following were the exports of provisions from the seaboard during the week ending March 29:

From—	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.
New York	13,443	4,988,957	12,532,273
Boston	608	165,864	2,857,842
Portland	245	....	553,140
Philadelphia	154	100	250,500
Baltimore	363	291,058	1,696,800
New Orleans	1	41,250	22,100
Totals	14,814	5,487,229	17,912,655
Previous week	5,370	3,871,594	18,483,225
Two weeks ago	8,045	3,285,029	18,534,151
Corresponding week, 1878	6,036	8,386,830	9,937,857

Comparative summary of aggregate exports from Nov. 1 to March 29:

	1878-'79.	1877-'78.
Pork, lbs	35,281,400	28,239,600
Bacon and hams, lbs	413,051,810	310,211,707
Lard, lbs	155,731,090	174,939,910
Totals	604,064,400	513,391,217

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Received.	Shipped.
Chicago	58,835	104,818
Milwaukee	25,700	22,345
New York	138,000	175,000
Detroit	26,000	19,000
Toledo	15,000	10,000
St. Louis	16,000	1,000
Baltimore	60,000	33,000
Philadelphia	41,000	......
Total	380,535	365,163

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

April 10.—Receipts—Flour, 17,639 brls; wheat, 138,200 bu; corn, 148,900 bu; oats, 36,975 bu; corn-meal, 276 pkgs; rye, 27,200 bu; malt, 5,400 bu; pork, 1,098 brls; beef, 1,192 tcs; cut-meats, 9,403 pkgs; lard, 1,234 tcs; whisky, 602 brls.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 175,000 bu; corn, 95,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

LUMBER.

The *Mississippi Lumberman* says: "The prospect for securing the logs does not improve. The streams are all very low; the snow is all gone, and no rains have come to raise the rivers."

Numerous complaints of a low stage of water have also been received here from Western Michigan and other sections tributary to this (Chicago) market. It is early to fear anything like a wholesale retention of logs in the rivers, but these reports indicate that the assertion that Chicago will receive more lumber this season than in any former year is at least premature. It is usually safe to calculate on abundant rainfalls in May and June, but a clean drive is seldom made, even in the most favored seasons, and the fact that a big stock is banked does not guarantee that an overwhelming supply will be secured in boom at the door of the saw-mill.

Some of the Chicago dealers express the opinion that the receipts of lumber here in 1879 will not greatly exceed those of the previous year. They seem to expect a lower range of prices than those of last season, both on account of the larger supply in the Northwest and the prospect of sharper competition with the Mississippi River merchants in the West. The new log crop is said to be one of the cheapest ever collected, and it is believed that manufacturers are able to and will hold over a good deal of stock before they will market it after prices have fallen to certain limits. The opening range on green piece stuff has been quoted at $7.00@7.50 afloat, with the remark that the price may be 50c lower before midsummer. At the yards the prices of dry lumber are now very much lower than they were a year ago, and some think a few more steps downward will bring them to terra firma.

GOODS RECEIVED

at the Port of Chicago April 10: L. H. Florsheim, one case of leather goods; Kohlsaat & Co., one case of wool; L. Schinck, one case of books; Lyon & Healy, fifteen cases of musical instruments; Callaghan & McNeil, one case of dry goods; Stettauer Bros., one case of silk gloves; Field, Leiter & Co., fourteen cases of dry goods; H. Channon & Co., five coils of wire rope. Collections, $3,384.38.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and rather weak. The offerings were unusually large in pork and lard for future delivery, and this caused a decline, though the stuff was taken freely by buyers. Liverpool reported a decline of 3d in lard, and 1s in prime mess pork, while the local hog market was unchanged. The greatest drop was in lard, the stocks of which are admitted to be large, while some operators suspect that there is even more on hand than indicated by the latest report. The shipping movement appeared to be very dull.

MESS PORK—Declined 12½c per brl, and closed 7½c below the latest prices of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 35 brls spot (old) at $8.50; 44,750 brls seller May at $10.12½@10.30; 25,250 brls seller June at $10.25@10.42½; and 500 brls seller July at $10.40. Total, 70,535 brls. The market closed tame at $10.15@10.20 for cash or seller April, $10.17½@10.20 for May, and $10.27½@10.30 for June. Old pork quoted at $8.40@8.50.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $9.00@9.25 and extra prime at $8.00@8.25.

LARD—Declined 15c per 100 lbs, with a good deal doing at the decline. Sales were reported of 1,500 tcs spot at $6.25; 12,250 tcs seller May at $6.22½@6.35; 11,750 tcs seller June at $6.30@6.42½; and 500 tcs seller July at $6.40. Total, 26,000 tcs. The market closed dull at $6.20 for spot or seller April, $6.22½@6.25 for May, and $6.30@6.32½ for June. July was nominal at $6.37½ at the close.

MEATS—Declined 7½@10c per 100 lbs, with very little doing except in local futures, shippers holding off. Sales were reported of 50 boxes shoulders at $3.77½; 4,420,000 lbs short ribs at $4.77½ spot, $4.77½@4.85 seller May, $4.90@4.95 for June, and $5.05 for July; 90 boxes do at $4.95 spot; and 50 boxes bellies on private terms. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part cured	$3.62½	$4.80	$4.85	$5.00
Boxed	3.75	4.92½	4.97½	5.12½
April, boxed	3.75	4.92½	4.97½	5.12½
May, boxed	3.82½	5.00	5.05	5.20

Long clears quoted at $4.72½ loose and $4.87½ boxed; Cumberlands, $5.00@5.12½ boxed; long-cut hams, 7¾@8¼c; sweet-pickled hams, 7@7⅜c for 16 to 15 lb average; green hams, 6½@6¾c for same averages; green shoulders, 3½c.

Bacon quoted at 4⅛@4⅜c for shoulders, 5¼@5⅜c for short ribs, 5¾@6c for short clears, 8¾@9¼c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quoted at $5.00@5.50 for No. 1 white, 4¾@5c for good yellow, and 4¼@4½c for brown, with sale of 14 pkgs at 4½c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were firm and quiet at $8.75@9.00 for mess, $9.75@10.00 for extra mess, and $16.50@17.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 6⅜@6½c for city and 6⅛@6¼c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in moderate demand on local account, with little change in tone, buyers mostly wanting specified brands on which full prices were adhered to. Shippers made some inquiries, and took one round lot. Sales were reported of 875 brls winters, partly at $5.15; 850 brls springs, mostly at $3.70@3.90; and 25 brls rye flour at $2.65. Total, 1,750 brls. The following was the nominal range of prices at the close:

Choice winters	$5.25 @5.50
Good to choice winters	4.00 @5.00
Fair to good winters	3.75 @4.25
Choice Minnesotas	4.50 @5.00
Fair to good Minnesotas	4.00 @4.50
Fair to good springs	3.50 @4.00
Low springs	2.50 @3.00
Patents	6.00 @8.00

BRAN—Was less active and steadier. Sales were 70 tons at $9.25 on track, and $9.25@9.50 free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 60 tons at $9.50.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at $13.25 per ton on track.

OAT-MEAL—Sale was made of 10 tons at $1.62½ per 100 lbs, bags included.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and weak; declining 1⅝c, and closing 1½c below the latest prices of Wednesday. The British markets were quoted dull and easier, French do generally cheaper, and New York on the down grade, while the weather in the West was understood to be generally favorable to a good harvest yield. We have referred above to Milwaukee rumors as possibly having something to do with the weakness here. There were some rather large selling orders here from New York, but the wheat offered was taken freely for some time, without a budge in quotations. But more wheat was on sale than was wanted, and then quotations declined, with apparently no buying for future except by the local trade. The quantity on sale was probably increased by the fact that yesterday was the last day on which deliveries could be made on winter storage without a deduction from the selling price. There was a moderate shipping demand, and an active outward movement; the quantity shipped for several days past being only limited by the railroad facilities for taking care of it. Still stocks are so large that the bears here claim they must depress prices; and it is probably the expectation that our stocks will soon begin to move by lake, which depresses quotations on the other side of the Atlantic. No. 2 closed at 89½c for this week's receipts to 86⅝c for regular. No. 3 closed at 77½c for lots on first storage. Seller May opened at about 92⅜c, declined to 90¾@90⅞c, and closed at 91⅛c. Seller June ranged at 91⅞@93⅜c, closing at 92⅛c; and April was quoted at 85⅝@87⅜c, closing at 86⅝c. Spot sales were reported of 60,000 bu No. 2 (regular) at 86¼@86¾c; 8,000 bu do at 89¼@89⅜c; 13,200 bu No. 3 at 78¼@78⅜c; 14,000 bu rejected at 63½@63⅜c; and 5,600 bu by sample at 66@85c. Total, 100,800 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were 400 bu No. 2 red (winter receipts, in store) at $1.00, and 400 bu do at $1.04 free on board cars.

SCREENINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at $10.00.

CORN—Was tame, though more active than the previous day, and declined ¼c, closing ⅜c lower. Advices from other points were not favorable to strength, though some of them noted steadiness, and local sympathy with wheat was sufficient cause for a decline here. There was more offered for future delivery, but local shorts took hold more freely, and there were also several buying orders from outside. The shipping demand was good, in proportion to the offerings, and spot corn was relatively firm, though buyers tried hard to force a decline. No. 2 closed at 34c for gilt-edged receipts to 30⅝c for regular. Lots free on board cars sold chiefly at 35⅛c for No. 2, and 34@34¼c for new. Seller May sold early at 35⅝c, declined to 35c, and closed at 35⅛c. Seller June sold at 35⅝@36c, closing at 35⅝c. July sold at 36¼@37c, and April at 30⅞@31c, the latter closing at 30⅝c. Spot sales were reported of 83,000 bu No. 2 at 30¾@31c; 10,400 bu do and high-mixed (gilt-edged receipts) at 33¾@34c; 7,200 bu by sample at 33¼@34¼c on track; and 51,200 bu do at 33½@35¼c free on board cars. Total, 151,800 bu.

OATS—Were quiet and ⅛@¼c lower, declining early in sympathy with other grain, and ruling steady in the latter part of the session. The trading in futures was mostly in May at 25⅛@25⅜c, the inside being the closing. June opened at 25⅝c and closed at 25½c. July were nominal at 26¼c. Regular oats or April were quoted at 21c, with 20⅞c the quotation of car lots. Samples were less active and easy, though the receipts were small. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 regular at 20⅞c; 16,800 bu by sample at 24½@29c on track, and 4,200 bu (No. 2) at 25¼@25⅜c, and 13,200 bu (white) at 27@28½c free on board. Total, 34,800 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and rather weak. May declined ½c, selling at 48½c, and 44c was bid for regular or April, with no sellers below 44½c. Samples sold readily. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu by sample at 48@49½c on track.

BARLEY—Was more active early, the sales being chiefly of car lots to shippers. The market opened about ½c lower on extra 3, which was the grade traded in, and recovered near the last, ranging during the session at 35@35½c; and A., D. & Co.'s receipts sold at 40c. No 3 brought 33c. No. 2 or April sold in settlement at 67c, and April extra 3 was nominal at 35@35½c. May do was quoted at 37c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 67c; 14,800 bu extra 3 at 35@40c; 400 bu No. 3 at 33c; 3,200 bu by sample at 35@60c. Total, 23,400 bu.

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—5,750 brls at $10.27½@10.30 for May and $10.40@10.42½ for June. Lard—2,000 tcs at $6.42½ for June. Short ribs—100,000 lbs at $4.85@4.87½ for May. Wheat—385,000 bu at 92⅝@92⅞c for May and 93⅜c for June. Corn—100,000 bu at 35⅝c for May and 36⅛c for June.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was active, sales being made of 460,000 bu at 91⅛@91¼c for May and 92¼@92⅜c for June. Corn—205,000 bu at 35⅛@35¼c for May, 35⅝@35⅜c for June, and 36⅜@36⅜c for July. Oats—15,000 bu at 25⅜c for May. Mess pork—4,750 brls at $10.32½ for June. Lard—750 tcs at $6.22½@6.25 for May and $6.30 for June. Short ribs—100,000 lbs at $4.80@4.82½ for May.

LATER.

Wheat was weaker under free offerings, closing ½c lower than at 1 o'clock. May sold at 91⅛c down to 90¾@90⅞c, and closed at about 90⅞c. June sold at 91⅞@92⅛c, and closed at the inside.

Corn was easy, May selling at 35@35⅛c, and closing at this range. June sold at 35⅜@35⅝c, and closed at 35¼@35⅜c. July sold at 36⅛c.

Oats sold at 25¼c for May and 25½c for June.

Mess pork was easy, sales being made of 9,250 brls at $10.15@10.20 for May, $10.25@10.30 for June, and $10.45 for July.

Lard was easier. Sales 6,000 tcs at $6.17½@6.22½ for May and $6.22½@6.27½ for June.

Short ribs—250,000 lbs at $4.80@4.82½ for May and $4.90 for June.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork closed with sales of 7,500 brls at $10.17½ for May and $10.27½@10.30 for June.

Lard closed at $6.17½@6.20 for May, $6.25@6.27½ for June, and at $6.30@6.32½ for July. Sales 2,500 tcs for June at $6.25.

Short ribs were steady, sales being reported of 1,000,000 lbs at $4.90 for June.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was in fair retail request, at the quotations:

Fine green carpet brush, ℔	4½@5
Green hurl	3¾@4½
Red-tipped hurl	3½@3¾
Fine green, with hurl to work it	4 @4½
Red-tipped do	3¼@3¾
Inferior	2¾@3
Crooked	1½@2½

BUTTER—There is as yet no surplus of fine table butter; indeed, the demand just at present is somewhat in excess of the supply, and, as a consequence, receivers are in a position to fully sustain prices. But for the grades below choice the market is weak and declining, under increasing receipts. We quote:

Creamery	21@25
Good to choice dairy	17@21
Medium	12@15
Inferior to common	5@10
Roll butter	8@13

BAGGING—Met with a light inquiry, and values were again quoted steady and unchanged:

Stark	22	Burlaps, 4 bu	11@12
Brighton A	21½	Do, 5 bu	12@13
Otter Creek	18½	Gunnies, single	13@14
Lewiston	20	Do, double	22@23
American	18	Wool sacks	40@45

CHEESE—New part-skim cheese is arriving freely, and as there is little or no demand beyond meeting the current wants of the local and Western trade the market remains weak. The market for old stock also, unless of fine quality, is without strength. We quote:

September and October, full cream	8½@8¾
Part skim, new	6 @7
Full skim	3½@4½
Low grades	2 @3

COAL—This market remains dull and weak. At the auction sale in New York on Tuesday the prices realized showed a further decline, grate selling at $2.05@2.07½, egg at $2.07½@2.12½, and nut at $2.27½. Below are the prices current here:

Lackawanna, large egg	$6.00@6.25
Lackawanna, small egg	6.00@6.25
Lackawanna, nut	6.00@6.25
Lackawanna, range	6.25@6.50
Piedmont	7.00
Blossburg	6.00
Cannel	6.50
Erie	5.50
Baltimore & Ohio	4.50@5.00
Minonk	3.50
Wilmington	3.50
Gartsherrie, Indiana block	4.50
White ash block	4.50

EGGS—Were easy at 9@9½c per doz. The receipts were free and are expected to continue so, though some thought the storm would reduce the receipts at country points.

FISH—Remain as before. There was a fair movement and a steady market. We quote:

No. 1 whitefish, ℔ ½-brl	$4.40@ 4.50
Family whitefish, ½-brl	2.25@ 2.35
Trout, ½-brl	4.10@ 4.25
Mackerel, extra mess, ½-brl	12.50
Select mess, ℔ ½-brl	16.00
Extra shore, ½-brl	14.00
No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.50
No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00@ 7.50
No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50@ 6.00
No. 2 bay, ½-brl	4.50@ 5.00
Large family	5.00
Fat family, new, ½-brl	3.00@ 3.25
No. 1 bay, kits	1.00@ 1.20
Family kits	75@ 1.00
George's codfish, extra, per 100 lbs	5.00@ 5.25
Bank cod, per 100 lbs	4.00@ 4.15
Compressed cod	6
Dressed cod	7
Labrador herring, split, brls	6.50
Labrador herring, round, brls	6.00@ 6.50
Labrador herring, round, ½-brls	3.50
Holland herring	1.25@ 1.30
Smoked halibut	11
Scaled herring, ℔ box	30@ 32
California salmon, brls	13.00
California salmon, ½-brls	6.75

FRUITS AND NUTS—No changes of moment took place in this market. Business was reported good, and the quoted prices were generally adhered to, though raisins and currants were not particularly firm:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5¾@ 6¼
Figs, layers	14 @ 16
Turkish prunes	6 @ 6¼
French prunes, kegs	6½@ 7
French prunes, boxes	10 @ 16
Raisins, layers	@1.70
London layers	2.15 @2.25
Loose Muscatel	1.75 @1.80
Valencias, new	7¼@ 7¾
Zante currants	4½@ 4¾
Citron	14½@ 15½

DOMESTIC.

Alden apples	11 @ 14
Evaporated	9½@ 10
New York and Michigan	4 @ 4½
Southern	3¼@ 3¾
Ohio	3½@ 4
Peaches, unpared, halves	3¾@ 4¼
Peaches, unpared, quarters	3½@ 4
Raspberries	30 @ 31
Blackberries	5¼@ 6
Pitted cherries	23 @ 25

NUTS.

Filberts	9 @ 10
Almonds, Terragona	20 @ 21
Naples walnuts	13 @ 13½
Brazils	5¼@ 6
Texas pecans	6¼@ 7
River pecans	5½@ 6
Wilmington peanuts, new	5¼@ 5¾
Tennessee peanuts, new	5 @ 5½
Virginia peanuts, new	6 @ 6½

GREEN FRUITS—Were steady, the sales reaching a fair aggregate. Apples were weak, the season being late, and much of the fruit has to be repacked. Strawberries fell to 30@45c:

Apples, ℔ brl, in cars	$1.50@ 2.00
Apples, ℔ brl, from store	1.75@ 2.50
Cranberries, ℔ brl	5.00@ 7.00
Lemons, ℔ box	3.50@ 4.50
Oranges, ℔ box	3.75@ 4.50
Valencia oranges, ℔ case	10.00
Bananas, ℔ bunch	2.00@ 5.00
Cocoanuts	3.50@ 4.00

GROCERIES—Were quoted the same as on Wednesday. For the more staple articles there was a fairly active call, and side-goods also were moving liberally. Prices steady and generally firm:

RICE.

Carolina	6¾@ 7½
Louisiana	6½@ 7½

COFFEE.

Mendaling, Java	28 @29
O. G. Java	24½@26
Costa Rica	17½@19
Choice to fancy Rio	17 @17¾
Good to prime	15¾@16
Common to fair	13 @15
Roasting	11 @12

SUGARS.

Patent cut loaf	9⅝@ 9¾
Crushed	9 @ 9¾
Granulated	8⅝@ 8¾
Powdered	8⅝@ 8⅞
A standard	8⅛@ 8⅜
A No. 2	8 @ 8¼
Extra C	7⅞@ 7⅞
C No. 1	7⅝@ 7¾
C No. 2	7⅜@ 7½
Yellow	6¾@ 7¼
New Orleans white, clarified	8⅜@ 8½
New Orleans prime to choice	7 @ 7⅞
New Orleans fully fair to prime	6¾@ 6⅞
New Orleans fair	6⅜@ 6⅝

SIRUPS.

California sugar-loaf drips	35 @38
California silver drips	43 @45
New Orleans molasses, choice	41 @43
Do prime	38 @40
Fair	33 @36
Common	27 @30
Common molasses	28 @33
Black Strap	24 @25

SPICES.

Allspice	18 @19
Cloves	45 @48
Cassia	24 @25
Pepper	14 @15
Nutmegs, No. 1	85 @95
Calcutta ginger	7 @ 8

SOAPS.

True Blue	5 @ 5¼
Blue lily	5 @ 5¼
White lily	5
Savon imperial	5
German mottled	5¼@ 5½
Peach blossom	6

HAY—No. 1 timothy was in request for shipment to Michigan, and firmer. A sale of choice in small lots was made at $9.50 free on board. The other grades were steady, and prairie was rather slow:

No. 1 timothy	$8.50@9.00
No. 2 do	7.00@7.50
Mixed do	6.50@7.00
Upland prairie	7.00@7.50
No. 1	6.00@6.50

HIDES—Continue in fair local request and steady. The receipts are moderate, except of calf skins, which are always plenty at this time of the year:

Light cured hides, ℔	7
Heavy do, ℔	6½
Damaged or grubby do, ℔	5½
Bull hides	5
Part cured, ℔	6 @ 6¼
Calf, ℔	10
Deacons, ℔	40
Dry flint, ℔	13 @14
Dry salted, ℔	11 @12
Green city butchers', ℔	5 @ 5¼
Sheep pelts, wool estimated, ℔	28

LUMBER—The yard dealers report a good trade, and the stocks are said to be considerably broken. Some alterations are made in the price-list, which does not seem to be very closely adhered to. The receipts continue small, but are expected to be larger next week. Manistee is reported open, and vessels are leaving for the east-shore ports. There is some inquiry for dry stuff, and several lots have been sold to arrive. Sellers decline to give sales, saying prices are not yet established. About 1,000,000 B and A shingles on the C. O. D. were sold at $1.70. Yard quotations are as follows:

First and second clear, 1¼@2 in	$30.00@32.00
Third clear, 1¼@2 in	27.00@28.00
Third clear, inch	25.00
First and clear dressed siding	15.50
First common dressed siding	13.50
Second common siding	11.50
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.50
Box boards, A, 13 in. and upwards	30.00
Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards	25.00
Box boards, C	16.00
A stock boards, 10@12 in., rough	24.00@28.00
B stock boards, 10@12 in	20.00@25.00
C stock boards, 10@12 in	15.00@16.00
D or common stock boards	13.00
Fencing, No. 1	10.00
Fencing, No. 2	8.50@ 9.00
Common boards	10.00@10.50
Cull boards	9.00@ 9.50
Dimension stuff	9.00@10.00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	10.00@13.00
Culls, 2 in	7.00@ 8.00
Pickets, rough and select	7.00@11.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed	16.00@18.00
Lath, dry	1.50@ 1.60
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry	2.25
Shingles, standard	1.80@ 2.00
Shingles, No. 1	1.00@ 1.10
Cedar shingles	1.90
Track shingles	1.80

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade continues active, the newly-settled Western States being liberal customers, and the merchants in the Northwest proper are stocking up, and report a fair and increasing demand. No changes are noted except in the discounts on wire and galvanized iron:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., ℔ box	$ 7.25
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	9.25
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	6.75
Tin-plates, 14x20, IX., roofing	8.75
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	13.50
Large pig tin	18
Small pig tin	19
Bar tin	20
Solder	12 @14
Pig lead ℔	4½@ 5
Bar lead	5.70
Lead pipe	5½@ 5¾
Copper bottoms	26
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz	24
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz	33
Planished, cut to sizes	35
Sheet zinc ℔	7
Less than cask	7
Sheet-iron, Nos. 16 to 24	3.00
Common bar iron	1.85
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	12½@14
American planished iron, "A"	10½
American planished iron, "B"	9½
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	12 @16
Wire, Nos. 0 to 5	9
Wire, Nos. 6 to 9	10
Wire, Nos. 10 to 14	11 @12½
Wire, Nos. 15 to 16	14
Wire, Nos. 18 to 20	16@20

The discount on wire is 50 and 10 per cent, and on galvanized iron 45 and 10 per cent.

NAILS—Were irregular, the usual quotation being $2.15 for standard nails. The demand is fair.

OILS—The demand was reported good, with prices ruling firm and steady at the following range:

Carbon, 110 degrees test	11½
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test	14
Carbon, headlight, 175 degreest test	18¼
Carbon, Michigan legal test	21¼
Elaine, 150 deg. test	18½
Lard, extra winter strained	58
Lard, No. 1	51
Lard, No. 2	48
Linseed, raw	65
Linseed, boiled	70
Whale, winter bleached	55
Sperm	$1.25
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	70
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	52
Bank oil	38
Straits	40
Turpentine	36
Miners' oil, extra yellow	55
Miners' oil, white	58
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	14
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg	13
Gasoline, 87 degrees	19
West Virginia, natural, 28 degrees	30
Natural, 30 degrees	25
Reduced, 28 degrees	20 @25

POTATOES—Were in fair request and steady, Peachblows being 70@75c, and Rose 60@65c delivered.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens were in fair supply and request at recent prices. The weather is warm for dressed, and most of the stock was rather soft. Turkeys are scarce and geese nearly out of market. Wild ducks and snipe are salable at recent prices:

Chickens, dressed, ℔	$ 10 @ 12
Chickens, live, ℔ doz	3.75 @ 4.25
Turkeys, dressed, ℔	15
Do live	12 @ 14
Ducks, ℔ doz	3.00 @ 3.25
Wild ducks, small, ℔ doz	1.00 @ 1.50
Mallards	2.25 @ 2.50
Snipe	50 @ 1.00

SEEDS—Were rather quiet apparently, though some dealers hinted that considerable business was done privately. No changes in prices were named, except a little better feeling in clover. Timothy was quoted at $1.15@1.24, and clover at $3.50@3.65, and mammoth at $3.70@3.80. Hungarian was quiet at 70@80c and millet at 70@90c. Flax was steady at $1.30@1.65.

SALT—Was in fair demand at the quotations. Fine salt is steady:

Fine salt, ℔ brl	$ 1.00
Coarse salt, ℔ brl	1.40
New York dairy, ℔ brl, without bags	1.30
New York dairy, ℔ brl, with bags	1.75@2.00
Michigan dairy, without bags	1.15
Michigan dairy, with bags	1.50@1.70
Ashton and Eureka dairy, ℔ sack	3.00

TEAS—Were quoted as before. Trade continues all that could be expected, and the market continues to show a firm and steady tone. We repeat our quotations:

HYSON.		IMPERIAL.	
Common to fair	17@28	Common to fair	20@35
Superior to fine	28@38	Superior to fine	40@50
Extra fine to finest	40@50	Extra fine to finest	60@65
Choicest	55@65	JAPAN UNCOLORED.	
YOUNG HYSON.		Common to fair	18@35
Common to fair	17@28	Superior to fine	40@50
Superior to fine	30@40	Extra fine to finest	55@60
Extra fine to finest	50@60	OOLONG.	
Choicest	65@70	Common to fair	18@28
GUNPOWDER.		Superior to fine	30@40
Common to fair	20@30	Extra fine to finest	45@55
Superior to fine	35@45	Choicest	60@70
Extra fine to finest	50@60	SOUCHONG AND CONGO.	
Choicest	70@80	Superior to fine	28@40

VEAL—Was slow and weak, the offerings being large with the weather bad for carrying. Sales were made at 4@7c.

WHISKY—Was in moderate demand and unchanged at $1.04 per gallon for highwines. Sale was reported of 150 brls on that basis. Alcohol for export was nominal at 31c per gallon delivered at New York.

WOOL—Continues in fair request, and the stock is much reduced and badly broken, hence the market is not appreciably affected by the reports of weakness East:

Washed fleece wool, ℔	28@31
Medium unwashed	20@22
Fine do, good	18@20
Coarse do	16@20
Tub-washed, choice	35@38
Tub-washed, common to fair	30@33
Colorado, medium to fine	20@24
Colorado, common	16@19
Colorado, coarse	13@14

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,482	15,221	562
Tuesday	3,156	17,261	2,689
Wednesday	3,966	18,185	2,489
Thursday	5,100	15,800	1,500
Total	14,704	66,467	7,240
Same time last week	18,708	52,585	7,228
Shipments—			
Monday	1,239	6,167	329
Tuesday	1,080	5,415	1,575
Wednesday	2,214	8,202	[illegible]
Total	4,533	19,784	[illegible]

CATTLE—There was an increase in the receipts yesterday of about 1,100 head, but there was a good general demand, so that there proved to be but little stuff in excess of the trade requirements. In values there was no perceptible change. The prevalent feeling, not only for fat cattle, but for the poorer grades as well, was firm, and there was no class for which sellers found any difficulty in obtaining former prices. The quality was good,—above the average. Comparatively few cows and thin rough mixed lots were offered, while the proportion of choice droves was more prominent than usual, and sales at $4.75 and upward were numerous. Between 400 and 500 head were taken by exporters at $4.90@5.35. There were two sales at the latter figures, viz.: 32 head averaging 1,448 lbs, and 16 head averaging 1,512 lbs. Sales to the Eastern trade were principally at $4.25@4.80. Stockers were wanted at $3.00@3.85, while the wants of butchers and canners were mainly supplied at $2.65@3.75. Feeders paid $3.90@4.15 for thrifty young droves in fair flesh averaging from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. Gregory, Cooley & Co. sold 95 head of Texas corn-fed cattle (shipped from Ennis) at $4.45. They averaged about 1,115 lbs, and were prime. The market closed firm, with not much stuff left over.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$4.90@5.35
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.60@4.85
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4.20@4.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.85@4.15
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.65@3.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.85
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.50
Veals, per 100 lbs	3.00@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
16	1,477	$5.25	18	1,205	$4.30
16	1,512	5.35	19 Texas	1,105	4.45
32	1,448	5.35	38 Texas	1,110	4.45
13	1,451	5.10	25	1,119	4.40
16	1,607	5.20	38 Texas	1,113	4.45
15	1,409	4.90	32	1,162	4.40
30	1,360	5.15	38	1,082	4.40
62	1,445	5.15	17	1,175	4.25
14	1,455	5.15	31	1,110	4.35
30	1,480	5.15	18	1,098	4.25
63	1,275	5.00	19	1,045	4.00
12	1,376	4.95	19 feed'rs	1,109	4.15
27	1,331	4.95	12 feed'rs	1,025	4.00
15	1,240	4.90	32	1,121	4.00
14	1,382	4.90	24	919	4.00
16	1,278	4.90	17 feed'rs	998	3.90
19	1,308	4.90	23 stock'rs	1,008	3.75
16	1,287	4.80	15	1,187	3.70
17	1,339	4.80	42 stock'rs	911	3.75
55	1,311	4.80	23 stock'rs	1,008	3.80
17	1,308	4.80	19 stock'rs	826	3.60
13	1,306	4.75	15 stock'rs	880	3.50
48	1,192	4.75	16	1,074	3.50
15	1,288	4.70	22 stock'rs	818	3.35
19	1,240	4.70	16 oxen	1,378	3.35
13	1,215	4.70	16 stock'rs	834	3.35
55	1,311	4.80	20 stock'rs	731	3.35
17	1,350	4.85	14 stock'rs	736	3.25
18	1,223	4.60	12 stock'rs	861	3.25
36	1,188	4.65	26 stock'rs	787	3.25
40	1,173	4.60	11	1,046	3.15
46	1,050	4.60	20 cows	942	3.15
16	1,130	4.55	14	920	3.00
49	1,242	4.55	21 cows	926	2.85
17	1,231	4.55	18 cows	922	2.75
18	1,111	4.55	14 cows	939	2.65
20	1,112	4.50	24 cows	917	2.65

HOGS—There was a considerable decrease in the arrivals, but the day was wet and disagreeable, and buyers evinced very little interest in the traffic. In values there was no pronounced change, the range of prices being substantially the same as for the day before, though, taking into consideration the fact that the quality of the hogs showed a considerably better average than for Wednesday, the change, if any, was rather to buyers' advantage. The dullness in bacon grades was due to the temporary withdrawal from the market (pending some changes in the internal arrangement of their packing-house) of a prominent local packer. There were sales of common to prime bacon hogs at $3.50@3.80,—the bulk at $3.60@3.70,—and of poor to choice heavy at $3.60@4.00. Sales of heavy and medium weight packing hogs were mostly at $3.60@3.75, and of heavy shippers at $3.75@3.85. Skips were peddled out to local butchers at $3.00@3.40. The market closed steady with some hogs left over. All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of forty pounds for piggy sows, and eighty pounds for stags.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
27	254	$3.90	61	224	$3.70
110	296	3.90	140	200	3.70
29	317	3.90	73	229	3.70
33	165	3.85	27	217	[illegible]
33	233	3.85	22	356	3.70
132	248	3.85	72	308	3.70
47	242	3.85	49	167	3.70
38	280	3.85	41	199	3.70
23	216	3.80	50	185	3.70
60	284	3.80	60	196	3.70
23	216	3.80	73	214	3.65
74	219	3.80	20	217	3.65
58	255	3.80	38	186	3.65
35	180	3.75	20	221	3.65
46	209	3.75	45	309	3.65
56	188	3.75	82	179	3.65
50	193	3.75	62	239	3.65
122	200	3.75	67	173	3.60
37	268	3.75	52	186	3.62½
59	232	3.75	144	180	3.62½
35	228	3.75	48	223	3.60
61	231	3.75	36	180	3.60
26	265	3.75	52	152	3.60
56	280	3.75	31	253	3.60
63	251	3.75	72	151	3.60
77	234	3.75	72	175	3.60
25	272	3.75	69	167	3.55
29	252	3.75	23	168	3.55
59	284	3.75	64	142	3.55
55	189	3.70	25	182	3.50
31	170	3.70	23	140	3.50
32	295	3.70	43	169	3.40
122	186	3.70	87	173	3.35
103	191	3.72½	49	101	3.25

SHEEP—The market was dull and lower. The wet weather was unfavorable to trade, and the few sales reported indicated a decline of 25c from previous prices. We quote poor to extra at $3.75@5.75 per 100 lbs.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 10.—CATTLE—Strong; a good demand for all grades; good to choice heavy shipping steers, $4.85@5.20; do light, $4.50@4.75; native butchers' steers, $3.50@4.60; cows and heifers, $3.00@4.50; corn-fed Texans, $3.25@4.40; feeding steers, $3.75@4.35; stockers, $2.75@3.75; receipts, 1,200; shipments, 1,100.

HOGS—Stronger; active; Yorkers and Baltimores, $3.40@3.60; smooth heavy, $3.65@3.80; fair heavy, rough, $3.25@3.50; butchers' and Philadelphias, $3.75@3.95; receipts, 5,900; shipments, 2,000.

SHEEP—Steady and unchanged; good to fancy, $4.50@5.25; receipts, 650; shipments, 200.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., April 10.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 510 head through; no local; total for three days, 700 through and 358 local; nothing here for sale; no business.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 2,255 head; total for three days, 4,950; Yorkers, $3.65@3.80; Philadelphias, $4.15@4.30.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 1,100 head; total for three days, 6,200; not enough sheep to make a market; feeling not so good for next week.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 10.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1 car-load; few car-loads ordinary to fair steers, 9@9½c; market dull and weak; dressed beef, 7@8½c, including 2 car-loads Western, 7@7½c; shipments, 576 quarters.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,000; market unchanged; car-load very choice fine wooled Michigan sheep, 6⅝c; spring lambs quiet, $3.50; shipments, 150 carcasses.

SWINE—Receipts, 1,300; live hogs nominal; weak; transactions include 340 common Western, 141 lbs, $4.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 629; fair demand; generally unchanged; some sales rather lower.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,600; market quiet; buyers and sellers apart; tending downward; fair to good Western sheep, $5.55@5.75; choice, $5.80@5.90 offered; holding for $6.00@6.10; 6 cars unsold.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,025; market dull and slow; prices irregular; York weights, $4.00; medium and heavy, $4.00@4.05; 1 car selected, $4.07; 4 cars unsold.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 10.—The *Price Current* reports cattle receipts, 284; shipments, 324; firmer; native shippers, $3.90@4.75; native stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.75; native cows, $2.50@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,392; shipments, 209; lower; fair to choice packing, $3.20@3.45; light shipping, $3.00@3.15.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—HOGS—Steady; common, $2.90@3.45; light, $3.60@3.75; packing, $3.65@3.85; butchers', $3.90@4.00; receipts, 1,647; shipments, 1,041.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, April 10—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 8s 6d@10s. Wheat—Winter, 8s 11d@9s 4d; spring, 7s 6d@8s 2d; white, 8s 10@9s 4d; club, 9s 3d@9s 8d. Corn, 4s 6d. Pork, 51s. Lard, 33s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 10—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 10.—Bacon—Cumberlands, 26s; short ribs, 27s; long clear, 27s; short clear, 27s 6d. Beef—Prime mess, 74s; India mess, 77s; extra India mess, 88s. Cheese—Choice, 45s. Shoulders, 21s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 35s 9d. Lard, 33s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Eastern, 51s; Western, 49s. Hams—Long cut, 20-lb average, 30s.

LONDON, April 10—LIVERPOOL—Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet and steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet. Fair

American mixed corn for prompt shipment

10s@40s 6d; Country markets for wheat—English quiet; French generally cheaper.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, April 10—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 11d; spring, No. 1, 8s 2d; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 10d; club, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 6s 3d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 51s. Lard, 33s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, April 10.—COTTON—Firmer at 6⅛@6¼d: sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 7,500.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 57s. Lard, American, 33s 6d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 43s.

TALLOW—35s 9d.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, April 10.—SUGAR—No. 12 Dutch standard, 22s 6d cash; 21s 6d afloat.

ANTWERP, April 10.—PETROLEUM—23s.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 10.—GRAIN—Business in produce and merchandise is seriously impeded by the rain-storm. Wheat further receded in price, in most instances quite sharply, and pressed for sale without quickening operations materially; spring attracted less attention, and declined about 1c per bu, leaving off in favor of purchasers; cable advices of adverse tenor; 16,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring at $1.04; No. 2 Northwest April option quoted at $1.02@1.03; July at $1.03 asked. Corn was quoted generally a shade lower, and weak at modified figures on freer offerings and less active movement; mixed Western ungraded at 43½@45c. Rye quiet, but held firmly; No. 2 Western at 60c. Oats in less demand, and quoted rather easier in price; No. 2 Chicago afloat, 32c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products freely offered on speculative account, and declined sharply on less active business; mess for early delivery moderately dealt in, closing at $10.50@10.62½ for new, and $9.37½@9.40 for old. Cut meats in light demand at unchanged quotations. Bacon quoted easier and dull. Western steam lard less active for early delivery at reduced prices; 1,015 tcs at $6.50@6.60, closing at $6.47½.

TALLOW—More sought; prime at 6 9-16c.

SUGARS—Raw more active at unchanged prices; Cuba, muscovado, quoted at 6⅜@6 7-16c for fair to good refining; refined as last quoted.

WHISKY—100 brls at $1.05¼@1.05½ cash; market a shade firmer.

FREIGHTS—Business in chartering line decidedly more active at unchanged rates; berth freight, fair movement at steady figures; room for grain for British ports in instances somewhat firmer; for Liverpool, 24,000 bu wheat at 6d per bu.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 10.—COTTON—Nominal at 11⅜@11½c; futures quiet; April, 11.39c; May, 11.49c; June, 11.64c; July, 11.78c; August, 11.90c; September, 11.66c.

FLOUR—Market dull; receipts, 18,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.30@3.60; common to good extra, $3.50@3.90; good to choice, $3.95@4.50; white wheat extra, $4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, $3.70@5.00; St. Louis, $3.80@5.75; Minnesota, $5.50@7.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Medium trade; receipts, 138,000 bu; rejected spring, 76@78c; No. 3 spring, 93@93½c; No. 2 do, $1.04; ungraded do, 84@98c ungraded winter red, $1.00@1.14¼; No. 3 do, $1.08½@1.09; No. 2 do, $1.13½@1.14; No. 1 do, $1.14½; ungraded amber, $1.11@1.11½; No. 2 amber, $1.10½@1.11½; ungraded white, $1.10@1.11; No. 2 do, $1.09¼; No. 1 do, sales 114,000 bu at $1.11¼@1.12. Rye—Market dull; Western, 58½@59½c. Barley quiet, but steady. Malt dull. Corn quiet; receipts, 143,000 bu; ungraded, 43¼@45c; No. 3, 44c; steamer, 44⅜@44½c; No. 2, 45@45¼c. No. 1, 46c, white Western, 47½@48c; steamer yellow, 44¾c. Oats quiet; receipts, 38,000 bu; No. 3, 31c; No. 3 white, 32¼c; No. 2, 31¼@31⅞c; No. 2 white, 34½@34¾c; mixed Western, 31½@32½c; white do, 33½@35c.

HAY—Nominally unchanged.

HOPS—Quiet; yearlings, 2@4c; Eastern and Western, 6@9c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses in good demand at full prices. Rice—Demand fair and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, but firm; united, 80⅝@81c; refined, 9½c.

TALLOW—Steady; 6¼@6 9-16c.

RESIN—Quiet and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Firmer at 35@36c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 13@13½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork market dull at $9.37½@9.40 for old; $10.70 for new. Beef quiet, but firm. Cut meats dull; long clear middles, $5.15@5.20; short do, $5.37½. Lard: demand active; prime steam, $6.50@6.60.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 5@27c.

CHEESE—Nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Market dull; $1.05¼@1.05½.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; superfine, $3.00; XX, $3.75@4.00; XXX, $4.25@5.00; high grades, $5.25@6.12½.

GRAIN—Corn active and weak; white, 44½@45c; yellow, 46@47c. Oats steady, with a fair demand.

HAY—Dull and nominal; ordinary, $10.00@12.00; prime, $14.00; choice, $16.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak; old, $9.50; new, $11.00@11.12½. Lard steady; tierce, $6.25@7.00; keg, $7.00@7.62½. Bulk meats—Market easier; shoulders, loose, $3.85; packed, 3⅞@4c; clear rib, 5@5¼c; clear, 5⅛@5¼c. Bacon—Market dull; shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, 5¾c; clear, 5⅞c; hams, sugar cured, market dull; canvased, 8@9½c, as in size.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11¼@15½c. Sugar steady, with fair demand; 4¾@5¼c; fair to fully fair, 5⅜@5½c; prime to choice, 5⅝@6¼c; yellow clarified, 6¾@7½c. Molasses steady, with a good demand; common, 22@23c; fair, 24@26c; prime to choice, 27@35c. Rice fair demand at 5½@7c.

BRAN—Steady at 80c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet and weak at $2.10@2.20.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—FLOUR—Quiet and without change.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western quiet and steady; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, $1.13¼; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and April, $1.11¼@1.11⅜; May, $1.11⅜@1.11⅝; June, $1.12@1.12¼. Corn—Western quiet and steady; Western mixed, spot and April, 43½@43⅝c; May, 43⅝@43¾c; June, 43⅞@44c; steamer, 41@41¼c. Oats steady; Pennsylvania, 32@33c; Western white, 32@33c; do mixed, 31@32c. Rye steady at 54@56c.

HAY—Quiet; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $11.00@12.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady; prime to choice Western, packed, 18@20c; roll, 15@16c.

EGGS—Dull and lower at 12@12½c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 7⅞@8¼c; refined, 9⅛@9¼c.

COFFEE—Firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to choice, 10@16c.

WHISKY—Nominal at $1.07½.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,490 brls; wheat, 32,900 bu; corn, 139,600 bu; oats, 4,800 bu; rye, 800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 60,000 bu; corn, 115,700 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 10.—FLOUR—Dull; tending downward.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; cash options unsettled; fluctuated a good deal, but closed firm; No. 2 red fall, $1.02¼@1.02½ cash; $1.03½@1.03, closing $1.03⅝ May; $1.02¾@1.03¼ June; 97⅝@97¾c July; No. 3 do, 99¼c. Corn firmer for cash and easier for futures; No. 2 mixed, 33¾c cash; 33⅞c May; 34¼c June; 35⅝@35¼c July. Oats inactive and lower; No. 2, 25¾c cash; 25⅞c bid May. Rye quiet and unchanged; 48¼c. Barley dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.04.

PROVISIONS—Pork inactive and lower; jobbing, $10.35. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk meats nominally lower; no sales. Bacon easier; clear ribs, $5.35.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 31,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, none; rye, none; barley, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—COTTON—Quiet but firm at 10⅜c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal; good to prime red, $1.00@1.05. Corn quiet but firm at 37@38c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm at 29@32c. Rye—Demand fair and market firm at 56@56½c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Fair demand, but at lower rates; $10.25 bid; $10.20 asked, regular. Lard dull and prices a shade lower; current make, $6.22½. Bulk meats dull and lower to sell at $3.60, $4.80@4.85, and $5.00. Bacon quiet and unchanged; $4.12½, $5.37½, and $5.62½.

WHISKY—Steady, with a good demand at $1.01.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Steady at 65c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, April 10.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; No. 1 hard Duluth spring held at $1.10; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.05. Corn steady; No. 2 Western, 47c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 10.—FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; opened ¼c higher; closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, 99c; No. 1 Milwaukee, 94c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 89¼c; April, 88¼c; May, 91c; June, 92¼c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 77c; No. 4, 71@73c; rejected, 63@64c. Corn steady; No. 2, 34¾c. Oats in fair demand and unchanged; No. 2 fresh, 24c. Rye steady; fairly active; No. 1, 46½. Barley held firmly; No. 2 spring fresh, 61c; April, 58c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and easier. Mess pork quiet; new, $10.15. Prime steam lard, $6.25.

LIVE HOGS—Dull and lower at $3.50@3.85.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 800 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,500 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. Rye flour steady at $2.87½.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.13. Rye steady; Western, 57@58½c. Corn less active; Western rejected, on track, 40½@41½c; do steamer, scarce, 42½@43c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; mixed, 30@31c; white do, 32@33½c. Seed oats, 35c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged. Lard—Western tierce, 6¾@7c.

BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.

EGGS—Nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western, $1.06.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,700 brls; wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 152,000 bu; oats, 49,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 1,500 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 10.—FLOUR—Steady; Western supers, $3.00@3.25; common extras, $3.75@4.25; Wisconsin do, $4.00@4.50; Minnesota do, $4.25@5.50.

GRAIN—Corn steady; mixed and yellow, 47@47½c; steamer, 45½@46c. Oats steady and firm; No. 1 and extra white, 36@38c; No. 2 white, 35@35½c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 33½@34c. Rye, 64@65c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; corn, 22,000 bu; wheat, 27,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 10.—COTTON—Firm, at 10⅜c.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; red and amber, $1.00@1.02. Corn quiet but firm; white, 38c; mixed, 37c. Oats—Market easier; white, 31c; mixed, 28c. Rye firm at 54c.

HAY—Market dull at $8.00@10.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at $10.75@11.00. Lard firmer; choice leaf tierce, $7.25@7.50; do keg, $8.25@8.50. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 3⅛c; clear rib, 5@5⅛c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 4⅛c; clear rib, 5⅜@5⅝c. Hams, sugar-cured, 8½@9¼c.

WHISKY—Market dull at $1.01.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., April 10.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; amber Michigan, spot, $1.04½ bid; April, $1.04¾ asked, $1.04½ bid; May, $1.05½; June, $1.06⅝; No. 2 red winter, spot or April, held at $1.05½. $1.05¼ bid; May, $1.05¾; June, $1.07 asked, $1.06½ bid; No. 3 red, $1.01 asked, $1.00 bid; Western amber, $1.07. Corn steady; high mixed, 36½c; No. 2 spot, 36c; May, 36⅝c. Oats dull and nominal.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 10.—HOGS—Quiet; no heavy; shipping here, $3.65@3.90; receipts, 4,300; shipments, 2,700.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, $1.03½@1.04. Corn—Western mixed, 34¾@35½c. Oats, No. 2, market dull at 27@28c.

PROVISIONS—Bulk shoulders, $3.50; clear rib, $4.75 cash or April; $4.87½ May. Lard—Prime steam, 6¼c. Pickled hams, 7@8c.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 10.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts the past week, 40,040 bu; shipments, 35,156 bu; slow and lower; No. 2 cash, 90½c; April, 91c; No. 3 cash, 89c; April, 89c. Corn—Receipts the past week, 35,820 bu; shipments, 72,444 bu; dull and lower; No. 2 cash, 26½c; April, 27c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., April 10.—FLOUR—Dull but steady

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; extra, $1.04½; No. 1 white, $1.02⅞; April, $1.02¾; May, $1.03¾; June, $1.04 bid; milling No. 1, $1.01½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 26,062 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 18,567 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 10.—GRAIN—Neglected; prices nominally unchanged; rye—sales late yesterday of 2,500 bu Western at 55c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, April 10.—HIGHWINES—Steady; sales, 100 brls at $1.02½.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., April 10.—PETROLEUM—Very firm; standard white, 110 test, 8c.

OIL CITY, Pa., April 10.—PETROLEUM—Market opened quiet and steady, at 81¼c, declined to 80⅝c, at which it closed; shipments, 39,000 brls, averaging 31,000; transactions, 125,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 10.—PETROLEUM—Quiet, steady; crude, $1.01¼ at Parker's for shipment; refined, 9½c, Philadelphia delivery.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—COTTON—Strong; middling, 10⅞c; low do, 10½c; net receipts, 2,103 bales; gross, 2,434; exports to Great Britain, 7,337; to the Continent, 9,661; sales, 4,000; stock, 172,101.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—COTTON—Higher; middling, 10¾c; low middling, 10½c; good ordinary, 10⅛c; sales 725 bales; receipts, 600; shipments, 1,100; stock, 18,100.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Business light to-day owing to stormy weather; cotton goods very firm but less active; prints in good demand and firm; ginghams in fair request; dress goods in moderate demand; light weight clothing woolens quiet, but overcoatings more sought for by clothiers; foreign goods quiet.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, April 10.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Steady at 30c.

SZEGEDIN.

The Story of the Submerged City—How the Dikes that Should Have Saved Served to Destroy the People.

Correspondence New York World.

VIENNA, March 18.—Nothing less than the destruction of a city of 75,000 inhabitants is the subject which urges me to address your readers,—Szegedin, the Capital of thoroughbred Magyarism, in the plains of the Theiss, where the Hungarians first chose to settle after emigrating from their Asian home, the plain being the ideal country to a people which passed more than half its lifetime on horseback. The Theiss plain is a district of ancient renown, where Attila with his Huns had already settled. It was there that the famous Avar Ring or fortress was situated in which Charlemagne found so much gold and silver accumulated that the value of these precious metals after the discovery fell one-third. It was also the scene on which the Turkish wars were fought, and in '49 the scene of the revolution quenched by the aid of the Russians.

All these wars, disastrous as they were, are as nothing to the destruction which the inundations of the Theiss cause every year, and which now end in so complete a catastrophe. Since Hungary has had an autonomous Government, great efforts have been made to regulate the course of the River Theiss, but we fear that great technical faults have been committed in this work. Faults of the same kind were committed everywhere in Europe until quite lately. Germany alone seems to have found the right means of treating rivers. Besides the embankments, impediments are thrown in the river's way on both sides, by which it is forced to deepen its bed. Although the river-embankments were in good order the Theiss, by bringing with it stones and sand, had raised its bed so that the floods became more dangerous every successive year. Snow melted very early and very suddenly in the mountains this year, and on that account many avalanches fell, as for instance in Bleiberg, near Villach, where half a village was buried, and thirty-eight persons remained dead on the spot. In the Carpathian Mountains a great deal of snow fell this winter, which melted and discharged enormous quantities of water into the valleys.

Of late the inhabitants of these districts had become a little careless, relying too much upon the embankments of the railways, which, during the last ten years, have been carried across the plain in every direction. Now, railway embankments may be useful sometimes, but when the water gets into the country which they close in entirely they are very dangerous, because they retain the water, which finds no outlet. This was the case near Szegedin, which lies in the very centre of a number of railway embankments. The waters of the Theiss Maros and Koros had during a fortnight inundated the plain, which was one enormous sea of water, extending over 100 square kilometres. Besides this, heavy rainfalls continued, and yet the danger was not immediate. The inhabitants were busy raising their dikes, and looked hopefully into the future, when all of a sudden a terrible storm from the northeast arose which made the water rise in waves high enough to overpass the dikes.

Of course against the elements in such an uproar nothing effectual could be done, although soldiers and pioneers were sent to aid the inhabitants of Szegedin. Only a few towns of the Thesis plain succeeded in preventing the waves from flooding them, by working day and night at their dikes. There are besides New Szegedin, Szentes, Czongrad, and Vasarhily. The first city flooded was Orashaka, where 400 houses fell. In one night between the 11th and 12th of March, the floods burst in upon Szegedin, so that within a few hours the roofs of most of the houses and the tops of the lamp-posts were all that could be seen. The great misfortune there, as everywhere in the Hungarian plain, is that the few houses are built of real bricks, the greater part being built of bricks made of lime and water, and dried in the sun like Mexican adobes, which of course dissolve in water. Therefore the only houses which still stand in Szegedin are built of real bricks, and these are scarcely a twentieth part of the town, in fact little more than 200. Everything else disappeared in the flood.

Szegedin numbered 75,000 inhabitants, according to the last census, and 9,500 buildings, of which about 5,000 were dwelling-houses. The work of destruction was as sudden as terrible. All was over in a few hours, therefore it is no wonder that great loss of life was incurred. The number of the dead is put at 19,000. One hundred laborers are busy from morning to night burying the dead in the neighboring Village of Szoregh. At first the number of boats was quite insufficient to save the frightened inhabitants, many of whom the danger-bell tolled out of their sleep. When boats enough came, the soldiers had hard work to row through all the lumber tossing about on the waters and to induce the frightened people to let themselves be saved, as the greater part of them refused to get off their housetops into the boats without their poor property, which could not be saved under any circumstances. "Better die all of us than live without our beds and our coffee-pots!" was what they all said.

A very happy circumstance was that the embankments of the Southern Railway remained intact, so that help could continually be got from Temesvar and the rescued could be sent away in that direction. In the first hours this could not be thought of. The desperate people clung to the dikes, climbed up trees, filled the few stone houses to overflowing. Many were frozen to death in the first nights, the wind blowing mercilessly through their scanty, wet clothing. Twenty were frozen to death, and twenty-three went mad from terror and have been sent to the madhouse at Pesth. The brave men who risked their lives a thousand times to bring help were witnesses of the most heart-rending scenes. Sometimes as they approached a housetop or a tree to which drowning people clung these could hold on no longer, and, dropping in the water, were drowned before the boats could reach them. An old man in the centre of a mound of piled-up rubbish was heard calling desperately for help, but it was impossible to approach him, and he perished. A white-haired grandmother was seen diving for something. She found it at last,—her drowned grandchild,—which she held up towards Heaven, laughing hoarsely, a mad-woman's laugh.

An expedition from Pesth, headed by a member of Parliament, arrived three days after the catastrophe, and he tells us that even then he was a witness of the most dreadful scenes. A small rafter was floating by them, when one man espied a small baby on it, tied to a divan. The expedition was quick enough in bringing the poor little one into safety, but its parents have not been found and are most likely drowned. Then a woman signaled to them from a roof. When they approached they thought she had fainted. She seemed lifeless, so that they had to bear her into a boat. She was not ten minutes there when a feeble wail betrayed the awful fact that she had given birth to a child—a boy it turned out to be. All these people were taken to the station a yard high in water, and some were sent away to neighboring towns and villages. Thousands found shelter in railway-cars which came from all parts, but the greater part remained in the open air, where the cold and the wet has made many of them very ill, especially, of course, the women and children.

At first among among the other evils that tormented the poor, stricken inhabitants of Szegedin was hunger, for of course, with so many lives to save, victuals could not be thought of. But very soon whole trains full of bread, cheese, meat, and wine came from Temesvar and Pesth and brought relief. The railway companies send everything gratis, and now large quantities of clothes are daily being carried to the Southern station. Subscriptions were opened the very next day, and have had fine results. Thus the *Pesther-Loyd*, a German-Hungarian paper, received 83,000 florins, and the *Neue Freie Presse*, of Vienna, 15,000 florins, although it is the organ least friendly to Hungary. Berlin has sent 15,000 marks, and all the institutions in the country, societies, unions, and the like, have sent large sums. The Emperor, in his own and the Empress' name, gave 50,000 florins and went to Szegedin in person to assure the inhabitants that everything within human power would be done for them. The Emperor was moved to tears by the misery around, and he told the people that the Empress was returning home much earlier than she had intended from the hunting season in Ireland on their account.

The member for Szegedin informed the Hungarian National Assembly that the damage done in Szegedin amounts to about 15,000,000 florins, not much, if the extent of the misfortune be considered. He believes that a loan of 6,000,000 florins, to be repaid in twenty years, will build the city up again.

On the day after the catastrophe the Emperor published a letter addressed to the nation, in which he recommends the inhabitants of the flooded city to the mercy of all his other subjects. Besides this he begs all cities, corporations, or private persons who intend spending money in his honor on the day of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage to devote their time and their money to the afflicted Hungarians in the flooded districts instead. Several towns have sent large sums which were to have defrayed the expense of grand illuminations on the 24th of April to Szegedin, and Pesth was one of the foremost to do so. But in Vienna such extensive preparations have been made and things are so far advanced that they cannot be retracted, and the fetes will take place all the same. The chief feature of the festival will be the grand procession in the style of those held in Emperor Maximilian I.'s time, in which all classes of the population will have a part and for which 30,000 persons are enlisted. Austria's first artists have been busy for five months preparing the sketches for this occasion, and if space permitted I might tell you all about it. But perhaps I had better put so large a matter off for another time.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

To the Parks.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Allow me to suggest that the proper approach to the boulevard from Michigan avenue is Thirty-seventh street. The property-owners will undoubtedly give the right of way, and there is no obstruction for a 100-foot street. Very respectfully,

SUBSCRIBER.

Dead-Beat Tenants.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Have the property-owners noticed the short announcement made in the legislative proceedings a few days ago of a law introduced to repeal the law now in force, which allows the owner of property to come into possession, whether an appeal is taken or not, in ousting a tenant?

Would it not be well to have the matter looked after, as this is a move in the interests of tenants who pay no rent, or, what is worse, destroy the value of property by vicious occupancy? The law now is simple, effective, and just, and proper means should be adopted at once to keep it so. Write promptly to your Representatives and protest against this outrage.

A.

Our Public Schools—The Teachers' Salaries.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 10.—I don't think it is generally known by the taxpayers of this city that the poor teachers of our public schools have for about four months past only received one-half month's salary, while other departments of the City Goverpment (the Fire and Police) have received two months' salary,—paid up in full previous to the election.

There are many of the teachers in the public schools who have either to support an aged father or mother, or contribute in some way to the support of a family, and they naturally feel very desirous of receiving their overdue salary.

It is to be hoped that whoever has the handling of the funds to pay the teachers their salaries will do so at once, and in full, the same as they have done with other departments of the City Government.

TAXPAYER.

An Otter Caught with a Hook.

Valgosta (Ala.) Times.

Mr. Bussey had some set-hooks in the river one night last week. During the night a trout went for the alluring bait and was hooked. Afterwards an otter came along and concluded to take in the trout. The first pass he made he fastened the hook in his mouth and there he hung until morning. When Mr. B. came and raised the pole the otter plunged through the water at a terrific rate, but the hook and line were strong and held him for some time. At last he came on land, and before Mr. B. could kill him he had ran around a tree, broke the hook, and made his escape. The trout was not damaged much.

THE METEOR.

The Celestial Visitor that Came to Us Wednesday Evening.

Its Probable Size, Its Velocity, and Whence It Came.

Gathering Up the Fragments—Their Specific Gravity, Etc.

The meteor that exploded near the corner of Twenty-fourth street and South Park avenue, in this city, last Wednesday night, was the subject of much comment yesterday. Early in the morning a number of curiosity-hunters were out, seeking for fragments; and they found a great quantity, probably as much as two bushels in the aggregate. The writer made a tour of observation last night, and succeeded in procuring several specimens from H. Spruance, Esq., and Col. H. C. Nutt, the latter gentleman being the one whose house took fire on the interesting occasion, as already published in THE TRIBUNE. These pieces ranged all the way down from the size of the double fist to the smallest bit that the unscientific collector would care to pick up. A couple of these pieces were weighed in air and then water, giving their specific gravities respectively as 2.3 and 2.1.

A meteor that would contain a "barrel" of matter must be of respectable size; but there is good reason to believe that this meteor was

VERY MUCH LARGER

than that. A comparison of the observations of Julian Kune, Esq., with those of Col. Nutt, warrants the belief that the principal explosion occurred over the lake, at some distance from the shore, and that the pieces picked up in the vicinity above named formed only a small part of the body that passed into the earth's atmosphere a few seconds before the explosion was witnessed. That smaller portion was driven off obliquely, and probably again separated into still smaller fragments after it passed the shore line. The explosion certainly occurred more than half a mile from either of the two observers, and their description of the intense light and apparent size indicates that the mass could not have been less than two or three yards in diameter, even after making full allowance for apparent enlargement due to great brilliancy. It is very fortunate, indeed, that no one came into collision with this little world, or any part of it, as its fragments fell over a pretty well populated part of the city.

There was no time last evening for

ANALYSIS OF THE FRAGMENTS,

and in the absence of that it would be idle to indulge in guesses which might prove to be wide of the mark. The small specific gravity, scarcely equal to that of the average rock, even in the specimens which seemed to be fused solid, argues an earthy constitution; but does not prove that iron did not enter largely into the composition of the original meteor. The slag-like texture of some pieces, and the more cinder-like character of others, shows, however, that all the pieces found did not come from the exterior of the mass. All are fused as if passed through an intense furnace heat, and some of the fragments were still very hot when picked up by the finders. The noise of the explosion was estimated by one who has been in the service as about equal to that of a twelve-pounder at a distance of 250 yards.

THE QUESTION, "WHERE DID IT COME FROM?"

was asked yesterday by hundreds of people. It is more easily asked than answered; except in the general way,—that it came from interplanetary space, far beyond the clouds. There is not a particle of reason to doubt that it came from outside the earth's atmosphere. But how it came into existence there, and the particular reason why it yielded up its individuality in so summary a manner, is hard to tell. The origin of these meteorites has recently been much discussed by some writers on astronomical topics, and all agree that they come from without, though there is room for difference of opinion as to their origin. Undoubtedly all these bodies which pay the earth a visit have coursed around the sun in orbits like those of the planets, or some of the comets; have been little worlds by themselves, for a time, at least; and some of them for many millions of years. Their peculiar structure probably warrants the supposition that they have at some time formed part of larger masses, and have been ejected by volcanic action in the far distant past. There is reason to think, too, that they have not been ejected by bodies so highly heated as the sun is to-day, while it is difficult to understand how they could be at present expelled from volcanoes in the earth or moon with sufficient force to carry them far enough into space to form an orbit-path outside the earth. One might reason it to be most probable that they were expelled from planetary masses in nearly the same condition that Jupiter is to-day, and that if shot out from the earth it must have been thousands of centuries ago, when our planet was scarcely fit to be the abode of organized beings. Ever since the original expulsion "from the Garden" they have roamed through space, but equally subject to the play of attractive forces, as is the most mighty planet in the system, and finally yield themselves up in obedience to the arresting power of the inexorable law of attraction.

It is not difficult to see that one of these masses might

MOVE FOR MILLIONS OF YEARS

in an orbit which intersects that of the earth without collision. Only when both the meteor and the earth are at the same instant very near the point of intersection does the mass of the earth, divided by the square of her distance from the meteor, become greater than the mass of the sun divided by the square of his distance. Then the body is twisted out of its path, and pulled "down" by the earth to her surface. It then becomes a "meteor," or "meteorite," becoming visible in its passage through the air.

THE VELOCITY OF THE METEOR

in its orbit previous to the collision is not less than about fifteen nor more than about twenty-five miles per second. The earth is moving some eighteen miles per second, and the relative velocity of approach is the resultant of these two. The relative velocity is the greatest when the two bodies are moving in opposite directions—*meeting* each other. In any event it is so great as to rapidly warm up the hitherto cold body by friction in its passage through the upper atmosphere, and this lessens the speed of its flight towards us. If we knew the initial speed we could easily calculate the result, because a movement of about 227 feet per second gives a rise of one degree in temperature, and the temperature augment increases with the square of the velocity. It is easy to understand that a heat of much more than a thousand degrees can be generated by the meteoric velocity long before the body reaches the earth. As the interior is warmed only by conduction from the exterior, there is necessarily an unequal expansion of the particles, and the outer portion cracks off, for the very same reason that a glass vessel breaks when very hot water is poured into it. The manner in which the meteor breaks up is, however, largely dependent upon the material of which it is composed. If chiefly iron, which is tenacious, it holds together. If chiefly earthy, it easily disintegrates and shatters into thousands of small particles in the upper air.

We have here the reason why comparatively few of these bodies reach the earth, even in big particles. It is calculated that our earth receives on the average some 200 tons of meteoric matter annually, and that she is growing by so much, at the expense of the smaller bodies which "float" through space. But most of the matter reaches the surface only as impalpable dust. It is divided up and "burned out" long before it gets through our atmosphere. There is, however, reason to believe that some of the pieces of matter thus swallowed up by our planet are very small to start with. The regions of space would appear to be thickly strewn with matter of all sizes, from that of a Sirius down to a grain of dust. Big or little, "all is fish that comes to the net." Fortunately for us, most of the fish we catch out of the skies are little ones. Occasionally we meet with a large one; and some time or other we may "catch a Tartar," being rather captured ourselves than conquering. For the result the reader may refer to Shakspeare's "Tempest," Act 4, Scene 1,—the language of *Prospero*.

How Pat Secured Safety from the Fight.

Boston Transcript.

How these war memories come floating back. It seems like a dream now, but it was terribly real then. At Olustee, just before the fight, "Please, sir," said Pat, an Irish corporal, "I think me horse wants to roll." "Very well," said the Captain, "take off his saddle and let him roll, but mind you mount as soon as he is through." "Yes, sir," said Pat, saluting and falling to the rear. There was a brush with the "Johnnies" a few minutes later, and there was lively work for the next half-hour. When a lull came the Captain saw Pat sitting quietly on the stump holding his saddle. "Where's your horse?" asked the Captain. "Down in the field there, sir," answered Pat, rising to salute his commander. "Didn't I tell you to mount as soon as he had done rolling?" "Sure you did, Captain, an' it's for that I'm waiting. He hasn't begun yet." It was Pat's last sally of wit. The poor fellow fell in the next charge.

THE COURTS.

Record of Yesterday's Business—Judgments, New Suits, Divorces, Etc.

Judge Blodgett yesterday morning decided the case of Hains, Assignee of Galt, Hill & Co. vs. the Rockford National Bank and others. The bill was filed by the Assignee to set aside two mortgages given by the bankrupt firm,—one for $10,000 to the bank itself, and the other for $5,000, given to the Cashier of the bank. The charge was that the mortgages were preferential and fraudulent. The bank had been giving the firm a line of discounts of from $15,000 to $18,000, while its capital was only $100,000. The National Banking law prohibited National banks from loaning to any one party or corporation more than 10 per cent of its capital. The Bank Examiner complained of the amount given Galt, Hill & Co., and on this account the bank took a mortgage to secure $10,000 of the indebtedness, and the Cashier took a mortgage to secure the remainder. Judge Blodgett held that the two mortgages were only given as a renewal of pre-existing securities, and hence were not obnoxious to the Bankrupt law, except as to $2,500 of the amount which had been secured by a mortgage given by Hill personally. Another question was raised as to the proceeds of 500 plows which had been transferred to C. C. Briggs, a Director, for the benefit, as it was claimed, of the bank. The Judge, however, held that the transaction occurred more than four months before the filing of the petition, and hence could not be attacked. Still another point was raised as to the sale of 621 plows to a man named Heagle for $6,122 just before the failure, which also was alleged to be a transaction for the bank's benefit. The Judge, however, held that of this sum all except $622 was properly disbursed, and that the bank received this last sum improperly. The decree was, therefore, that the bank pay to the Assignee $2,500, with interest from Oct. 2, 1875, and $622, with interest from Jan. 14, 1876.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett was occupied all day yesterday with the Quigg counterfeiting case, and it will be concluded to-day. The Golsen case is expected to come up next.

Judge Williams was engaged yesterday in hearing the dam case of Rathborn vs. Schuh, to prevent the erection of a dam in the Desplaines River, above complainant's property.

Judge Moore was not in court yesterday.

To-day is the last day of service to the April term of the Circuit Court.

In the case of the City National Bank the Receiver was ordered to assign certain judgments for $7,000 against W. H. W. Cushman to Lawson A. Winslow on condition that the latter gets I. N. Hadin to release his claims against some undescribed personal property formerly belonging to Cushman, and now in the Receiver's hands. Cushman is dead, and the judgments against him worthless.

The 18th inst. is set by the Appellate Court as the time for the examination of the law students for admission to the Bar, and they are requested to file their papers. The Judges have not yet been appointed.

Judge Williams yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Joseph Hartrath from Mina Hartrath on the ground of adultery.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Western Electric Manufacturing Company filed a bill yesterday against O. R. Keith and Alex B. Adams to restrain the use of its electric annunciator.

C. W. Letherbee commenced a suit for $30,000 against Blanche M. and Daniel T. Elston.

J. L. Hancock sued the Lenox Fire-Insurance Company for $1,200.

W. P. Penn, of Belleville, Ill., filed a bill against Cyrus H. and Leander J. McCormick to prevent them illegally using his patent for an improvement in harvesters.

BANKRUPTCY.

The Assignee of Elmore J. Denison was authorized to sell certain real estate and notes of the bankrupt after three weeks' notice at public auction.

John S. Goodman was discharged from all debts mentioned in his composition schedules.

Discharges were issued to W. J. and T. S. Johnson.

George H. Leonard was appointed Assignee of Moses A. Hawkes.

An Assignee will be chosen for Arthur E. Nickerson and Theodore B. Seeley and for Amariah A. Dewey this morning.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

H. H. Shufeldt & Co. commenced a suit yesterday against John and Ebenezer Buckingham to recover $20,000 for their running an elevator without license.

Vincent S. Lovell began a suit for $6,000 against Obadiah Huse.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The People, for the use of the town of West Chicago, began a suit in debt against David Halliman, West Town Collector, and his bondsmen, Thomas Mackin, E. S. Williams, J. J. Healy, B. J. Gill, Thomas Lynch, John Woodbridge, and W. M. Dee, to recover on his official bond the 2 per cent commissions which he has collected and retained. The damages are stated at $12,000.

Henry S. Halsted began a suit for $2,000 John Nash and William Knoke.

Henry Alcott filed a petition for habeas corpus, stating that he is confined in jail on a charge of aiding a person whose name is unknown, and who had stolen $150, to escape, and also dividing the money with him, on the 2d inst. He claims to be entirely innocent.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Benjamin Russell, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Eliza G. and E. S. Russell, and bond of $30,000 approved.

The will of Louis Jaeger, deceased, was admitted to probate, and the renunciation of Ernest Jaeger and Nicholai Bertel filed. Letters of administration were issued to Herman Schmidt, and bond of $10,000 approved.

In the estate of Eliza Dinet, the Court entered an order allowing $5,000 attorneys' fees.

COUNTY COURT.

French vs. Savage. Verdict for plaintiff.

Rawson vs. Quinn. On trial.

Adjudged insane: Edith Gerbrick, wife of William H. Gerbrick; John G. Orcutt, Jr., not a pauper; Eugenie Smith, a pauper; Ellen Slatterly, a pauper; Alice Quinn, a pauper.

Powers vs. John Crerar et al. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Lewis vs. Rategan. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Henry Syvertsen, insolvent. Order entered for dividend for 25 per cent.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of the criminal calendar.

THE APPELLATE COURT—95, Koster vs. Hiller. 96, Ely vs. Muller. 97, Manypenny vs. Drew. 98, Kussing vs. Cohane, and 99, Newberry vs. Cutting. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARY—679, 841, 845, 846, 849 to 855, 856½, 858, 859, 860, 861, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 877, 880, 881, 883, and 885. No. 839, Baker vs. Glynn, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Assists Judge Gary. No. 840, Tausig vs. Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—Call same as yesterday.

JUDGE BOOTH—141, 142, 146 to 160, inclusive, except 153, 154, 155.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—121, 126 to 145½, inclusive, except 128, 130, 133, and 136 on Judge Rogers' calendar. No. 8,142, Abrahams vs. Trask, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—1,691, Botsford vs. Prickett, and 1,864, Morgan vs. Thomas.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—2,416, Rathborn vs. Schuh, on trial.

JUDGE LOOMIS—16, 24, 27, 29, 34, 35, 37 to 43, inclusive.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—Christian Hansen vs. City of Chicago; verdict, $500, and motion for new trial.—Lamar Insurance Company, use, etc., vs. S. F. Wehr, $275.—John Moore et al. vs. Rudolph Wolfson, $3,779.64.—T. P. Howell & Co. vs. Philip Goldman, $205.60.—F. H. Vickery vs. John Crerar, J. McG. Adams, and E. S. Shepherd, $258.60.

JUDGE JAMESON—J. V. LeMoyne vs. G. H. Casler: verdict, $62.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Thomas Mackey vs. James O'Donnell, $508.75.

JUDGE BOOTH—Frederick Waltz vs. Abner M. Wright and Philander Hickox; verdict, $805.31, and motion for new trial.—Mary C. Smith vs. William Rintelmann; verdict, $170.—Elizabeth Morrison vs. William E. Barnum; verdict, $650, and motion for new trial.—Gilbert Hubbard et al. vs. Lucius A. Willard and Michael Manning, $231.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL OF YALE COLLEGE. Courses in Chemistry, Pure and Applied, in Civil and Dynamic Engineering, in Agriculture, Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, and Geology, and in General Scientific Studies, with English, French, and German, Political Economy, History, etc. For particulars address PROF. GEORGE J. BRUSH, Executive Officer. New Haven, Conn.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

Your Old Clothes! Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED, at trifling expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn and 261 West Madison-st., Chicago, & 107 North 5th-st., St. Louis, Mo. N.B.—Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Shawls, dyed and cleaned, etc. LADIES AND GENTS.

ELECTRIC BELTS.

HELP! FOR THE WEAK, NERVOUS, and DEBILITATED!

The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy at home, without the use of medicine of any kind.

PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS,

For self-application to any part of the body, meet every requirement.

THE MOST LEARNED PHYSICIANS AND SCIENTIFIC MEN OF EUROPE AND THIS COUNTRY INDORSE THEM.

Send for DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET and THE ELECTRIC QUARTERLY, a large Illustrated Journal, containing full particulars. Copies mailed free. Call on or address

Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., 218 STATE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

☞Avoid bogus appliances claiming electric qualities. Our pamphlet explains how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious.

BENSON'S POROUS PLASTER.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

ITS WONDERFUL MERIT HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED

By Physicians, Druggists, The Public, The Press, The Centennial Medical Jury, The French Medical Jury, and the Highest Authorities Everywhere.

The highest and only medals of merit given for rubber plasters were awarded to the manufacturers of Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters by the medical jurors at both the Centennial and the Paris Expositions. Physicians everywhere prescribe and indorse them as a great improvement on the common, slow-acting porous plaster and all similar articles.

Dr. J. W. Thompson, (One of the Philadelphia Jurors), "Prefer them to all others." "Use them in my practice."

Dr. E. Deyo, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. "Best plaster in use." "Always gives satisfaction."

Dr. A. Wooley, Warsaw, Ind. "I prescribe none but these."

Dr. J. W. Gully, St. Louis, Mo. "I have prescribed them with great success." "Truly a wonderful remedy." "One of the few advertised articles not a humbug."

Infirmary for Women and Children, Louisville, Ky. "The members of our Staff speak in the highest terms of your plasters."

Chemical Gazette, N. Y. "Unquestionably an improvement on ordinary porous plasters."

ASK ANY PHYSICIAN.

We intend that the public shall become thoroughly familiar with the great virtue of this really wonderful remedy, and we recommend any one who is disposed to doubt our statements to consult some reliable physician in his own locality, our assertions will thus be confirmed by those in whom you have confidence.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER Is specially recommended for the following diseases and ailments.

Rheumatism, Lame and Weak Back, Sciatica, Lumbago, Stubborn and Neglected Coughs and Colds, Female Lameness and Weakness, Lung and Chest Difficulties, Kidney Diseases, and All Local Aches and Pains.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 25 cts.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

New York............London............Paris.

Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates.

RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Agents for Chicago.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, from Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., N. Y. EVERY THURSDAY.

First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Return tickets, $110 to $130. Second Cabin, $40; return tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Ag'ts, 72 Broadway, N.Y. JAMES WARRACK, General Western Manager, 124 Washington-st., Chicago.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

DETROIT, Mich., April 7, 1879.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business will be held at the office of the Company in Detroit, Mich., on the first Thursday after the first Wednesday of May next, being the eighth day of said month, at 10 o'clock a. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

CLEVELAND, O., April 5, 1879.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY OF MAY NEXT (being the 7th day of said month). The poll will be opened at 10 o'clock a. m. and closed at 12 o'clock m.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEADSTONES FOR SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., March 31, 1879.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, are hereby invited for furnishing Headstones for Soldiers' Graves, in private, village, and city cemeteries, as provided by the law approved February 3, 1879, of which the following is an extract:

"That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to erect headstones over the graves of soldiers who served in the Regular or Volunteer Army of the United States during the war for the Union, and who have been buried in private, village, or city cemeteries, in the same manner as provided by the law of March 3, 1873, for those interred in National Military Cemeteries."

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 17,000. Specifications describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, and blank forms of proposals can be had on application in person or by letter to Capt. A. F. Rockwell, A. Q. M., U. S. A., in charge of National Cemeteries, Washington, D. C.

Specimens of the headstones to be furnished can be seen at this office.

All bids should be accompanied by good and sufficient guaranty, and none will be considered, except for American white marble, of grades named in the specifications.

Proposals should be inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals for Headstones," and addressed to the undersigned, at whose whose office they will be opened in the presence of bidders on Monday, June 16, 1879, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m.

By Order of the Secretary of War.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD, COAL AND CORN.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 17, 1879.—Sealed Proposals in triplicate will be received at this office and at the offices of the Post Quartermasters at each post named below, until 11 o'clock a. m., Leavenworth time, on Thursday, May 1, 1879, for the delivery, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1879, of WOOD at Forts Dodge, Leavenworth, Riley, and Wallace, Kansas; Fort Elliott, Texas; Fort Lyon, Colorado; Forts Gibson, Reno, Sill, and Supply, and new post in vicinity of Barrel Spring, Indian Territory; and of BITUMINOUS COAL at Forts Dodge, Riley, and Wallace, Kansas, and Fort Lyon, Colorado; also at the same time, at this office only, for SHELLED CORN at Dodge City and Junction City, Kansas; Forts Gibson, Reno, and Sill, Indian Territory, and new post in vicinity of Barrel Spring, Indian Territory; and for Shelled or Ear Corn at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Bids for any portion of the supplies will be received. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production. The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids. The proposals will be opened in the presence of bidders, and will be subject to conditions printed thereon, and specified in circulars, which will be furnished on application, from this office. These circulars will give full information.

Payment for the supplies depends upon a future appropriation for the purpose by Congress.

Envelopes containing proposals should be plainly marked "Proposals for Wood, (Coal or Corn) at —," and addressed to the undersigned or the Quartermasters at the posts named above.

R. SAXTON, Deputy Q. M. Gen.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL DESILES, BAR HARBOR, MAINE. THIS NEW HOTEL OPENS JUNE 15. Situation delightful. Commanding excellent view of Mountains, Atlantic Ocean, and Islands of Frenchman's Bay. Location central. Few minutes' walk from steamboat landing, and forty rods from Post-Office and other hotels. Charges moderate. Terms given on application to E. G. DESILES, Proprietor.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 a m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:30 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:35 a m
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bMarquette Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
aLake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	* 9:55 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & Mendota Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Nebraska & Kansas Express	§ 9:20 a m	§ 4:10 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	10:35 a m	1:35 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:30 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	7:50 a m	7:05 p m
Omaha Express	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
Leavenworth & Atchison Expr's	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	5:00 p m	10:20 a m
Night Express	10:00 p m	6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	6:55 a m	6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	8:40 a m	7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	12:20 p m	9:10 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	4:15 p m	1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	6:15 p m	4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	7:10 p m	6:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	*11:30 p m	*11:00 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	† 1:15 p m	†10:05 a m

* Saturdays and Thursdays only. † Sundays only.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Burlington } Fast Expr's	* 9:00 a m	* 3:35 p m
& Keokuk } Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 3:40 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	*10:45 a m
Milwaukee Special (Sundays)	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa Express	* 5:00 p m	* 7:45 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 p m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p m	* 9:25 a m

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:55 a m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	‡6:45 a m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	† 9:10 p m	‡ 6:30 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	§ 5:40 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	* 7:05 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	*10:20 p m	‡ 5:40 a m

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
" Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
" Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:20 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:15 a m

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

GRAY'S REMEDIES.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. The Great English Remedy, will promptly and radically cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Weakness, result of Indiscretion, excess or overwork of the brain and nervous system; is perfectly harmless, acts like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success. TRADE MARK.

Before Taking. After Taking.

☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☞ The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

VANSCHAACK, STEPHENSON & CO., 92 and 94 Lake-st., Chicago, wholesale and retail agents who will supply druggists at proprietors' price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

THE FIDELITY.

Sale of the Bank, the Vaults, and the Theatre.

The Gross Receipts of the Morning's Entertainment Only $191,000.

The Lucky Bidders, and What They Intend Doing with Their Purchases.

The Fidelity Savings Bank Building, including the bank proper, the safe depository, and Hooley's Theatre, was sold yesterday morning in the lobby of the theatre under an order of the Superior Court of Cook County, the sale being subject to the Court's approval. The sale had been well advertised for some time, and the lobby was well filled even before 11 o'clock, the hour at which the performance was to commence, by a delegation of real-estate men, bank people, and speculators generally, big and little, some intending to bid, and others attracted out of mere curiosity, and with no more ability to bid than if theatres and things were selling, literally, "dirt cheap." As it turned out, in the estimation of a number of competent judges of real estate, that was about the way the thing went any way, the bank selling for $59,000, the safe depository for $72,400, and the cozy little temple of the muses for $60,000. There were a number of prominent people in the crowd, which packed the capacious lobby, and, despite the fact that there was any amount of toe-treading and corn-smashing, everybody was thoroughly good-natured, and laughed when there was anything to laugh at, and, not infrequently, when there was nothing that was positively funny. The elephantine proportions of Long John towered above everything and everybody, and Dick Hooley looked like a pigmy, as his head and shoulders about reached the waistcoat of the elongated old patriarch. S. D. Cobb, John A. Tyrrell, John B. Drake, ex-Ald. Rosenberg, Lazarus Silverman, H. W. Jackson, A. F. Stevenson, W. D. Kerfoot, S. H. Kerfoot, Elisha Whitehead, Ald. Beidler, A. M. Day, Gerhard Foreman, L. Z. Leiter, Judge Otis, Simon Quinlin, "Uncle John" Garland, and others of more or less prominence circulated about in the crowd and made guesses as to what the sale would bring.

It was twenty minutes after 11 when Dr. V. A. Turpin, the Receiver of the Fidelity, ascended the steps leading to the office over the theatre and took his stand behind the ancient Butters, auctioneer for the occasion. The latter, as master of the ceremonies, introduced the Doctor, who said he had authority from the Superior Court to sell

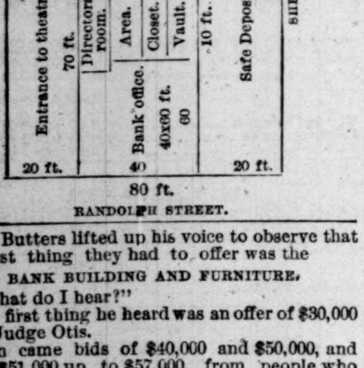
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY,

which he proceeded to enumerate and describe as follows:

"The bank building, located at Nos. 145 and 147 Randolph street, is a four-story stone-front, strictly fire-proof structure, 40x70 feet, more or less, and contains one of the best banking offices in the city, thoroughly finished and furnished, including a $4,000 burglar-proof safe. Also, the Fidelity Safe Depository, No. 143 Randolph street, lot 20x180 feet, more or less, a four-story stone-front, fire-proof building. On the first story are vaults containing 3,726 fire and burglar proof safes, about 2,000 of which are now rented at $15,000 per annum. The number of rentals is constantly increasing. Also, the building known as Hooley's Theatre, at No. 149 Randolph street. This is one of the finest, best-equipped, and most successful theatres in the West. It is now rented for five years at $10,000 per annum to a reliable and promptly-paying tenant. Lease expires July 1, 1883. The property will be sold for cash; a deposit of 10 per cent is required from the successful bidder to bind the bargain. The title is good in the Receiver. Abstract of title furnished, and reasonable time given for examining the same, and, if found defective, the sale will be canceled and deposit returned. Possession given May 1. Present occupants of the bank will rent from purchaser or move out. Purchaser of safe-depository to assume outstanding contracts. Sale without reserve, except the approval of the Court."

THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAM

will give a clear idea of the premises:



Mr. Butters lifted up his voice to observe that the first thing they had to offer was the

BANK BUILDING AND FURNITURE.

"What do I hear?"

The first thing he heard was an offer of $30,000 from Judge Otis.

Then came bids of $40,000 and $50,000, and then $51,000 up to $57,000, from people who couldn't be distinguished in the crowd.

"Gentlemen," continued Butters, "here's an immense speculation. Property enhancing in value every day, and on the completion of this grand structure in front of us (the Court-House) the value will increase 25 per cent, if not more; $57,000, gentlemen, is all I am offered."

Ex-Ald. Rosenberg made it $58,000.

Lazarus Silverman went him $1,000 better.

Butters spurred the crowd on by saying they could borrow $50,000 or $60,000 on the property in twenty minutes. Would anybody bid $500 more, $250 more, $100 more, even $50 more? "I want to let in some of these fellows that haven't got quite so much money," he added, and the crowd laughed.

Nobody bid any higher, and the bank was sold to Lazarus Silverman for $59,000. He was immediately assured that he had made a great bargain.

Soon after the sale Mr. Silverman was asked as to what disposition he would make of the property, and replied that his bank would occupy the building May 1, until which time the Illinois Trust & Savings Company has a lease of the premises.

The next thing to sell was

THE SAFE DEPOSITORY,—

an institution which, in the language of Butters, was better'n 4 per cents or even 6 per cents. Some of the safes, he said, went through the fire, and the boxes weren't even scorched.

Dr. Turpin came up and said there were now 3,700 boxes in the depository, and over 35,000 rentals, ranging from $5 to $65. They were now paying something like $15,000 a year, and in good times would do even better. Since he had become Receiver the number of rentals had increased 25 per cent.

Mr. W. D. Kerfoot wanted to know if there was to be any return of rentals, pro rata, as in the case of the State Savings sale.

Dr. Turpin said they didn't propose to make any returns. Some of the boxes had a day to run, and some 364 days, so that the income kept rolling over and over.

Butters invited bids, and the responses came in thick. Somebody back in the crowd, name unknown, bid $10,000. Then came offers of $25,000, $50,000, $60,000 (from a Mr. Hodges), $61,000, and $62,000. Mr. A. F. Stevenson sang out $62,500, and Mr. Rosenberg went him $500 better. In a few moments Gerhard Foreman had run it up to $65,000, Mr. Rosenberg to $65,500, Mr. Silverman to $66,000, Mr. Foreman to $66,500, Mr. Silverman to $67,000, and Mr. Foreman to $67,500.

"Sixty-eight thousand dollars," sang out "Uncle John" Garland, back in the crowd.

Then it became exciting. Somebody piled on $500, Mr. Rosenberg another $500, somebody else $500 more, Mr. Rosenberg got it up to $70,000, and then somebody else put on another $500.

"Pull them harder," said Butters, looking towards Mr. Rosenberg.

"No, I can't pull any more," answered the latter.

Somebody rolled it up to $71,000. "Uncle John" added $500. At that instant Mr. Rosenberg, having apparently reconsidered his determination, also made it $71,500.

"That's my bid," vociferated "Uncle John."

Mr. Rosenberg went him $100 better. [Laughter.]

"Go another hundred," yelled "Uncle John," and there was more laughter.

Mr. Rosenberg made it $72,000.

"Give me another hundred," shouted "Uncle John," determined to keep the ball rolling.

Mr. Stevenson added $100. It was now $72,200.

"Another fire broke out," said Butters, encouragingly.

"Uncle John" added another $100. It was his last throw.

"Make it $72,400," said Mr. Stevenson, quietly.

Nobody would raise it, and the safe depository went to the former Clerk of the Superior Court at $72,400.

"Now, gentlemen," said Butters, "we'll sell you

THIS SPLENDID BUILDING OF ENTERTAINMENT."

"Rented for five years at $10,000 a year," added Dr. Turpin.

"Any free seats for sale?" asked Mr. Rosenberg.

"The purchaser will have to give me a free seat," replied Butters. [Laughter.]

Judge Otis asked if the theatre was free of incumbrance, and the Receiver replied "Oh, yes; of course."

"Will I get $50,000?" asked Butters.

"Yes," said Mr. H. Lowy, "I'll give you $60,000 myself, and have a theatre every Sunday."

"Uncle John" wanted to know how big it was.

Butters asked him if he hadn't any programme of the sale, and the old man replied with scorn and disdain that he didn't carry one about with him.

"Well," said Butters, "the theatre backs up the bank, sir."

"When I leased the property to Mr. Hooley," said Dr. Turpin, "for $10,000, I was offered $13,000, but, owing to a complication in the title, I was obliged to lease it to him to get the title straight in him. The property is leased now, and he pays his rent monthly and promptly, as he is making money. Taxes and insurance amount to $2,000 a year, and the property nets $8,000."

Nobody appeared anxious to outbid Mr. Lowy.

"It could be turned into a church very easy," said Butters, as an inducement.

"Don't want a church here," chimed in Dr. Turpin. "It's a good place for a theatre."

Nobody would go over $60,000. Mr. Lowy became the purchaser at that figure, the sale was over, and the crowd dispersed.

Mr. Lowy wouldn't say whether he was acting solely for himself or for somebody else, but was evidently pleased at getting the theatre for $60,000, provided the Court approved the sale. Mr. Stevenson said he was acting for himself and some Boston capitalists, whose names he preferred not to divulge.

THE LAST APPRAISEMENT

put the value of the theatre at $100,000, the bank at $70,000, and the depository at $135,000, or $305,000 altogether. An incumbrance of $80,000 was to be cleared up by the bank before a title was furnished, which made the net valuation $225,000. The whole property sold yesterday for $111,400, or, deducting the taxes and expenses of sale, about $5,000, $106,000 net, or just $119,000 short of the net appraisement. Whether the Court will approve the sale is a matter of some little doubt. The estimate of value made in 1874 by the bank itself was $314,445.

CAPT. SCHWENSEN'S STORY.

Details of the Sinking of the Pommerania—How It Feels to Be Drowning.

New York Tribune, April 7.

Capt. Hans F. Schwensen, the commander of the Hamburg steamship Pommerania, which was run down and sunk by the Moel Eilian last November, sailed into this port on Saturday morning, occupying the "bridge" of the Silesia, which he commands while the Westphalia is being overhauled and made ready to be placed in his hands next June. Flags were displayed on the City-Hall in Capt. Schwensen's honor, and a committee of Aldermen went on board his steamship in the afternoon to invite him to a reception in the Governor's room of the City-Hall at 2 p. m. to-day, to "receive the congratulations of the residents and the government of the City of New York." Capt. Schwensen accepted the proffered honor, and said in answer to the complimentary remarks addressed to him: "I only did my duty as a seaman. But I wonder how it is that I am here. I am glad." Conrad Popenhusen, one of the rescued passengers of the Pommerania, came back with the Captain. Capt. Schwensen dined yesterday with Mr. Meyer, the agent of the Hamburg Company, at the latter's residence in Hoboken. Here he related the particulars of the terrible scene on board the Pommerania during the fifteen minutes between the striking and the sinking of the ship.

"I have scarcely ever seen a blacker night at sea," he said. "It was between the 25th and 26th of November, not foggy, but black clouds hung over the sky, and there was a steady drizzle. The first officer and I were having our watch together on the bridge. This painting on the wall shows you the very spot where we were. We both lost sight of the Dungeness Light, behind that cliff, and were looking out for the East Goodwin Light, by Dover, intending to change our course so as to sail through the Straits into the German Ocean. As soon as this light came in view fifteen minutes before midnight, I went into my cabin to work out our position on the chart. Barely had I taken my compasses in my hand, when the crash came, shaking the ship from stem to stern. I ran on deck, meeting the first officer, who was running to me, saying that a sailing ship had run into us, and he thought we would sink. I ordered the stewards and some of the crew to wake up the passengers and get them on deck, while the doctor and the baker gave out the life-preservers. First-Engineer Helms hurried up the hatchway, and said the engine-room was flooded. He hurried back, and that was the last we saw of him. I can't describe to you the darkness and confusion that reigned on that deck. Two of the boats were stove in by the collision. The other eight were manned and shipped inside of five minutes. Every officer and seaman must have been in his place to do this. Men, women, and children were crowding about the boats. I saw a Hoboken family, husband, wife, and babe, that had been placed in my charge, and led them to the first boatswain's boat, the first that was lowered. Here I saw young Clymer, with three life-preservers on his arm, and told him to put one about his body. Then I hurried to the other boats, which were being filled with passengers. It was scarcely possible to recognize anybody, and by this time some of the lanterns had been cut from the rigging where they had been lashed. Then I was told that boat No. 8 had been swamped, and hurrying to the scene found that young Clymer had cut the rope at one davit, since a kink in the rope had prevented it running through the block. He had helped his two sisters into this boat, and when the rope was cut the boat went down unevenly and was swamped. Some of those in it were pulled into the other boats now afloat, and were scrambled up the ship's side. The doctor was among the latter.

"The first officer's boat was the last to leave the ship's side. I thought the passengers were all off. Imagine my surprise when going to the quarter-deck I found there the Hoboken family I thought were in the first boat. They were beside themselves with terror. I seized the babe from its mother's arms, and followed by the husband and wife ran forward, calling to the first officer to come back; that there were other passengers to be saved. He started back, but the husband, who was out of his senses, ran aft again, and the mother, pulling the child from me, followed after him into the darkness. This was the origin of the story that I had tried to save a child said to be my own. I at once shouted to the first officer to pull off as fast as possible, and his boat barely escaped being sucked down with the ship. Third Officer Zarnow was aft firing rockets and blue lights, which now and then threw a dim light over the ship, Then I saw two or three passengers running here and there, but it was too late. The water was pouring over the sides, and I had already in my own mind made up my account. I found the Doctor lying on a bench on the quarter-deck, and, shaking him found that he was dead,—perhaps from excitement and apoplexy. Then I stumbled upon the second officer. 'Fokkes,' I cried, 'why are you here and not in your boat?' 'Captain,' he answered, 'my boat is in good command; the carpenter's boat was stove in, so I put him in mine, and I didn't want to leave my old Captain.' At that moment the ship lurched: we were standing in water; the bow pitched down; we said 'Good-by' to one another, and a final blue light aft, showing that Zarnow was faithful to the death, was the last thing I saw as the water closed over me.

"Do you want to know how a man feels when he is being drowned?" asked the Captain. "I had a feeling that some awful sea or maelstrom was swallowing me down. Then came the sensation of being forced through the water as if I had been discharged from a cannon, and when I could hold my breath no longer I opened my mouth, and found I was at the surface with floating things about me. I found a board six feet long, and counted the five boats in the distance, and I could see them because they were painted white. For an hour the tide carried me rapidly toward the German Ocean. Then I saw the light of a steamer coming directly toward me, but almost at the same time I was taken with cramp in the legs, and thought for a second time that I must surely die. Yet the steamer came nearer, I shouted, saw the steamer stop, saw a light go down the side, and heard the dip of oars and the boatswain saying, 'Don't strike that man on the head.' Then a hand grasped me and I fainted. The next thing I remember was seeing a ball of light before me, surrounded by a dark rainbow, which kept growing brighter and brighter. Then a prickly feeling beginning at my feet went up my whole body, my eyes opened, and I found myself looking at a lamp burning on the deck of the City of Amsterdam, which carried me into Rotterdam, where I lay sick for three days."

"I want to say a word," concluded Capt. Schwensen, "for the crew of the Pommerania. A great deal has been said against them on this side. The facts that the ship sank inside of twenty minutes and that five boats were successfully launched in darkness and confusion, and 172 lives saved out of 227—thirty-seven passengers and eighteen of the crew being lost—are proof, it seems to me, that the crew acted according to discipline. It was so dark that Mr. Poppenhusen says when they were taken on board the Glengarry the rescued passengers could tell who had been in the same boat only by repeating and comparing about what was said in the boat. Faces could not be recognized."

Capt. Schwensen is a short, thick-set man, with a genial, ruddy face. His hair and side-whiskers have grown gray perceptibly since the disaster. He went out as Mate in the Deutschland in 1848, the first sailing vessel sent to New York by the Hamburg Packet Company, and since 1857 has commanded the steamships Hammonia, Borussia, Germania, Westphalia, Scythia, Pommerania, Cimbria, and Silesia.

CURRENT OPINION.

They Climb.

Baltimore Gazette (Dem.).

When a Judge or Justice of the Peace out in Kentucky is invited now to go snipe hunting or fishing he immediately climbs a tree.

Rise Up, William Allen!

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution (Dem.).

There is a hole in Ohio politics that can be successfully filled only by our Uncle William Allen. He should rise up and shake the echoes loose.

Not an Ohio Man.

Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche (Ind.).

It won't do to charge the crazy editorials in the Okolona (Miss.) *States* on the Ohio carpet-bagger. Col. Harper is the wild-eyed child of destiny who runs the machine, and if he isn't a Southerner the race must be extinct.

It Cannot Succeed.

Pittsburg Commercial (Rep.).

If we fail the Rebellion is at last triumphant. Beaten in battle, it succeeds by fraud. But we are convinced that it cannot succeed. The President is true and the party-leaders are true. Let the rank and file of the party arouse to the situation. The people will not allow the Government to be thus destroyed. If Congress refuses to support it the people will.

Is It Wine?

New York Evening Post (Ind. Dem.).

Is it timely or decent, so long after the burial of the Confederacy, for Southern "fire-eaters" to discuss offensively in the councils of the Nation the question whether or not the Nation ought to have asserted its authority and have defended its life? If these things are necessary, then, politically speaking, we have been living in vain. The people do not believe that this revival of old passions is necessary or tolerable. They have punished the Republicans before now for reviving them, and they will certainly punish the Democrats for imitating the bad example.

Thurman's Programme.

Boston Herald (Ind. Dem.).

Thurman's Presidential aspirations are said to be based on the probability of carrying Ohio, Indiana, and the Solid South. With these secure, he will let New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut go as they will. Ohio is a doubtful State, and there are rumors that he and other soft-money Democrats will insist upon a declaration by Congress in favor of the abolition of the National banks, in the belief that it will influence the Ohio election favorably. If this favor is denied, Thurman and his associates will retaliate by allowing the Appropriation bills to pass without political riders.

The Whole Difference.

Columbus (O.) Journal (Rep.).

A fellow from Ohio—a native Buckeye—who never saw the South until the War closed, is the "crazy galoot" who edits the Okolona (Miss.) *States.* Possibly he was sent down there by Republican conspirators to say foolish things just to fire the Northern heart.—*Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.).*

You give the Republicans too much credit for smartness. There is no proof—no assertion, even—that the principal editor (Harper) of the *States* is an Ohio man or a "crazy galoot." His readers down in Mississippi demand strong diet, and he gives it to them. He is in the habit of saying in plain English the same things which the Confederate and Copperhead editors say in "cipher." That is the whole difference.

The Coming Campaign.

Washington Letter to Boston Journal (Rep.).

The two great political parties are laying the keels of the vessels upon which they propose to enter for the Presidential race in 1880. One is of Northern oak, and above it will float the Stars and Stripes, while the other, of Southern pine, will be officered by those who upheld the Stars and Bars in the late Rebellion. It is evident that the struggle will be earnest and bitter. The acerbity of party feeling has invaded the recesses of private life further than it has ever proceeded before, and some of those who brought ruin upon their own section of the Republic now openly express a desire that their defeat may be revenged by crushing the industries of New England. They hope to see the "Yanks" bowed down by free trade, a worthless currency, a paralyzed industry, and a stagnated commerce.

More Rebel Yell.

Okolona (Miss.) Southern States (Dem.).

Jeff Davis ought to have been hung.—*Allegan (Mich.) Journal (Rep.).*

Ha! but you didn't dare bring him to trial, even. You knew better. You knew that the law and the facts would rise up mountain high to confront and condemn you for your red-handed crusade upon the Confederacy. You knew that secession would be adjudged legal. You knew that coercion would be adjudged unconstitutional. You knew that Davis was a patriot, who had simply performed his duty in following the fortunes of his sovereign State. You knew these things, and, therefore, you knew better than to bring our illustrious ex-President to trial. Treason was rampant in this Republic from 1861 to 1865. Yes, sir. And your party comprised all the traitors, and the necks of your party-leaders ought to have been cracked on the gallows-tree.

An Oath of the Future.

Washington Republican (Rep.).

Who can tell what a day or an hour may bring forth? Loyalty to the "Lost Cause" is now one of the necessary qualifications for any office within the gift of the Democratic Congress. The Senate vies with the House in making treason honorable. Shade of the late Benedict Arnold, how thou art glorified! Now let thy epitaph be written, since loyalty has been made odious. The Confederate Brigadiers have captured the Capitol, and are engaged in the work of reconstructing the Union according to the State rights view, for which they "fit," bled, and died. Laws obnoxious to the heroes of secession must and shall be repealed, "by ——, sah!" It may come to this, that appropriation bills will be saddled with an oath of office appropriate to the policy of Congress, like the following:

> I. A. B., solemnly swear, by ——, sah! that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the Confederate States of America while I was a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the Confederate States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended Government, authority, power, or Constitution hostile or inimicable to the Confederate States, and never will, by ——, sah! And I do further swear, by ——, sah! that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States where it does not conflict with the principles for which I fit, bled, and died; that, after the superior allegiance which I owe to my State, I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States while my party is in power; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and truly hold the office which I am about to enter, and draw the salary thereof as frequently as possible, so help me ——, sah!

Crow for the South.

Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald (Ind. Dem.).

When the Forty-fifth Congress met we were told that attention would be paid to our material interests, and that the South would avoid, as much as possible, heated, bitter political contests. Some of our Congressmen did all they could to direct legislation in these channels; but how utterly they failed is now a matter of history. Senator Lamar and others secured the passage of a good National Yellow-Fever law, but the blunderers in the House refused to accept it, and launched out into a foolish political State-rights debate. They had just as much ground last year to advise the people that the acceptance of aid from the North would infringe this apple of their eye, State-rights; but they strangled the Senate bill all the same, and the South now stands trembling, fearing the terrible scourge will come again. Our friends tried to secure a law that would give reasonable aid to a Southern Trans-Continental Railway; but, by the votes of sensitive Democratic guardians of the Treasury, it was decided that the measure should not even be considered. After the North has been vastly improved in ways too numerous to mention by National aid, and while the South is faithfully paying year after year her share of the debt thus created, our Democratic friends (?) feel it to be their duty to say the South shall have nothing, and take upon themselves the responsibility of this injustice, that they may be considered the watch-dogs of the Treasury. We understand all this perfectly. They don't watch-dog worth a cent when the North wants anything. It is only the crippled South that they feel called upon to advise and snub. When they refused to even consider a measure that it is just to grant the South, the papers down this way that can't see to the end of their nose danced with joy at the very hopeful prospect. They said the vote (the very one that recorded the Senate's refusal to consider the Texas Pacific bill) was exceedingly encouraging. In this way the great mass of Southern Democrats are kept constantly deceived and held loyal to the party. A big effort was made to secure a Levee bill that would do some good. It dwindled down to a Levee Commission and an insignificant appropriation; but even that did not become a law. To sum up—the South got gush. And, if there is anything encouraging in the present situation at Washington, we are unable to see it. There is a hot party fight about the repeal of some laws that ought to be repealed, but which really affect the South very little, and the South, as usual, is required to stand up to the rack, firm and solid, fodder or no fodder. We are told there is a great principle at stake in the matter, and that we must stand up, even if it comes to arraying the Solid South against the Solid North. In the meantime, if we ask for justice from those who require this of us, they straightway come the watch-dog dodge on us. It does seem to us that, no matter what direction events take, it is always crow for the South. We are growing weary.

"GRETCHEN."

Mr. Gilbert's New Play.

London Times, March 26.

That Mr. Gilbert's "Gretchen" would be, if not directly compared with Goethe's "Faust," at least considered with reference to that extraordinary work, was inevitable; yet it is not easy to settle the precise terms in which to speak of the connection between the two. The English play cannot be described as a version of the German, nor can Mr. Gilbert be strictly said to have recast the old legend in a new form. Save that he employs the agency of Mephistopheles, Mr. Gilbert has not attempted, and has, no doubt, wisely not attempted, the introduction of any supernatural or even philosophical matter; and thus will at once be seen how wide a difference must exist between the two works. In other respects, however, the difference is much slighter, and in the groundwork or outline of his design Mr. Gilbert has followed Goethe with tolerable fidelity, just as Goethe followed pretty closely in the same degree the old legends which Marlowe used before him. To those, however, who are aware how old this story is in its primary conception—for it can be traced back almost to the earliest age of Christianity—to say this is not to say very much, nor in saying it should we wish any more to refuse to Mr. Gilbert the credit that belongs to his enterprise than we should think of denying all originality to Goethe because Marlowe and a score or more of other writers, including Calderon, had used the same idea before him. Mr. Gilbert's play might perhaps be described as an attempt to bring Goethe within the compass of general comprehension, with particular reference to scenic representation, something after that fashion, now so popular, which essays to bring the great writers of our own and earlier times within the reach and intelligence of the general public. A short sketch of the plan of his work will possibly, however, be of more service than any definition or explanation we can presume to offer.

Mr. Gilbert's *Faustus* is neither a magician nor a philosopher. He has been in his younger days a jovial, roystering soldier, till, deceived by a girl whom he had loved and believed, he has sickened of the vanities and vexations of the world, and, throwing aside his sword, has buried his sorrows beneath the cowl of the Dominican. But the old Adam is not dead yet. His friend *Gottfried*, passing with his troop of horse through the town where *Faustus'* monastery stands, finds him out, and, rallying him on his folly in holding all the world false because he has been tricked by one woman, describes to him a maiden of his acquaintance, the incarnation of truth and purity. This is *Gretchen*, his cousin, and an orphan, dwelling some twenty leagues away, under the care of her aunt *Martha*. *Faustus* grows interested, and confesses that, had he known such an one, he would not then have been wearing out his life in solitude. Furthermore, he counsels *Gottfried* to declare his love to this maiden, lest some more daring suitor step in and take her from him. The trumpet sounds "To horse," and it is time for *Gottfried* to go. Left to himself, *Faustus* grows more restless and unsatisfied, till, in a fit of rage at his folly, he calls aloud on "Earth, Heaven, Hell—whichever hears me now," to take him back to the world and life. *Mephistopheles* answers to the call, and, after parley between the two, *Faustus* asks for an introduction to *Gretchen*, expressly stipulating, however, that he means the maid no harm, and craves only to learn of her the way to Heaven. He declines all compact, however, with his guide; the fight is to be fair between them, and if he and his maiden monitress can overcome the Devil, the latter is to own himself beaten. To these terms *Mephistopheles* consents, and conjures up the vision of *Gretchen*. As the image, holding a breviary, glides across the stage, it turns and holds its hand out to *Faustus*, who falls on his knees before it, and addresses it in enthusiastic terms as the divine embodiment, the spirit of peace, whose pure soul is thenceforth to be his beacon-light.

The second act opens with a scene between the girls of the village where *Gretchen* lives, which may, perhaps, recall that in Goethe's "Faust" between *Bessy* and *Margaret* at the well. The girls are reviling one *Lisa*, who, having left her home with a rich merchant a year ago, has now returned, ruined, deserted, and repentant. *Gretchen* is the only one who takes her part,—like *Margaret*, who confesses that before her own fall she could revile any poor girl who had made a slip stoutly enough,—and her kindness and charity lead the others to stay their scolding and make peace with their old playfellow. *Martha* next comes in, and, grumbling over her hard lot, which she attributes to having married a poor man, counsels *Gretchen* to come to her whenever her heart is in danger. Hereupon *Gretchen* answers that she has already seen one whom she could love, for it appears that, at the very instant when her apparition appeared to *Faustus*, the image of *Faustus* appeared to her,—a coincidence which Mr. Gilbert may possibly have taken from a curious old German version of the legend, to be found, we believe, in Thom's "Early Prose Romances." *Martha* scoffs at the dream, as never likely to be more than a dream, and hopes only it may never prove a reality. *Faustus* and *Mephistopheles* then appear, and to them comes *Gottfried*, who, delighted to find his friend unfrocked, and quit of his monkish follies, commends *Gretchen* to his care. *Mephistopheles*, to get rid of *Martha* and perform his share of the compact, comes forward with a message for the old dame from her dead husband, borrowed from the scene between them in "Faust,"—the only scene in which Mr. Gilbert has preferred Goethe's language to his own,—and the young people being thus left together somewhat quickly discover their love for each other, to which the sudden embodiment of *Gretchen's* vision has, of course, predisposed her.

The third and last acts we may pass more quickly over. Scandal is busy in the village with *Gretchen's* good name, but, happy in her love, the girl herself heeds nothing. *Faustus*, however, conscious how sadly he has fallen from his high professions to *Mephistopheles*, is ill at ease. Reproaching himself to her, he tells her the story of his former love, its disillusion, and his consequent abjuration of the world. Horrified to learn that he is already wedded to Heaven, and that thus she can be no bride of his, the girl breaks from him, and exhorting him to return and ask forgiveness of the Church for his desertion, even as she will forgive him who must desert her, leaves him in a flood of tears. *Faustus* accepts his doom, and, casting *Mephistopheles* from him, who would cheer him up to take no heed of a mere lovers' quarrel, renounces his engagement with the fiend, and rushes into the neighboring church. At this moment *Gottfried* enters, covered with glory from the wars, but much perturbed with the manner in which his inquiries after *Gretchen* have been received in the village. Reassured, however, by *Mephistopheles'* declaration that *Faustus* has been true to his trust, and that *Gretchen* herself has been ever thinking of his welfare, he plucks up courage to confess his love to his cousin when she appears. Then he learns the fatal truth, that the friend to whom he intrusted his love has stolen that love from him. Vowing vengeance on the betrayer, he finds him kneeling in the chamber of the dying girl, clad in the monk's garb to which he has returned. Eager for death *Faustus* offers his bosom to *Gottfried's* sword, but at the interposition of *Gretchen*, who calls upon him, by his love for her, not to embitter her last hours by the death of the man she loves, he forbears his vengeance, and leaves him to his own conscience. Balked of his desire, *Faustus* would seek death at his own hands, but *Gretchen* stays him, and, bidding him live to repent, she dies as the day breaks, while *Mephistopheles* cowers baffled before the crucifix which is raised at her bedside.

The play is written in blank verse, and is evidently the work of much thought and polishing. The language is, happily, free from all extravagance or obscurity; it has the particular and not too common merit of expressing what the writer wishes to express in an easy and direct manner. It is a question, perhaps, whether prose might not occasionally have been more properly employed, to which, indeed, the sentiments of the characters and the circumstances of the scene seem sometimes more nearly akin; we may instance particularly the scene between the village girls, and the scene between *Mephistopheles* and *Martha*, both in the second act. For the most part, however, the dialogue is eminently sensible and to the point, lacking neither grace nor vigor, each in its proper place. The play is long, certainly, but we do not suppose that any one expected to hear the story of *Faust* told within the limits of a modern comedy. The first two acts are the best, for during those the attention is fixed by an agreeable uncertainty as to the ultimate intentions of the author. At the close of the second act these intentions are tolerably clear, and the audience, may, in a fashion, be said to arrive at the end of the play before the actors. This, however, is almost a natural consequence of the familiarity of the story, and, unless Mr. Gilbert had essayed an even bolder flight than he has essayed, it is difficult to see how it could have been avoided. The acting is in nearly all respects intelligent and careful; perhaps, indeed, it may be said, to an unusual degree, considering how foreign the nature of the piece is to the general tone of our stage. The play was very well received, and the author bowed his acknowledgments to an audience who seemed highly satisfied with the result of a bold adventure.

AERONAUTICS.

Prof. King to Make an Attempt in 1880 to Cross the Atlantic in a Balloon.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—*To the Editor of the New York Herald:* I trust that you will allow me, through your widely-circulated columns, space in which to make a statement to the public of my plans and purposes during the coming season. For a period of nearly thirty years I have made a study and practice of aerial navigation. During the whole of this time, in the course of which I have made somewhat over 200 ascensions, without injury to life or limb, I have steadily endeavored to avail myself of whatever experience or suggestion might afford to make traveling in the air practical, definite, and useful. Numerous and often costly experiments have shown me that, with no mechanical appliance or power yet discovered, it is impossible to journey definitely and with certitude through the air to any previously designated point, in opposition to the direction of a prevailing wind. The balloon, therefore, remains to-day what it was in the days of the Montgolfiers,—a machine that all the skill and ingenuity of man cannot prevent from floating with the wind, which controls and directs it absolutely from the moment it is launched. The application of any known mechanical power, to be of any use as against a wind directed upon the vast surface of a balloon, is entirely impracticable on account of the weight involved. We must, it is evident, await the result of the discoveries of an Edison, or until some one else shall have succeeded in devising a harness with which to control the electric current.

But it seems to me that a great deal can be accomplished with the balloon, slave of the wind though it be. Thus far balloon-voyages have been limited to the duration of a few hours at most. The longest voyage on record was that made by Messrs. Gager, La Mountain, Hyde, and Wise, from St. Louis, Mo., to Henderson, N. Y., in 1859. The balloon left St. Louis at 6 o'clock on the evening of July 1, and at 35 minutes past 2 on the following afternoon it made its landing. I have myself made an air voyage of over 500 miles; but, generally speaking, balloon-journeys have been very brief, extending over a comparatively limited stretch of country. The reasons for this are as plain and true as when thus expressed by the English aeronaut, Green, in 1840:

> Apart from the leakage of the balloon itself (which, however, when in perfect condition is not excessively material) a variety of circumstances attend its progress through the air by which, in ordinary cases, its power of sustaining itself becomes gradually impaired and ultimately, of course, completely overcome. Of these, one of the most formidable is the difficulty of making the balloon retain the same elevation in the atmosphere, and of avoiding those fluctuations in the level of its course by which it becomes subjected to the alternate exhaustion of gas by expansion and consequent loss of ballast in order to furnish an equivalent diminution of weight. The extent to which this condition of the art, exercised in the usual form, is capable of operating, will be more readily appreciated when we observe that, at an elevation of 3,000 feet, the density of the atmosphere is nearly one-tenth less than at the immediate surface of the earth. The gas, therefore, expanding as it ascends at that altitude, occupies one-tenth more space than under its original pressure; a balloon, consequently, fully inflated at its quitting the ground, must, ere it attain that elevation, part with such a proportion of its contents; and this, too, without taking into account any unfavorable change in the temperature by which it might, and probably would, be accompanied. To a balloon like that of Vauxhall Gardens, containing about 80,000 cubic feet, this loss would amount to about 8,000 feet. Now, the average sustaining power of carburetted hydrogen, or coal gas, is about thirty-six pounds weight for every 1,000 cubic feet; consequently the loss of power experienced in this slight ascent would be equal to 288 pounds,—much more than would be lost by leakage from a good balloon kept inflated at the earth's surface in a week. Again, at the approach of night, upon the passage through clouds charged with vapor, or under the influence of a shower of rain, a large quantity of moisture becomes absorbed by the balloon-netting and other apparatus, frequently to the extent of 200 or 300 weight, requiring an immediate discharge of ballast to that amount to prevent her being borne to the ground. As the morning approaches, or the influence of increasing heat begins to be felt, this moisture becomes dissipated, and there being no means of collecting or recovering the discharged ballast, the balloon, lightened of her temporary incumbrance, rapidly rises in the air, her contents of gas expanding on her course, and rendering its liberation necessary to prevent the consequences we have before described. These alterations continuing to operate more or less frequently,—at least once in every twenty-four hours,—it need scarcely be observed, must very soon put an end to her power, however originally great, and forcibly terminate her progress through the air.

These reasons are plain, as I have stated, because of the manner in which aeronauts have managed and operated their balloons. Is it possible to operate them so as to prolong their carrying ability? This is a question which has long vexed those versed in air-voyaging, and it is one which I am prepared after a series of very careful experiments to answer in the affirmative, and I may speak confidently of my ability to make a balloon-voyage of a month's duration, sufficient, with a thirty-five mile breeze, to circumnavigate the globe. The experiments in which I have been engaged almost exclusively for the last two years have demonstrated to my satisfaction that it is not only feasible to construct a balloon that will maintain the bulk of its lifting power, but that it is also easily practicable to keep it afloat and in transit for this length of time.

The results of my experiments have been laid before a number of gentlemen of ample means in your city, and they have taken sufficient interest in the subject to place at my disposal the funds necessary to enable me to continue my experiments until I shall have attained a result that will abundantly justify me in undertaking a Transatlantic voyage in a balloon. I have secured an eligible and convenient location at Manhattan Beach, where I shall establish an aeronautic observatory during the coming season. I shall construct here a wooden inclosure, 35 feet high and 200 feet in diameter, for the purpose of affording my balloons and apparatus proper protection from the winds. I shall have two spheroidal balloons,—each of a diameter of 65 feet, and of a capacity of 150,000 cubic feet of gas. I shall, of course, work but one balloon at a time, but shall provide the extra balloon in case of damage to the other. I shall construct my own gas-works and inflate with hydrogen, which is far superior to common gas and has nearly double the lifting power. Thus equipped I shall be able to conduct captive ascensions from the sea-coast during the summer season, and make observations on the state of the atmosphere and the prevailing direction of the winds from various altitudes. I shall use a cable 1,000 feet in length to elevate and lower the balloon, and this cable will be worked by a steam hoisting apparatus. It is my purpose to make these ascensions during both day and night, except when the weather prevents, and I shall thus be able to record a great variety of observations and experiences which will be of incalculable use to me in the future. Thus equipped, with experience derived from actual experiments during a large number of ascensions made under every possible condition, I propose to fit out a balloon, in which it is my intention to make the Transatlantic attempt in earnest. This effort may not be made until the spring or fall of 1880, as it will require several months in which to construct the proper apparatus, which will entail an air-ship of double the size of those I shall use in my captive experiments. My observatory at Manhattan Beach I expect to have in thorough working order by the 15th of June next.

SAMUEL A. KING, Aeronaut.

A RELIGIOUS WAR.

Controversy Between Protestant and Catholic Clergy of St. Louis Over the Marriage License Bill Pending Before the State Legislature.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—For some time past there has been a very bitter feeling between the Protestant and Catholic clergymen of this city, arising from the opposition of the latter to a Marriage License bill which the Protestant ministers are attempting to have passed in the Missouri Legislature. Each side has ventilated its case in the newspapers, and, without paying that regard to the amenities which usually characterize a newspaper controversy, charges of stupidity, and even mendacity, being interchanged in a very reckless manner.

The affair culminated yesterday in an open declaration of war by the Protestant ministers, who, in a meeting of the Protestant churches to hear a report of a Special Committee of their body appointed to visit Jefferson City as to the progress and status of the Marriage License Bill, indorsed unanimously the suggestion of one of their members that they should, to use his words, "form a league of the Protestant ministry of the State of Missouri, for the protection of their civil rights, against the ministers of a power which does not hesitate to threaten and defy the Legislature of the State." The organization to be one which would throw the influence of the ministry of the State, not in the support of ecclesiastical laws, but in support of those civil laws in which they are interested, in common with the people of the State, outside of that ecclesiastical body, that goes before a committee of the State Legislature and says, "If you pass that law we won't obey it." The speaker gave the result of his researches at the Recorder's office, which showed that hardly any of the Roman Catholic ministers make returns of their marriages, as demanded by law, and stated that the Catholic Bishops said they could not take the trouble to do so.

This action of the Protestant ministers has caused a good deal of stir in ecclesiastical circles, and the Rev. Father Walsh, an authority of the Catholic Church here, whose word may be taken as representing the spirit of his fellow-priests, to-day published a statement, in which he said that any thing like a league with a derelict animus against the Catholic Church would be apt to be met in the same spirit. He thought the action of the Protestant clergy simply ridiculous, and relied upon the Democratic party to sustain the Church in its struggle with the Protestant ministers, adding: "The idea of trying to inaugurate a persecution here in Missouri, and in the broad light of our civilization, is altogether foolishness and stupidity. The Democratic party owes us too much to allow itself to be inveigled into a position of hostility toward us. The Catholics have at all times held the true doctrine of State rights and the relations to the General Government. At the same time the Church has nothing to do with this; it is only the individual who has so acted. When the War was over, and the Conservative party had no existence, when the old-time Democrats were everywhere ignored, who first restored them? The Catholics in New York and Missouri."

It is believed that the trouble which the attempted passage of the Marriage License Bill will cause is only just beginning, and that the introduction of the religious question into the Legislature may lead to very disagreeable results.

THE NEGRO HEGIRA.

Work Done by a Boston Emigration Association in the South—A Scheme for Giving the Blacks Homes in Northern Texas.

The Boston *Advertiser* publishes some information regarding the work of Northern associations in the South among the negroes to induce them to emigrate from the South to the freer and more promising Western States and Territories, the result of which is, to some extent, seen in the present exodus. This movement, it is said, began soon after the Presidential struggle. The popularity of the Liberian movement among the South Carolina blacks led the "exodus magnates" to open correspondence with Western land and railway agencies, and just as they were about ready to talk up the advantages of the chosen Western paradise the railway land negotiators themselves rushed in their glowing prospectuses, and precipitated a stampede. The long oppressed and dissatisfied colored people, rushing into the current, landed at St. Louis, the official rendezvous; took breath and began to realize their improvident haste; but, having started, pushed on, trusting that the haven of political freedom, social rights, and security in real estate acquisitions would be found. Letters have been received in Boston within a week from leading Southern colored men, stating that the tide will swell until there will be a sufficient decrease in the population in the Southern States to reduce the representation in Congress, in the next apportionment, by at least fifteen.

The locality in which these new settlers were to have been collected was Texas, in that unoccupied northerly part lying between New Mexico and the Indian Territory. Here, starting with about 200,000 men, one-third of them with families, it was anticipated that in time the Territory might be set off by itself as a State, to be called Lincoln. In the furtherance of this scheme there was formed, some months ago, in this city, the National Farmers' Association. This Association engaged from the Dallas & Wichita Railroad, a Texas corporation, sixty-five alternate sections of land, which was to be paid for at the rate of $1.50 an acre. The Association issued lots of 200 shares of stock, each share at $100. These are sold to the colored people, and are accepted by the railroad corporation as cash in their purchase of lands. When each lot of stock is issued $19,000 is paid to the railroad, the $1,000 retained (200 shares at $100 makes $20,000) being used in the work of canvassing among the negroes, and of removing them. This land comes to the railway company as a subsidy from the State of Texas. The sections between the railway lands belong to the State, and these are to be pre-empted at $1.50 an acre, the State being paid in tenths, yearly, and without interest. It is understood that there are now about 2,800 families ready to start, who have stood out against the tempting offers of competing Western agents. It is supposed that these people will start about April 19—Emancipation Day. The Association, however, does not dictate to the colored men their choice of section, but recommends Texas, arguing that the soil produces what they best know how to cultivate, and the climate is better adapted to their needs.

It is understood that the Association has issued and sold stock covering twenty sections in Texas, in all 12,800 acres. More than four times as much State land will be pre-empted under the same patronage. This organization has been in existence about five months, and is one of several in the North, their formation being preceded by the circulation of political documents among the negroes during the past two years. Probably the most influential of these documents have emanated from Boston. The Boston tracts were four by six inch twenty-five-page pamphlets, printed in good, clear type, and very handy to carry about in a blouse pocket. These were known as the first principle, or "Principia Club Papers," and the latest, No. 9, issued in August last, is entitled "A Plan to Transfer the Freedmen of the South to the Government Lands of the West." This details the plan for the formation of the National Farmers' Association, and presents reports of abuses of negroes in the South occurring since the issue of No. 8 in the previous spring.

BREACH-OF-PROMISE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 8.—Jones County is all agog over "great expectations" of a breach-of-promise case wherein Ishmena H. Gawley, of Detroit, demands of Dr. E. W. Gawley, of Monticello, $20,000 to cover the injuries done her heart by his marrying Miss Nellie K. Fowler, after having promised to marry the said Ishmena. The fair litigant came to Jones County several months ago, filed her petition, and, taking rooms with her lawyer's family, proposed to stick until she got the money. But $20,000 is worth considering; and the Doctor, therefore, makes answer to her petition, that—while he did court Ishmena and expected to make her his wife—in March, 1873, the contract was abandoned by mutual consent, and soon after the said Ishmena promised to marry Dr. S. G. Higgins, of Warsaw, Wis.; and that, when he married Nellie K. Fowler, July 16, 1878, the said Ishmena and Dr. Higgins were engaged to be married; and therefore she was not damaged in the sum of $20,000, nor any other sum. Ishmena makes reply to this by denying the statement; by averring that the Doctor deceived her, and that she was always ready to marry him, until he married another woman; and now claims damage for blighted affections, injury to character, loss of marriage and social standing. The case will come up at the September term; meanwhile Miss Gawley has returned to Detroit. She is a pretty blonde, of the Celtic race, 22 years old, accomplished, and decidedly attractive. She has been in America six years, living with her brothers, who are merchants in Detroit, and will help the young lady to play the Doctor a lively tune.

LEADVILLE'S GOLD.

Extent of the Recent Discoveries on the Upper Arkansas.

Denver (Colo.) Tribune.

No little has recently been said in the papers about the discovery of gold near Leadville. The locality of "the find" was not at first given, but it has now come to light that Granite, eighteen miles from Leadville, in Chaffee County, is the location. This is an old gold-mining camp, and it was in one of the old shafts that the gold was found. According to the Leadville papers, the mountain over which the excitement is now raging was worked for gold as far back as 1867, and $750,000 of the precious metal was taken from various shafts and tunnels, having since been abandoned as worked out. About two weeks since a party of old gold-miners went to Granite, and found there an abandoned tunnel 130 feet long, the timbers and track of which were in an excellent state of preservation. The idea struck them of making an examination, and they worked but a short time when they came into the vein, dipping down the hill from where work had been stopped by the foreign owners, the crevice which they had been working merely pinching out at this point. Of course they were elated over this discovery, and at once set out for Leadville to have assays made and determine whether or not the tunnel had an owner. Diligent search was made, both at Granite and Fairplay, but no record was found of the property, and even if there had been the lapse of time since any work had been done on the property would leave it subject to relocation. This was done at once, and the tunnel christened the Mamie.

The *Reveille* says the vein matter consists of one-third clay, one-third yellowish quartz, and one-third quartz largely stained with iron. The occasional free gold is contained in the clay next to the walls. Mr. Morse, of the Bank of Leadville, took in person a sack of samples of the average vein matter, gave it to Prof. Fluegger of the St. Louis Company, who crushed and assayed it, after which Messrs. Patrick & Bridge, Prof. Hayes, and Tiercke & Co. made assays from the same sack. All these assays ran from 145 to 168 ounces in gold. These are facts. There is no doubt at present that there is a very extensive and paying gold region between Granite and Leadville. The main reason why these diggings were abandoned is, that they were exclusively worked for free gold which only occurs in occasional pockets.

The same paper makes the following comments: "Men of capital, or a few strong companies who will take hold of these various claims can make them highly remunerative by providing all the appliances necessary to work to the best advantage, and treat their own ores by the most improved machinery for saving gold. But for the poor man, excepting the adventurous prospector, the district is not enticing, for the very sufficient reason that mining in hard quartz is slow and expensive work, calculated to touch the bottom of his purse before he can open a mine to pay. This impression may be erroneous, but it is nevertheless offered for the sole purpose of warning men of small means not to rush off to what appears to promise a certain disappointment, founded upon the reasons just given. As there are no custom mills near the mines, ores must be hauled either to Leadville or Denver, or erected upon the ground, and hence poor men cannot work to the same advantage as the rich. Still there is an area of two miles square in which are strong leads outcropping, which may prove rich to the prospector willing to sell a promising discovery. On the other hand, so far as our observation extended, no recent rich strikes have been made, the old claims furnishing all the free gold quartz that has been forwarded to this city for assay."

MISS CUMMINS' TESTIMONY.

The Shooting of B. C. Porter as Seen by a Woman Who Narrowly Escaped.

New York Sun.

The following letter has just been received in this city from Miss Nellie Cummins, in resenting an insult to whom the late B. C. Porter was shot down by Jim Currie, the desperado, and Mr. Maurice Barrymore was seriously wounded:

> MARSHALL, Tex.—This is the first moment I have had to myself since that frightful night. I don't know if I can sufficiently collect myself to write you a rational letter. You will remember in my last letter how I rejoiced at the thought of leaving Texas, and what a day's work I had before me. Of course, you have read how it ended. I sent cuttings from the papers here, but no pen can do justice to the cruelty of the affair. I dare not think it over to write a full account of it, but perhaps you can imagine somewhat what my feelings must be to have seen two men shot down,—one killed, the other badly wounded (and only within the last forty-eight hours pronounced out of danger), and two pistols pointed at me. I don't know what saved me, only that I did not scream. The fact of my being a woman did not, as he has killed women before. There was no provocation whatever, and the indignation here knows no limit. The people have all been very kind in every way. They have done everything they could, and all I hope for now is that Texas will do herself justice, and I think she will. I took entire care of Mr. Barrymore until his wife came, on Saturday, but she is delicate, and can't do much. I have not slept nor eaten anything to speak of, and shall not while I am here,—such a state of terror!
>
> I begged them to let me go home yesterday, but Mr. Barrymore, poor fellow! thinks he will be able to play a small part in a few weeks, and wants the company to keep together until we join Ward. They have received telegrams from Memphis, and all those places where I am known, expressing the greatest sympathy; so I presume I shall have to go.
>
> Billy Emerson has been here, and the company have been so kind. I must say I have never seen so much kindness in my life,—telegrams from every one. We have to come here in June for the trial. A great many lawyers have sent letters offering their services. I am only sorry that they did not lynch him. It was feared they would.

A FEARFUL PLUNGE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 8.—On Sunday last, Belle Mason, 22 years of age, was nursing a sick friend at the residence of William McCune, Red Oak. About 5 o'clock in the morning she went to the well to get a glass of water for the sick girl. While she was raising the bucket with a pulley-rope, a dog ran against her, and, the curbing being slippery, threw her feet from under her, and she plunged head-first into the well, which was twenty-one feet deep to the water, and the latter six feet deep. Below the bottom of the well proper was a hole drilled through a stratum of rock forty feet, and large enough to admit the body of a man, which fortunately the girl escaped. Rising to the surface, she uttered a scream. After several immersions in the water she got hold of the bucket, and waited for help. Avery McCune, a young man, without a thought of peril descended the well, picking his way along the stone wall, reaching the girl as she had nearly become exhausted. Clasping her under one arm, the heroic fellow retraced his way as he went down, and placed her on the surface, when she swooned completely. When it is considered that she weighs 130 pounds, added to which were her water-soaked garments, and that she was so exhausted as to be perfectly helpless, the nerve and pluck of the young man are apparent.

Cave Canem.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Much interest was manifested to-day at the dog-show over the kennel occupied by an imported St. Bernard, named "Turk." This dog is twenty months old, was imported from Switzerland, and is worth $1,000. Over his head is a card bearing the legend, "This dog saved the life of Sir Robert Walpole in the Alps." Some ladies looked at the legend and then at Turk, and said, "Oh! my, isn't he beautiful?" while the men read it and passed on with grunts of satisfaction. There was a larger legend over the kennel, which read: "Don't touch these dogs: they are dangerous, not being accustomed to strangers." But many of the pretty dears and some few men ignored this advice. "Who is afraid of a dog?" said one lady, who carried a sweet little pug in her arms, and she patted the nose of Turk and coddled him until he got up and caressed her with his head. A few minutes later the wife of the President of one of the South American Republics stepped up to the kennel, and, having read of his achievements in the Alps, undertook to praise and pat him at the same time. Instantly the brute seized her by the arm, and fastened his white teeth deep into her flesh. She screamed aloud, and Miss Minnie Hauk and Sara Jewett, the actress, both of whom saw the act, fell fainting to the floor. An attendant ran up and whipped off the dog, and the lady was taken, in an insensible and bleeding condition, to her carriage.

To Parents.—How often does a slight cough or cold lead to the most serious consequences? Keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at home. Physicians prescribe it. Thousands take it. Price, 25 cents.

VOLUME X
GENTS' FURNISHI
WILSON
Desire to inform
that they hav
their Spring In
of Men's Furnish
Their stock of
Underw
Was never mo
They call specia
to the new Fan
and French Brov
gan. These goo
desirable, and ar
elsewhere.
Hosie
This departme
plete, and inclu
makes of En
French Goods in
500 Fancy Patte
as the staple Bro
Neckw
Their importat
department are
ever, and inclu
late London Nov
in made-up Sca
shapes, and De J
Handk
This departmen
London and Par
in Silk and L
Hemstitch and
ders, Fancy a
White.
Suspen
French hand-
most durable g
factured—as well
American makes.
Jewel
Initial Sleeve
French Sleeve B
ent clasp, and
the market; S
and Pins, &c., &
Your patronage
67 & 69 Washington-s
408 North Fourth-s
69 & 71 Fourt
LITHOGRAP
CULVER,
HOYNE
LITHOGRAP
Letter, Note, and Bi
Circula
Notes, Drafts, and H
Cat
Posters and Show C
Business C
PHAETONS, CARR
STUDEBAKE
OFFER
SPECIAL BA
IN
Extension T
Canopy Ph
Business
ALSO, A LARGE
FINE CARR
151 & 153 V
TO REN
To R
Suites of Offices, with
in the Elegant Buildin
162 Washington-st., nea
low prices.
Building heated by St
with Hale & Co.'s First
Elevator, all complete by
SAM'L GEHR,
MILLINE
WEBSTE
Have the largest stock of Impo
in this country. Selling all Tri
Also a large line of Ladies' and
50c to $5. Very pretty Trimme
$1.75. All the novelties of the
than any house in the country.
Salesroom, 10
OPTICIA
MANASSE SIGH
IS PRICELE
TRIBUNE
Fine Spectacles suited to all s
ciples. Opera and Field Glas
scopes, Barometers, &c.
BRAI
LADI
STAFFORD
WILL OUTWEAR